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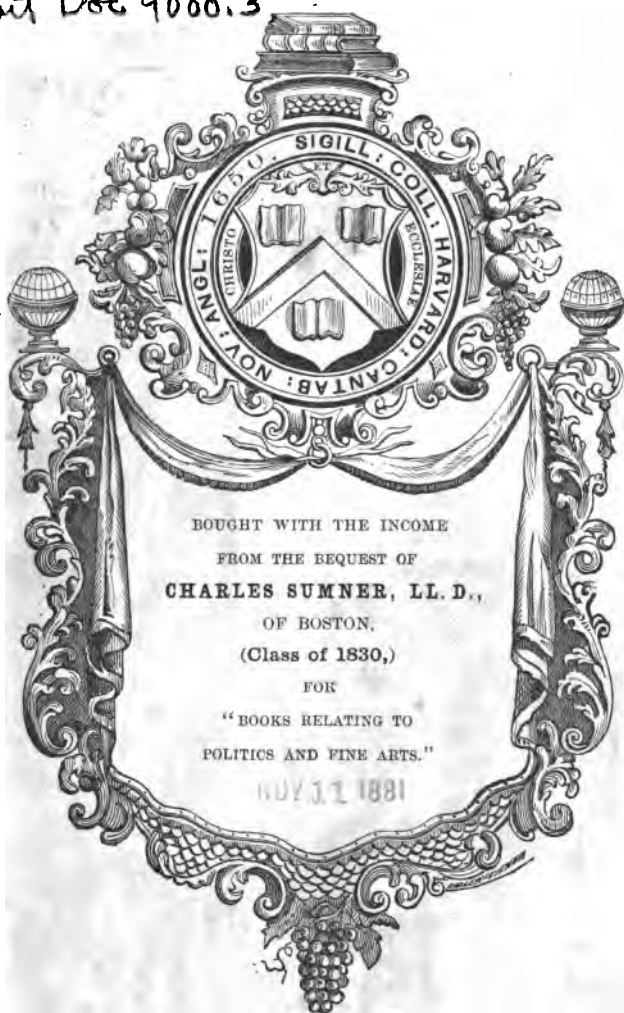
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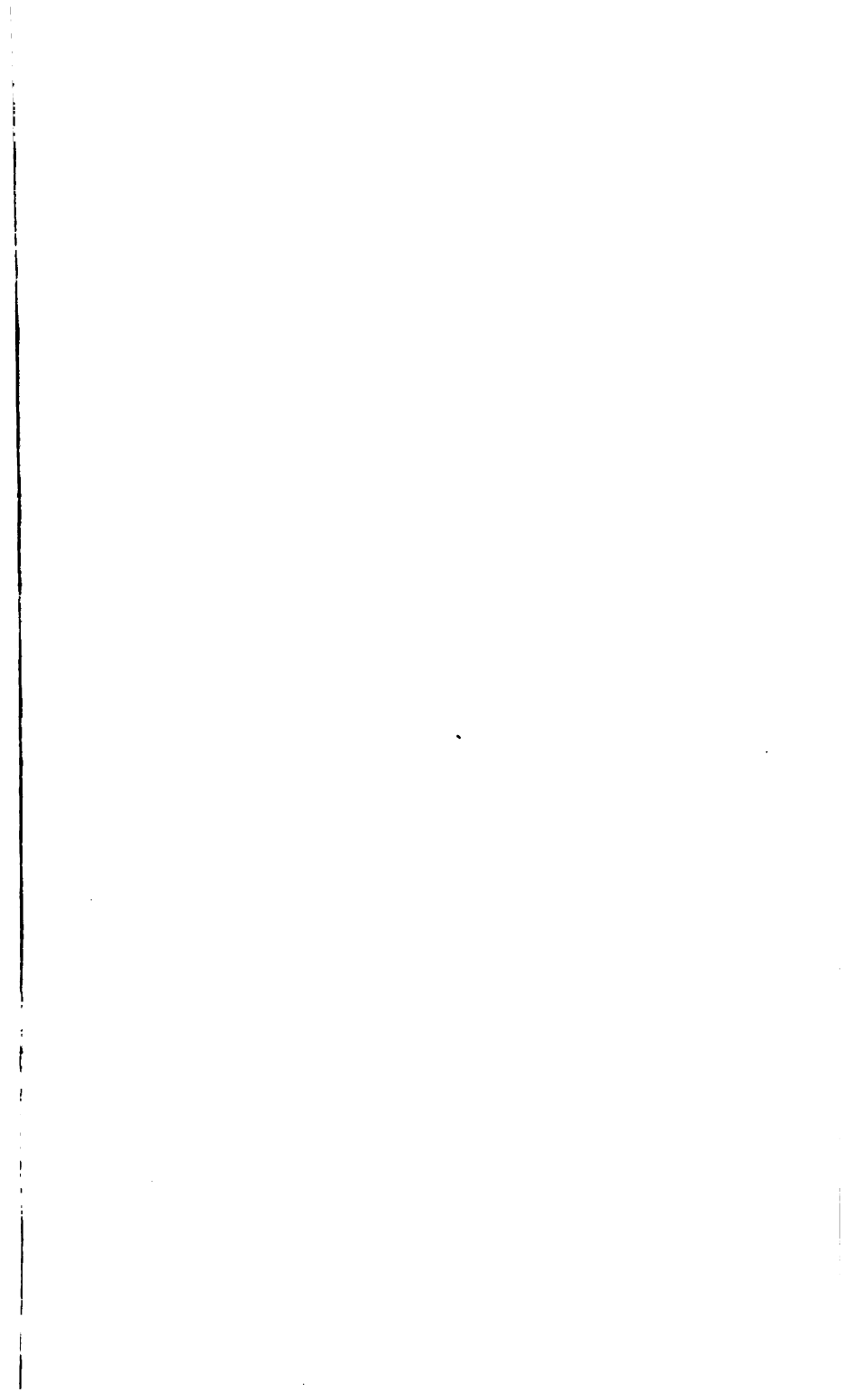
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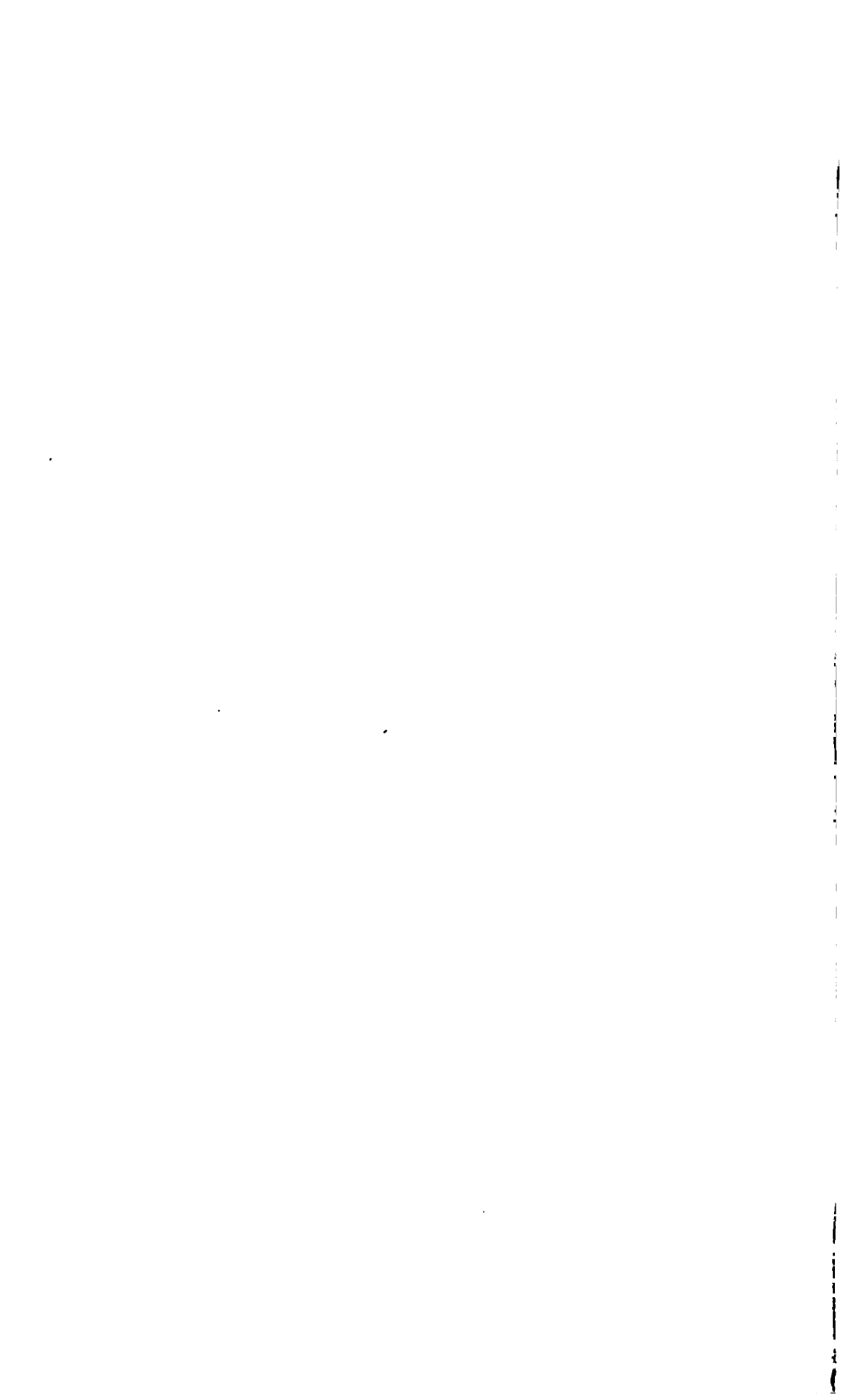
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COBBETT'S
WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOLUME LXIV.

FROM SEPTEMBER 29, TO DECEMBER 29, 1827.

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COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 64.—No. 1.] LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1827. [Price 6d.



"It would be very advantageous for the Greeks and for morality in general, that the DAY OF JUDGMENT were arrived, for all those who have had the handling of the money destined for Greece."—*Count Palma's Pamphlet, published in London, 1826.*

TO THE GREEK BONDHOLDERS.

ON
BURDETT AND HOBHOUSE'S
METHOD OF
SAVING GREECE BY GALLOWAY'S STEAM,
AND OF SECURING
PURITY OF ELECTION!!!

Kenington, 27th Sept. 1827.

GREEDY FOOLS,

You have lost your money; you have deservedly lost your money. This punishment of you is just, as far as it goes; but it is not so great as you deserve. It is not sufficient that you lose your money: you ought to be made

know how you have lost it, which, if you be not the merest brutes that ever walked upon the earth, must necessarily add to your sufferings. Your hypocrisy has met with suitable chastisement. You, you money-jobbers and usurers, who have always been the deadly enemies of the liberties of Eng-

A

Printed and Published by WILLIAM COBBETT, No. 183, Fleet-street.
[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

Wretched you, who are Jews in zeal, though Christians by profession; you, who, together with the rest of the band of Jews and jobbers, have been the loudest advocates for standing armies in England; and of bringing in foreign troops to keep the people down; you, you greedy wretches, pretended to feel great zeal in the cause of restoring the Greeks to liberty; but, you, at the same time, took special care to assist their cause in such a way as you thought would give you from ten to fifteen per cent. for your money! Disinterested devils, as you are, you grieve however, that you have lost both interest and principal; and now, in order to prolong, and, if possible, to perpetuate your grief (for *shame* you have none), I will put upon record the curious series of transactions, by which you have been "*choused*;" by which you have been turned into the streets, instead of entering a palace; by which rags instead of silks, have been placed upon your bodies.

This is not only just: your punishment is not only due to you, but it is inflicted by the properest hands in the world: you owe it to persons that you have been crying up; that you have been applauding for years; and, which is sin-

gular enough, too, noblemen, *ministers of state*, who have disavowed their enmity by baseness of every description. The grand operators here, are SIR GLORY BENNETT, his SANCHE HOBBHOUSE, and EDWARD ELLICE, the worthy colleague of PETER MOORE. The RICARDOS appeared to have acted as treasurers or Chancellors of the Exchequer to them.

In order to have a clear view of the matter, we must take and insert, from a Pamphlet before us, several documents, of which no just analysis can be given; they being perfectly inimitable.

A Brighton newspaper, called the "Guardian;" by-the-bye, it is wonderful, that any distress or misery should exist in a country where there are so many *Guardians*, of which the patriots of the press have furnished one or more for every considerable town in the kingdom; this Brighton newspaper has published some observations on this subject, which, as far as they go, are just enough; but they stop so much short of the mark, that nothing like justice is done by them to the renowned patriots whose conduct we are now going to see displayed.

The public has before seen something of the workings of the

patriots: *Hume* and *Bonaparte*. *Hume* is now going to amuse my readers with an exhibition of the writings of the patriots *Burdett*, *Hume*, *Ellison*, and *Ricard*. The three former are pretty fair specimens of what pompous empty *Burdett* calls, the "Gentlemen of England;" and the *Ricard* is certainly not less entitled to the appellation, seeing that each of them has in hand, actually in hand, an English estate equal to that possessed by "Glory" himself, which estates, according to "Glory's" notion, they are entitled to, as fairly as a shoemaker is entitled to the price of the shoes he has made and sold. If "Glory" live a few years longer; only a few, he will see his doctrines put to the test.

The basis of all the proceedings, of which I am about to speak, was a loan to the Greek Government. It is pretty notorious that this Government, as it is called, was and is, no Government at all; but, an assemblage of persons who had taken a lead in a project to murder Greece, which had long been a colony of Turkey, independent of the Turks, after the fashion of South America. The projects of independence; these schemes of giving *liberty* have all been accompanied by *loans* con-

tracted by the patriots who have placed themselves at the head of the projects. Accordingly, at the moment that there was a talk about giving *liberty* to Greece, there was a talk about a loan to Greece; and who was to lend the money to these Greek patriots? why, the greedy fools in England, to which greedy fools I am now addressing myself. When, therefore, there is a talk about ill using the poor Greeks; about the loss of Greece; about taking the Greek money and misapplying it; when there is a talk of this sort, deception is the object: there is no Greek money; it is all English money; it is all loss to English people; and, any thing but a naked fool, must see that the whole of the concern consists of getting money out of the pockets of greedy usury-loving fools in England, and putting that money into the pockets of the patriots on both sides of the water.

There have been two pamphlets relating to this matter, published in London: one by *COUNT PALAMA*, who probably is a Greek man, and who appears to have been outrageously indignant at the conduct of *SIR GLORY* and his associates; and the other, without a name, but under the direction of one of the Greek Deputies. The

former pamphlet was published in 1826; the latter in this present month of September 1827. These two pamphlets are now before me on the table; and, from them, I am now proceeding to show HOW IT IS that you, you greedy English fools, have got yourselves into rags instead of silks and gold lace.

The Greek Government had sent, in February 1825, three Deputies to England, to represent it here and to act for it. Their names were ORLANDO, ZANIS, and LURIOTTIS. These gentlemen contracted for a loan of *two millions sterling*, and the loan contractors were JACOB and SAMUEL RICARDO. The terms of the loan were, 55*l.* 10*s.* sterling for every 100*l.* stock; that is to say, any one of you, base miscreants, or any female devil of a fundholder, any blood-sucking vermin of your description, who would see the people of England all run through with bayonets, rather than see *her* "*securities*" put in jeopardy; any she vagabond of this sort, that bought a bond of this loan, was to give 55*l.* 10*s.* for it: and for that 55*l.* 10*s.* was duly and truly to receive 5*l.* *per cent.* *per annum*! But it is necessary to observe here, that the 55*l.* 10*s.* was the price which the RICARDO

were to pay to the Deputies; and here, let me ask you to look attentively at this transaction. Here are the patriots of Greece, co-operating with SIR GLORY and the no other less patriots of England, to make the people of Greece pay a *hundred pounds* for every *fifty-five pounds ten shillings* they received from the RICARDO. So that, the poor people of Greece, if they had, unfortunately for them, been what these men call *liberated*, or what SIR GLORY and HOBHOUSE call "*saved*;" if this people had been so unhappy as to be *saved*, generations of them, yet unborn, would have had to pay to our infamous Jews and jobbers, male and female, the interest of *two millions of money* in consequence of their Government having received, from the RICARDO, *one million one hundred and ten thousand pounds*. Happy for these poor devoted Greeks, that SIR GLORY, and SANCHE, and their worthy colleague EDWARD ELICK, have failed to "*save*" them. Salvation would, to them, have been perdition. Happy, indeed, for the Greeks, that they are likely to remain in the hands of the Turks instead of being grasped by the Jews.

But, now comes your part of the matter. The patriots, Sir

cards contract for the Loan at 55*l*. 10*s*.; but they do not keep the stock. They sell the stock. You, you greedy fools, buy it at a price something higher than 55*l*. 10*s*.; and observe, that any other patriots, who might take a lead and be in the secret, might purchase first of the RICARDOS, and then sell again to fools like you; and this is what they actually did, taking special care not to keep the stock in their own hands, when it became likely to decline in value! We saw how the bonnie Scot, JOSEPH HUME, managed this matter. He and his beloved friend DAVID RICARDO, always pulled together in the "honourable house." JOSEPH learnt of DAVID, I suppose, the great art of "*watching the turn of the market*;" and we saw, that he did watch it with great attention and success; for that he took care to get rid of his bonds, without any loss whatsoever, when every body else who held bonds were losing by them. This true Philhellene was a specimen of the general body bearing that name; but, they were not all so lucky as JOSEPH. Your share of the concern has been less prosperous; you could not watch the "*turn of the market*," not being in the secret of the market.

The Greek bonds, *as you say*, till now they have become worth really nothing at all; and they pass for being worth only fifteen pounds for the hundred pounds stock. They are nominally worth the fifteen pounds; they are really worth perhaps nothing at all; but supposing them to be worth the fifteen pounds, you have lost about forty-five pounds by the purchase of every bond. Supposing them to be worth something, which I greatly doubt, they cannot be worth, in reality, more than ten pounds each; and here you lose then, fifty pounds; because you gave the RICARDOS, or the loan jobbers under them, about sixty pounds for the hundred pounds stock.

This, then, is your loss; thus have you been rained, or the greater part of you, and I am about to show what has been the cause of your ruin. The value of the stock depended, and necessarily must depend, upon the success of the "*Greek cause*," because if the Greek Government did not pay the interest upon the stock, the stock was good for nothing; and it was clear they could not pay the interest upon the stock, unless they had the power of collecting taxes in Greece. This power they could not have; until

they had freed the country from the power of the Turks: to do this, fighting was necessary; to fight, there must be the means; and, now we come to the subject of the present address to you, namely, the means that were, or ought to be, intended to be employed in this service, and to effect this object. The war was going on principally by sea. A naval officer was therefore wanted. This naval officer was LORD COCHRANE. The sort of force required by him was steam-boats. The steam-boats were ordered and contracted for, to be ready in four months from the month of August, 1825. There were to be six steam-boats. Only *one*, out of the six, has yet left England, though they all ought to have left it nearly two years ago! That one appears to have got no further than *Gibraltar*; and seems, now, to be incapable of proceeding any further! Here, then, is the *cause* of your losses on Greek bonds; and it will, I dare say, be gratifying to you to know, that the actors in this steam-boat affair; the great actors, the "master minds," have been BURDETT, the patriotic BURDETT, HOBHOUSE, and EL-LICE, suitably fitted out with treasures in the excellent persons of JACOB and SAMSON RICARDO.

An ordinary reader will ~~claim~~ claim, What can BURDETT and HOBHOUSE and EL-LICE have to do with the matter? They were not Greek Deputies: they had nothing to do with lending the money, any more than any body else. The fact is, however, that they had every thing to do with it; and that these three, together with RICARDO, took *all* the power out of the hands of the Deputies. They formed part of the GREEK COMMITTEE; and they, having RICARDO with them (who had the money in his hands), assumed to themselves the office of watching over and managing the whole of the affairs relative to the defence of Greece. In virtue of these their powers, they recommended, as they call it, the employment of LORD COCHRANE as the Grecian Admiral, and the fitting out of steam-vessels to be employed under him. LORD COCHRANE had returned to England in the month of July, 1825. Soon after his arrival, BURDETT and Co., by which I mean HOBHOUSE, EL-LICE, and RICARDO, proposed to the Deputies, to appropriate part of the proceeds of the Loan to the fitting out a flotilla of steam-boats, to be placed under his Lordship's command; and BURDETT and Co. offered to stipulate, that, with

such an armament (six steam-vessels), Lord COCHRANE should enter into the service of the Greeks, as their Admiral. The Deputies themselves were averse from this project at first; but they soon found that they had no power to resist; and they entered into an agreement with LORD COCHRANE, at the dictation, in reality, of BURDETT and Co. It is curious to observe, that BURDETT and Co. made the arrangement; signed the arrangement; say they do it by desire of the Greek Deputies, and on their part, and yet, at the same time, they say that the terms had been agreed upon between the parties: these curious documents are here taken from the last mentioned pamphlet, and are as follows:—

(Copy.)

London, August 17th, 1825.

We, the undersigned, have concluded an arrangement on the part, and by the desire, of the Greek Deputies, with Lord Cochrane, on the terms agreed upon between the parties, and expressed in the paper annexed to this Memorandum; according to which, Lord Cochrane has engaged to take the command of a flotilla now fitting out in this country for the service of Greece; and also to assume, under the authority of the Greek government, the direction of the whole foreign auxiliary marine force, now employed, or to be employed, by that government, in their present war with the Turks. And we further stipulate, that, on the payment of the sum of money agreed to be delivered to Lord Cochrane in

consideration of his services, Lord Cochrane will himself sign his name to the annexed, or a similar agreement, between himself and the Greek Deputies.

(Signed) FRANCIS BURDETT,
JOHN CAM HARRISON,
EDWARD ELLICE.

[Translation of the paper above referred to.]

Stipulations entered into between Lord Cochrane, on the one part, and the Greek Deputies, J. Orlando and A. Lariottis, on the other:—

1. The Greek Deputies engage Lord Cochrane, from the present time, until the triumph of their cause, in the service of the Greek government, as Admiral of the whole of the foreign auxiliary fleet, in the war which now exists between Greece and Turkey.

2. The Greek Deputies shall furnish six steam-vessels, which shall sail from this country for Greece, with Lord Cochrane, in two months, or two months and a half at the latest.

3. Lord Cochrane engages, on his honour, to acknowledge, in every respect, the government and the laws of Greece, so far as concerns the command of the auxiliary force against the Turks.

4. The Greek Deputies, conformably to the second article of these Stipulations, engage to purchase, arm, and equip, six steam-vessels, with the least possible delay,—[en se dirigeant même d'après les conseils que Lord Cochrane voudra leur donner;] guiding themselves, nevertheless, by the advice which Lord Cochrane may think proper to give them. The vessels shall be placed under the orders of Lord Cochrane, who shall immediately proceed to Greece, in order to concert measures with the Greek government; and, it is agreed, that, should the Greek government think proper to employ any Greek sailors on board the steam-vessels, Lord Cochrane engages to take a part of them on board each of these vessels.

5. Lord Cochrane reserves to himself the right of appointing his officers and sailors.

6. The Greek Deputies, in order to provide for the expenses of this expedition, as well in what regards the purchase, arming, equipment, and sailors' pay, as the recompense of Lord Cochrane, shall furnish a sum of money, which shall in no case exceed 150,000*l.*; that is to say, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

7. As soon as peace shall be concluded between the Greeks and Turks, Lord Cochrane shall place at the disposal of the Greek government the six steam-vessels, in whatever condition they may be, as well as every other article belonging to the same government.

8. All the prizes which Lord Cochrane shall take from the enemy, and which shall be adjudged good prizes by the maritime tribunals at Napoli di Romania, shall be divided according to the custom established in England.

9. In consideration of a demand of 57,000*l.*, that is, fifty-seven thousand pounds sterling, which Lord Cochrane has on the Brazilian government, and which may be lost to him in consequence of this engagement with the Greek government; the Deputies, in the name of their government, engage to indemnify him for this loss by the payment of 37,000*l.*, that is, thirty-seven thousand pounds sterling; which shall be deposited with Sir F. Burdett, to be paid by him to Lord Cochrane, as he may think proper; that is to say, either after or before the departure of Lord Cochrane for Greece, when he shall have taken the command of this expedition. With respect to the 20,000*l.*, that is, twenty thousand pounds sterling, which remain to complete the sum of fifty-seven thousand pounds sterling, which Lord Cochrane may lose, this sum of twenty thousand pounds sterling shall be also paid to him as soon as

the independence of Greece shall be established.

10. The Greek government shall remit every six months the sailors' pay, which will be fixed in a separate list.

11. The Greek government shall furnish provisions and stores for the armament the whole time it shall continue in its service.

Made at London, this 16th August, 1825.

If it were not calculated to throw a slur upon that precious commodity called patriotism, I would stop here, to laugh for a quarter of an hour at the contents of the ninth clause of the agreement above inserted. Greedy fools, I do not ask you to join in the laugh; but I do ask my readers in general to look well at this ninth clause; and then say what they think of old daddy BURDETT, who thus gets 37,000*l.* of the money of the bondholders into his hands, to be paid to LORD COCHRANE, as he, BURDETT, may think proper; and this too, observe, in virtue of an arrangement, concluded by himself and his co-operators. First BURDETT and Co. enter into a sort of engagement with LORD COCHRANE; they then "recommend" to the Deputies to make a formal agreement with him; they then conclude an arrangement with him "by desire" of those very Deputies to whom they had "recom-

~~intended~~ to make the agreement. Thus BURDETT gets into his hands 37,000*l.* of the Greek Loan, which he is to pay to LORD COCHRANE as he, BURDETT, may think proper, continuing all the while to be an object of adoration of those base slaves, who can see no fault, who can see nothing to reproach, in twenty thousand acres of land!

Do my readers understand (I do not) how it can be consistent with any thing that was ever called patriotism before, to give LORD COCHRANE 37,000*l.* to begin with, of the money belonging to the English bondholders, to indemnify him, for a claim which he has upon the Emperor DON PEDRO, and which "MAY be lost" to him, in consequence of this engagement with the Greek Government! I should be glad if some of the illuminati of the liberals; if some one, under the "march of mind"; if some one, living in a state of "the high intellectual improvement of the age," would explain clearly to me the moral fitness of BURDETT thus taking into his hands, on this score, 37,000*l.* belonging in fact to the English holders of Greek stock. I think I see, here, the real foundation of the whole of this steam-boat project. Of the whole of the six

steam-vessels, only one of them has yet put to sea, though, according to the agreement, they were to sail from this country to Greece in two months at the latest from the 16th August, 1825.

We are now to see how it has happened that these steam-boats did not sail; that they have not sailed yet; that they are not now one quarter, perhaps, completed even to *this day*; and that all the promises made by BURDETT and Co., as to their efficacy in saving of Greece, have been proved to be false.

The agreement with LORD COCHRANE was no sooner concluded, than LORD COCHRANE departed for Scotland for three weeks "on his own private affairs." The Deputies, who were anxious to purchase the steam-vessels in order that he might be off to Greece, complained in a letter to BURDETT and HOBHOUSE (dated September the 8th), that LORD COCHRANE was absent, and that they were impatient to know what steps were taking to get the steam-boats ready, LORD COCHRANE having promised "to take Liverpool and Glasgow in his way to see if any steam-boats could be purchased there." I here insert their letter, together with HOBHOUSE's answer.

To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M.P.,
and J. C. Hubhouse, Esq., M.P.
to

Sackville Street; Sept. 8, 1825.

Gentlemen,—Since the arrangements which we made with Lord Cochrane, prior to his departure for Scotland, we have not received any information from him, and are, in consequence, ignorant if any measures have been taken to expedite the equipment of the flotilla destined for Greece. We are now arrived at the period which was fixed for commencing the business, still, however, we do not see any preparation; and, as the success of this expedition depends materially upon dispatch, and as you have yourselves remarked how precious time was, on account of the late events in the Peloponessus, we think we ought not to defer testifying to you our apprehensions respecting the delay which appears to threaten this expedition; and we flatter ourselves the lively interest you take in the success of our cause will furnish ample excuse for once more importuning you on our affairs. Will you have the kindness to inform us if Lord Cochrane will soon be in London, and if we may calculate upon seeing the armament ready at the time fixed in the contract? We feel extremely desirous that the determination upon this point should be prompt, that we may know when we shall be enabled to commence our labours, in order to which it is indispensable to have the opinion of Lord Cochrane. We are happy to have it in our power to inform you that the latest intelligence from the Peloponessus is of a very favourable nature. We have received letters stating that in Western Greece the Turks commanded by Reschid Paoha have been completely beaten under the Walls of Missolonghi; and that they have been forced to raise the siege of that town.

We have the honor, &c.

(Signed) J. ORLANDO.

AND. LURIOTTIS:

Kemble House, Cirencester;
Sept. 14, 1825.

Gentlemen,—Sir Francis Burdett has transmitted to me a letter, addressed to him and to myself respecting Lord Cochrane's absence from London.

In consequence of this letter, and of a communication from Sir Francis, I beg to inform you that Lord Cochrane has more than once written to Sir F. Burdett, stating his readiness and eagerness to fulfil his part of the engagement with you, and complaining of the apparent negligence of those who have undertaken to conduct the preparations for the expedition. He has also remonstrated upon the subject of the order for the steamboats being more limited than your contract stipulated; and Sir F. Burdett has conveyed his remonstrance to Mr. Ellice, who, I presume, has taken the necessary steps.

His Lordship has been making inquiries at Glasgow and other places respecting steam-engines, and is no less anxious than yourselves for the speedy construction of the boats. But you must recollect that all that Lord Cochrane has undertaken to do is to command the expedition, and that the preparation of the boats belongs to you and your agents.

The advice and counsel of Lord Cochrane were to be accepted, if you chose to ask, and he chose to give them; but, of course, the procuring the vessels must devolve upon you.

Lord Cochrane is to be found by a letter addressed to him at Edinburgh; and I have no doubt he will pay every attention to your communication.

I am delighted to hear the good news from Greece, and trust that it will be confirmed by the next intelligence.

Believe me, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful Servant,
(Signed) JOHN C. HUBHOUSE.

To Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis,
Deputies from Greece,

Here it is to be observed, that the Deputies had, at the instance of BURDETT and Co., deposited 150,000*l.* of the loan in the hands of RICARDO, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of this expedition of steam-boats. This letter of HOBHOUSE tells the Deputies that the procuring of the vessels *they* had to perform, that the preparation of the boats belonged to *them or their agents*. While he was writing thus to them, at that very time all authority had been taken out of the hands of the Deputies as to this matter. Instead of *purchasing vessels*, as the Deputies stipulated to do in the sixth clause of the agreement with LORD COCHRANE, the RICARDOS (who, observe, had got the money into their hands) proceeded to make a bargain with GALLOWAY of West Smithfield, who calls himself an engineer. They entered into a contract with him for the *building and fitting out* four of these vessels. The Deputies fished out this fact from the RICARDOS, and they never had been in any manner consulted upon it; but, as they say themselves, "*were treated as if here for no other purpose but to sign or sanction the orders for money to defray the expenses.*" Let us now take the document relating

to this stage of the affair, and first a copy of the memorandum of agreement between GALLOWAY and the RICARDOS.

(Copy.)

"Memorandum of Agreement, made this 27th day of August, in the year 1825, between Jacob and Samson Ricardo, gentlemen, of Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, in the city of London, on the one part; and Alexander Galloway, engineer, &c., of West-street, Smithfield, in the said city, on the other part. The said Alexander Galloway agrees to construct and make four good substantial high-pressure steam-engines, each of 50-horses power, with wrought-iron boilers, and their apparatus, with paddle-wheels, and all the necessary machinery, to enable the said engines to propel two vessels, each of 150 feet long, 25 feet beam, and to draw four feet and a half, but not to exceed five feet, of water, when the engines, boilers, machinery, and stores, on board their respective vessels, for the sum of 8,000*l.* sterling, and the further sum of 800*l.* for conveying and fixing the said four engines and machinery on board the said vessels: the first pair of engines to be delivered on the 25th day of October; the second pair on the 25th day of November next; and each pair to be fixed and set to work in 14 or 18 days after the delivery of each pair of engines and machinery, at the stipulated periods. And the said Alexander Galloway further agrees to construct and make also four good and substantial high-pressure steam-engines, each of 20-horses power, with wrought iron boilers, paddle-wheels, and all the necessary machinery for propelling two vessels, each of 100 feet long, and 16 feet beam, and to draw from two feet and a half to three feet of water when the engines, stores, &c. are placed on board their respective vessels, for

the sum of 4,800*l.*; and to convey and fix the said four engines on board their respective vessels, for the further sum of 500*l.*; the first pair of these engines to be delivered on the 18th day of October, and the second pair on the 8th day of November; and to fix each pair of these engines in their respective vessels in 14 days after the stipulated periods for the delivery of the said engines. The said J. and S. Ricardo agree that the said vessels shall be placed in some convenient yard or dock between London Bridge and Deptford, while the said engines are fixing in the said vessels. And the said J. and S. Ricardo further agree, that all the timber and shipwright's work necessary for the fixing and connecting the said engines to the said vessels shall be at their expense, together with the cost of all coals, fuel, and materials necessary for the working of the said engines. And the said J. and S. Ricardo agree to pay the said Alexander Galloway the sum of 11,100*l.* for the manufacture and completion of the before-mentioned engines and works, being eight of the 14 engines ordered by Lord Cochrane, and to be paid in the following manner:—3,500*l.* on the signing of this agreement, and 2,000*l.* on this day one month, and 1,000*l.* on the delivery of each pair of engines and their boilers and machinery; and the remaining 4,600*l.* when the whole works are completed to the satisfaction of Lord Cochrane. It is lastly agreed by the said parties to this agreement, that should Lord Cochrane not be satisfied with the manner in which the said stipulated engines and works are completed, or should any difference of opinion arise as to the execution of any of the conditions of this agreement, it is hereby mutually determined upon, that each party shall appoint an arbitrator, and, in the event of the two arbitrators disagreeing, then they shall be authorized to appoint a third, and the award of any two of

such arbitrators shall be final, and conclusive, both in law and in equity; and the said contracting parties hereby bind themselves, their heirs, and assigns, in the sum of 10,000*l.*, to abide the award of such arbitrators." (Signed by all the parties.)

The Deputies upon receiving a copy of this agreement from the RICARDOS, received at the same time information that there was no positive agreement with the *ship-builders* to do the work for any given sum; but the main fellow was GALLOWAY, who continually promised to finish, and continually broke his promises, and over whom, and whose transactions, the Deputies had no control whatsoever, the agreement having been entered into without the knowledge of the Deputies. A letter from them to the RICARDOS, and the answer from the RICARDOS to this letter, will clearly show who are the real actors in these transactions, and will show the bondholders whom they have to look to for the money, not that they "*may lose*," but that they actually have lost.

Sackville-street, 24th April, 1826.

Gentlemen—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 20th, by which we learn that, in giving orders for the construction of the five steam-boats, you did not enter into any agreement with the ship-builders as to the terms, on which those orders were to be executed. Until we read your letter, we certainly were not aware that

such an agreement had been omitted to be made; indeed, although we were so materially interested in this affair, yet you must recollect that we were not in any manner consulted upon it; but, on the contrary, were treated as if we were here for no other purpose than to sign or sanction the orders for money to defray the expenses. We regret much that no definite contract was entered into, and trust that your neglect in this respect will not involve us in any difficulty on the one hand, or extra expense on the other.

We shall feel obliged by your furnishing us with an account to this date, of all the monies you have paid, either to the ship-builders or to Mr. Galloway, or for provisions and stores, or any other expenses relating to the steam-boats,

We are, &c.

(Signed) J. ORLANDO,

AND. LURIOTTIS.

Messrs. J. and S. Ricardo.

To Messrs. the Greek Deputies.

London, 26th April, 1826.

Gentlemen—We regret that any misunderstanding should have taken place, and that you should not have been aware that Messrs. Brent and Gordon, who had the orders for building the steam-vessels, would not bind themselves down to any terms. We are the more surprised at your ignorance of this fact, as Messrs. White, Hobhouse, Major Cochrane, Captain Hastings, and all who have interested themselves in the affair, were perfectly well acquainted with it, and we thought you were present when the matter was discussed. We are sorry that you should feel that you have been slighted, and not sufficiently consulted in the progress of this undertaking; there has never been the intention to keep any thing from you; the meetings have been frequent, and the accounts open to

inspection. We have been at all times willing to give every information in our power, and any objection should have been made at the time, and not when too late to remedy it. It appears to us that you have totally misconceived the matter; we have not, in this business, acted as your agents, or as commission merchants to the Greek government; we have, in the interest of your country, and conjointly with some other gentlemen, friends to your cause, imposed upon ourselves the chief burthen of a difficult undertaking. To the sacrifice of our own interest in the neglect of our other avocations, we have been gratuitously and strenuously employed in forwarding the object; whatever has been done, was with the advice and sanction of the other parties concerned, whom we have been always anxious to consult; and we are in no way individually responsible for the additional expense, or the delay that may have occurred. The various obstacles which we have had to encounter, has rendered it a most painful and anxious task to us; we should gladly, at any period, have given it up, and paid the money over to any other party who would undertake the management of it; but, pledged as we are to Lord C. to superintend the proceedings to the best of our ability, we could not conscientiously abandon it. We merely make these observations to show how we are situated, and how little foundation there is for complaint against us. We will, in a day or two, send you a statement of every thing we have paid; to which we cannot, in course, have the slightest objection, except that we do not see the advantage of giving us the additional and unnecessary trouble of making out long accounts, when nothing can be learnt from them till the affair be completed.

We are, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

J. and S. RICARDO.

Here, then, we have a declaration on the part of the RICARDOS, that they "*were not the Agents of the Deputies; nor the commission merchants to the Greek Government in this affair: but that they, conjointly with other GENTLEMEN, had imposed the undertaking upon themselves;*" while, on the contrary, HOBHOUSE did, as we have seen in his letter to the Deputies of the 14th September 1825, tell the Deputies that "*the preparation of the boats BELONGED TO THEM OR THEIR AGENTS;*" though the money for preparing the boats was held by the RICARDOS; though the Deputies wished to purchase vessels, and knew nothing of the agreement with GALLOWAY; and although, when the Deputy ORLANDO, though accompanied by Mr. ALDERMAN WOOD and Mr. HUME, went to visit the steam-boats to see how they got on, BURDETT and Co. expressed, verbally and by letters, their dissatisfaction at such a step of MONS. ORLANDO. This last fact is stated in the eighth page of the pamphlet of COUNT PALMA. Notwithstanding all these facts, HOBHOUSE told the Deputies, a fortnight after the agreement had been entered into, without their knowledge, with GALLOWAY, that the preparing of

the steam-vessels for sea was a matter that "*belonged to the DEPUTIES or their AGENTS.*"

After the above-mentioned letter from the RICARDOS, the Deputies, hoping to obtain some assistance from the interference of BURDETT, HOBHOUSE, and ELLICE, wrote a pressing letter to them upon the subject, and received an answer from BURDETT and HOBHOUSE. These letters are of the greatest importance. They clearly show that the Greek Deputies were not only clear of all blame; but that they did all that could be done by men of great talent, zeal, and honesty. To these letters I request the particular attention of the readers of the Register. I have marked some particular passages; but the whole ought to be read with the greatest care.

To Sir F. Burdett, Bart., M. P.,
John Cam Hobhouse, Esq., M. P.,
and Edward Ellice, Esq., M. P.

Sackville-street, May 24th, 1826.

Gentlemen, — The situation of Greece demands that we should again address you. The greatest and most dreaded misfortune that could happen to our country has befallen it. The brave garrison of Missolonghi, after holding out for more than four years, after performing prodigies of valour, and suffering the greatest hardships and privations, has been compelled by famine to abandon the town and its inhabitants to the ravages and the vengeance of our sanguinary enemies, whilst the means of providing that

succour which would have averted this heart-rending calamity, have been totally neglected. Had the arrangements we concluded with you in August last, been carried into effect, we should not have had to deplore this sad event. Within two months, or within two months and a half at the latest, (such is the language of the agreement,) from the 17th of August, five steam-boats were to have been placed at the disposal of Lord Cochrane, as Commander of the Auxiliary Marine Force in the service of the Greek government, and, to secure this important aid, we agreed to set apart no less a sum than 150,000*l*. What has been since done? We gave instructions to Messrs. Ricardo to appropriate the stipulated amount in fulfilment of that part of the agreement. Nine months have since elapsed; not a single steam-boat has left this country, nor will one of them, unless some decisive step be immediately adopted, be in a condition to put to sea for many months to come. We therefore call upon you, on behalf of our suffering countrymen, and we claim for them and for ourselves your serious and prompt attention to the subject. When we refer to the agreement, and call back to our recollection all the circumstances which preceded and attended the formation of it, we cannot but feel the greatest astonishment, mingled with the deepest regret, at the result. We were assured by you, gentlemen, that by entering into the arrangement we should secure the independence of Greece. *"Within a few weeks (said Mr. Ellice) Lord Cochrane will be at Constantinople, and will burn the Turkish vessels in that port. You will want neither Napier nor any other general; Cochrane alone will suffice at the same time for your admiral and general. If you wish, he can take 200 or 300 men with him, and land them in Greece. Do not divide the sum with Napier; let the whole of the 150,000*l*. be*

"for the expedition of Lord Cochrane: he will clear Greece of the Turks." "I will engage (replied Sir F. Burdett to Mr. O'Connell, on his hesitating to appropriate so large a sum of money to this one object,) I will engage, I give you my word of honour, that this arrangement shall be faithfully carried into effect. Give yourself no further concern about the affair; your country will be saved."

The name, the talent, and the intrepidity of Lord Cochrane, necessarily inspired us with the most unbounded confidence in the success of his operations, and we could not for a moment have believed, after the assurances given to us, that the arrangement would not have been promptly and faithfully executed, so as to place the force provided for at his lordship's disposal within the time limited. Imagine to yourselves, then, gentlemen, what must be our disappointment and mortification when, after the lapse of so many months, we find that not even one vessel is yet in the least ready for sea.

From the moment the arrangement was concluded, and we had given directions for the appropriation of the necessary funds, the affair was taken entirely out of our hands. We were not consulted, or even informed, of the measures taken for fulfilling it. Instead of purchasing vessels according to the terms of the agreement, orders, as we afterwards learned, were given for building them, and, strange to say, one engineer alone was employed to prepare all the steam-engines and machinery. In vain have we applied and appealed to you on the subject. Our interference has been regarded as improper, or we have been referred to Messrs. Ricardo, who have told us that the matter rested entirely with Mr. Galloway, the Engineer, whilst the latter gentleman scarcely recognizes us as interested parties, and has more than once hesitated to satisfy our inquiries. What, then, are we to do? Is the money

that has been appropriated to this subject is the best to our country? And in the service we sought to render it, and have purchased at so high a rate, to be withheld or indefinitely postponed? Our countrymen call aloud to us for the long promised aid;—our character is compromised by the delay, and your own cannot fail to be impugned should the facts come before the public. In the meantime the interests of Greece are deserted, and a whole nation is on the point of again falling under the yoke of its barbarous and relentless oppressor. There is however yet time to prevent this dire catastrophe; and, ere the last vital blow be given, we call upon you to exert yourselves, and adopt the necessary steps. Will it be credited that it was left to one engineer to prepare the engines and machinery for six vessels, which were to be got ready for sea within two months and a half, and that the engineer charged with this service on behalf of Greece should be one who is employed by, and has for a long time past had a son at Alexandria in the pay of the Pacha of Egypt? We have done all in our power to obtain for Greece the important aid which Lord Cochrane's enterprise and skill would have supplied. We have again and again solicited your attention to the affair, and urged upon you the dreadful consequences of delay; and now once more we call upon you, as you regard the cause of our country, to take the best and most efficient means for furnishing the succour of which she stands in so great need. Let two or three individuals, who are thoroughly conversant with vessels of this description, be immediately appointed to examine the several steam-vessels, and to state within what time they can be got ready, and what means must be employed for the purpose. Two of them, besides the Perseverance, which is now (after having been ordered more than fifteen months ago by Mr. Ellice, and which was to have been

ready, according to that gentleman's assurance, last August,) nearly completed, might, we conceive, be finished within ten days, but not if only three or four men are to be employed upon each vessel, as was the case last week. If they can be so speedily completed,—well; if not, let them be abandoned, and sold: let the parties who have not fulfilled their engagements be made to return the money they have received. Let what now remains and what can be so obtained be employed in the purchase of other steam-vessels ready at once to put to sea.

In conclusion, we beg to assure you that we do not mean to call in question the intention with which you entered into this affair, or to reproach you in any manner; but we cannot do otherwise than express our deep regret that an undertaking, which was to have ensured the freedom of Greece, should have taken such a turn that without energetic and early steps it will, by depriving our country of assistance, be conducive to her fall. We trust then, gentlemen, that you will by immediate efforts prevent the possibility of still more afflicting events.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servants,

(Signed) J. ORLAND.

AND. LURIOTTIS.

To this letter the Deputies received the following reply:

London, May 25, 1826.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, we beg to say, that the anxiety which you must necessarily feel for the departure of the Naval Auxiliary Force for the service of Greece is a sufficient excuse, in our eyes, for the misapprehensions into which, it seems, you have fallen as to what we undertook, or indeed could possibly be able to do, towards the furtherance of that important object.

Without entering into any further discussion as to the causes of the un-

fortunate delay which has occurred in the preparation of the steam boats, it is sufficient to say that neither you nor ourselves are in the slightest degree answerable for that delay. You have lost no opportunity of urging Mr. Galloway to proceed as fast as possible in his operations; and we, although we were no party to the contract with the above-mentioned engineer, and, in fact, were only responsible for Lord Cochrane's taking the command of the vessels when ready, have over and over again remonstrated with Mr. Galloway on the tardiness of his proceedings, and three weeks ago went so far as to tell him, by a formal written document, that unless the Perseverance was ready for sea in eight and forty hours, we should recommend that the whole work should be taken out of his hands.

Further we beg to inform you, that we have already some days ago taken the step which you are pleased to advise, by insisting that the engines should be inspected by some other mechanist, and finally reported upon.

If the means taken by the King's government in last September had not rendered caution and some concealment absolutely necessary, it would have been easy, if not indispensable, to have divided the work among several mechanists.

Perhaps it would be satisfactory to you to come to some definitive resolution with Mr. Galloway, and to learn from him at what time he can positively promise to complete his engagement. If such should be the case, and we can be of any use, pray name the time, and we will request Mr. Galloway to give you the meeting. If also you should think it advisable to apply to any other persons besides ourselves, we shall be happy, as far as we are concerned, to give you every facility for so doing.

We are, gentlemen,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) FRANCIS BURDETT,

JOHN C. HOBHOUSE.

To Messrs. Orlando and Luriotis,
Deputies from Greece.

P.S. Mr. Ellice is not in London, but returns either tomorrow or Saturday.

When the reader, the sensible and honest reader, not the base slave that kneels down before the rent roll of twenty thousand acres of land, shall have gone through the two foregoing letters with patience, he will be shocked at the endeavours of BURDETT and HOBHOUSE to shuffle out of the responsibility incurred by them in this affair, especially when he recurs to the assertion of RICARDO, that he and the other Gentlemen, friends of Greece, had imposed upon themselves the burthen of preparing the expedition; and that the Deputies had nothing at all to do with the matter! But, if BURDETT and HOBHOUSE had no responsibility here, what right had they, by "a formal and written document," to threaten GALLOWAY, that they would recommend, that the whole of the work should be taken out of his hands? In what capacity was it that they "insisted, that the engine should be inspected by some other mechanist, and finally reported upon?" Reported upon to whom? To themselves, to be sure; and yet they, who had actually concluded the arrangement with LORD COCHRANE; who had

actually dictated the appropriation of 150,000*l.* of the Loan money, for the purposes of this expedition, one of whom had actually received 37,000*l.* for LORD COCHRANE out of the loan, to be paid to his Lordship, at the *pleasure* of the *holder*: these persons now declare that they were in no way responsible for any thing respecting the preparation for the vessels. In another place it appears that LORD COCHRANE had himself recommended that GALLOWAY should be employed to construct all the machinery, so that here were the Deputies deprived of all authority with regard to the expending of the money which they had been induced to place in the hands of the RICARDOS. RICARDO and the *other Gentlemen, friends of Greece*, make an agreement with GALLOWAY unknown to the Deputies; they are snubbed by BURDETT and Co., when they visit the vessels to see the progress that is making; and then BURDETT and Co. tell them that they, BURDETT and Co., have no responsibility at all, and that the whole rests upon some persons or other whom they do not name; and this too, after BURDETT had pledged *his word and honour*, that the arrangement should be carried faithfully into

effect; adding, "*give yourselves no further trouble concerning the affair, your country will be saved.*"

But, as if this were not enough, HOBHOUSE, in a letter dated the 29th of May, 1826, proves to demonstration, that *he* and BURDETT and ELLICE did interfere. This letter would be proof in any Court of Justice in the world, that HOBHOUSE and ELLIS at the least were responsible for the failure of the preparations. Here it is, and I beg the reader to compare it with the letter of Hobhouse of the 14th September, 1825, wherein he says, that the preparations necessary for sending the boats to sea belonged exclusively to "*the Deputies and their agents.*"

The preceding letter was answered by Mr. Hobhouse:

May 29th, 1826.

Gentlemen—I beg to inform you that on Saturday last Mr. Ellice and myself had a meeting with Mr. Ricardo, at which meeting it was determined to apprise Lord Cochrane that neither time nor the funds in Mr. Ricardo's hands would permit of the *three smaller boats being completed*, consequently on the same evening I wrote to Lord Cochrane to that effect.

Yesterday (Sunday) I went to Deptford to inspect the steam-boats myself, accompanied by two officers of the Navy. The result of our inspection was, that with proper attention to the work the two larger steam boats might be at *sea in a month*, but that it would be necessary to abandon

all hopes for the present of working upon the three smaller vessels.

Having formed this opinion, we shall proceed immediately to give the requisite orders.

We shall desire Mr. Galloway to work daily on one steam-boat at a time.

We shall send an officer and an inspector of machinery to reside either at or near the dock-yard, and to report to us daily the progress of the work.

We shall have great pleasure in communicating these reports to you whenever you require to know them.

I have the pleasure of informing you that the Perseverance was off Brighton at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was to be off Portsmouth on the same evening.

Very truly yours,

J. C. HOBHOUSE.

To the Greek Deputies, &c. &c.
Sackville-street.

So, here is a pretty Gentleman, who has no responsibility; he who goes down to inspect the state of the preparations; he who will proceed immediately to give the "requisite orders"; he who will desire Mr. GALLOWAY to work in such and such a way; he who will send an officer and an inspector of machinery; and to report to him DAILY, and to be paid by his order, of course, out of the Greek loan; here is a little SANCHO for you, who will have no responsibility at the same time; and who will have "great pleasure" in communicating the reports to

the Deputies when they shall wish to have them! A most obliging little creature! When I recollect the furious manner in which the little man ran across the Crown and Anchor table (a table alas, at this moment making one of my pig-sties! to get at me with one of those wands which I now possess, and which I hope to see used across the back and shoulders of those whom it would be useless to name here); when I recur to that instance of the conduct of the little man, I cannot but congratulate the Deputies on his polite and condescending deportment with regard to them. But, here is responsibility incurred, if ever there were responsibility in the world; and, though the Greek Deputies, as such, have no redress in our Courts (where their Government is not acknowledged), I, as a bondholder would strip the skin over the shoulders of any special pleader who should confess himself unable to draw up a declaration that would make these dictators feel that they are responsible to me, for the loss of my money.

Two more letters shall close my extracts from this pamphlet, adding one paragraph from another letter from LORD COCHRANE himself.

To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., John Cam Hobhouse, Esq., and Edward Ellice, Esq.

Sackville-street, 20th March, 1826.

Gentlemen,—After having been enabled through your kind interference to make arrangements with Lord Cochrane, from which we confidently anticipated that our countrymen would ere this have derived the most important aid, we cannot but deeply deplore the necessity we are now under of soliciting your attention to the very peculiar state of difficulty and responsibility in which we find ourselves placed by reason of those arrangements not having even yet been carried into effect.

It will be in your recollection, that our agreement with Lord Cochrane bears date the 16th of August last, and that it stipulates that five steam-boats should be ready to be placed under his command within two months, or at most two months and a half, from that time.

During the last three months, the Greek government has been anxiously looking for the arrival of this flotilla in the Archipelago, and we are exposed to the reproach of having neglected to supply the means which might, and we feel convinced would, give freedom and independence to our country.

From a letter we had the honour to receive from Lord Cochrane, dated the 28th ult., as also from verbal communications, we have the satisfaction to find that his Lordship is still ready to lend his assistance to the Greek cause—that he is confident of success—and that he himself is not less chagrined than we are at the delay which has occurred in the preparations of the armament, and particularly of the two largest vessels, with which and the *Perseverance* (which we believe is already finished) he would at once put to sea, and commence hostile operations.

It is truly gratifying to us to find that Lord Cochrane continues to entertain such feelings and views, and

we are convinced, from the earnest and anxious desire you have on all occasions manifested to promote the cause of Greece, that you will now assist us in the measures necessary to secure to our countrymen the advantages of his Lordship's great talent and intrepidity.

You are aware that in the orders given for the steam-boats we were not consulted, and we have not therefore sufficient authority to address the parties with whom this unexpected and lamentable delay has originated. Messrs. Ricardo, to whom we recently spoke on the subject, replied that it did not depend on them, but they believed that Sir F. Burdett had written concerning it.

We think, therefore, gentlemen, that you alone can remove the obstacles which present themselves, and accelerate this most important work, which without your interference will never, we fear, be completed; if, at least, we may judge from the first steam-boat (the *Perseverance*), which was ordered by Mr. Ellice more than a twelvemonth ago, upon the distinct understanding that it should be ready for sea in the month of August last, and which, as we said above, we believe is only just completed. We have even been informed (with what degree of truth we know not) that the work is purposely protracted until the return of Mr. Galloway's son from Alexandria, a return the period of which must be regarded as uncertain.

The kindness which induced you to take upon yourselves a part in this important business was an assurance for us that it would have been completed on the terms stipulated, and leads us at present to hope that you will excuse our importunity, and endeavour to realize the wishes of Lord Cochrane by effecting, either by a division of the work,—an increase in the number of workmen,—or by any other step which your prudence may suggest, the departure of the three above-mentioned steam-boats for Greece in the course of next month,

and the completion of the other three immediately afterwards. The season advances;—the arrival of Lord Cochrane would not only be eminently useful, but is essentially necessary.

Missolonghi has acted most heroically, and will continue her efforts; but at intervals that place experiences a want of provisions. We have nothing to dread from the courage of the besieged, but every thing from a deficiency in the means of subsistence. The Greek government does as much as it can, and the primates are firm in their co-operation. If Lord Cochrane were enabled to depart immediately, we should be freed from all fears for our country; his Lordship's arrival in Greece would restore her credit; the defeat of the enemy and the deliverance of Greece would be the certain result; but his Lordship's departure depends on the steam boats, and we cannot fix even the probable period of their being finished.

Thus situated, gentlemen, we trust you will not continue to decline to us the benefit of your counsel and interference in *an affair which was begun under your auspices*, and which, had it been completed, would ere this have secured the independence of Greece.

Impressed with a due sense of the obligations you have already conferred upon us, we have only now further to request that you will do us the honour to appoint some time when we may personally meet and converse with you on this most important business, previously to returning an answer to the letter received from Lord Cochrane.

We have the honour to assure you, gentlemen, of our sincere respect and consideration, and are, &c.

(Signed) J. ORLANDO.
AND. LURIOTTIS.

To the foregoing letter the following answer was returned:—

6, Albany, March 23, 1826.

Gentlemen,—In consequence of

receiving the letter addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Ellice, and myself, urging us to hasten the preparations for the auxiliary force about to be sent to Greece, I waited yesterday both on the Messrs. Ricardo and on Mr. Galloway. I found the Messrs. Ricardo equally anxious with yourselves that no further delay should accrue in the equipment of the vessels; and, in consequence of a conversation with those gentlemen, I proceeded to Mr. Galloway's, and had an interview with him.

Mr. Galloway assured us that he was exerting his best efforts to promote the object in view, and informed me that the first boat would be ready for sea in the course of the ensuing week. *I am aware that similar promises have been repeatedly made, and have not been carried into effect*; but having no means, beyond those of mere remonstrance, of persuading Mr. Galloway of the necessity of completing his undertaking, I know not what further steps you would wish me to take.

You may be assured that as far as depends upon Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Ellice, and myself, nothing shall be wanting to hasten the departure of the promised expedition; but you cannot but be sensible that the preparations are entirely in the hands of Mr. Galloway, and that with him alone the responsibility must vest.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN C. HOBHOUSE.

*To the Greek Deputies,
Sackville-street.*

Here we have from HOBHOUSE himself, that he went to GALLOWAY to remonstrate with him; that GALLOWAY promised that the first boat should be ready for sea in a week; that similar promises

have been repeatedly made, and have not been carried into effect; but that the preparations are entirely in the hands of Mr. GALLOWAY, and that with him alone the responsibility must rest! The poor Deputies wrote, remonstrated, implored and did every thing but go upon their knees to get the business out of GALLOWAY'S hands; all in vain. GALLOWAY had received many thousand pounds. No part of his engagement had been fulfilled; still he kept possession of the job; the vessels did not sail; one of them has at last reached Gibraltar; the pamphlet concludes by stating that there is no probability even now of there being any other vessel put in motion, GALLOWAY promising all the time from a month, three weeks, a fortnight, a week; and never carrying any promise into effect, though there is no talk of refunding the 37,000*l.* deposited with BURDETT for LORD COCHRANE, to be paid to him when BURDETT pleases; and though GALLOWAY is still in possession of the job, all the while expressing that his "heart and soul are in the cause;" and though he vows and protests that it is not profit that urges him on to exertion, but his devotion to the cause of liberty in general, and

to the cause of Greek liberty in particular; and though all this while the steam-boats are not prepared, and are apparently as likely to aid the people in the moon as they are likely to aid the Greeks.

It appears, from two accounts, transmitted to the Deputies by the RICARDOS, that the latter had paid to GALLOWAY the sum of 23,840*l.* between the month of August 1825, and the month of August, 1826, inclusive. By the agreement with him it appears that all that he was to receive, was to fall greatly short of this sum, even supposing the work all to be completed in due manner and time. The Deputies have no remedy against him, RICARDO, or any body, because they are the Agents of a body or power, which our Courts do not recognize; and thus all the parties, the whole of them, BURDETT, Galloway and all the rest, are completely protected against any reclamations on the part of the Greek Government. Among the histories of deep tricks played off upon mankind, none surely was ever equal to these. Let the reader look at the pledges of EL-LICE and BURDETT. The first telling the Deputies that if they would give the money, that LORD COCHRANE would burn the Turk-

ish fleet in a few weeks from that day; and the latter pledging his word of honour, that if they would but deposit the money, (of which 87,000*l.* were to be put into his hands,) the arrangement should be faithfully carried into effect; that they need give themselves no further trouble about the matter; and that, *their country was saved!* I did not intend to insert any more documents, but I cannot refrain from noticing that the Deputies received a letter from LORD COCHRANE, dated from Brussels, 2d May, 1826, which begins in the following most curious manner:

Gentlemen,—I ought, under ordinary circumstances, to have answered your letter of the 17th ult., but that letter and others which I received, induced me to believe *that no good would ever be derived from the steam-vessels, either large or small,* and consequently I should only be leading you into error and expense, if I proposed *any alterations, or any thing new.* I need not particularise the circumstances which induced this belief, because they are well known to you.

This was pretty encouragement to the poor Deputies, who had been urging BURDETT & Co. to get the steam-vessels completed somehow or other. Soon after this, they got another letter from LORD COCHRANE, dated the 25th May, where he expresses a wish *to have the small steam-boats as*

well as the large got ready. Upon the receipt of this second letter, the first having concluded with observing, that if perchance, they “reprobated his prudence, they *would at least allow him the merit of being perfectly disinterested;*” upon the receipt of this second letter, the unhappy Deputies once more addressed themselves to BURDETT and HOBHOUSE in the following words:

*To Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M P.,
and John Cam Hobhouse, Esq., M. P.*

Sackville-street, 30th May, 1826.

Gentlemen,—We beg to enclose a letter, which, as Mr. Lurcott mentioned to Mr. Hobhouse yesterday, we had written, but were prevented from sending to you, on Saturday. We are now called upon to notice, and request your attention to two other letters, one from Lord Cochrane, the other from Mr. Hobhouse, and both of which were handed to us yesterday by the latter gentleman. By the letter from Lord Cochrane, we regret to perceive, that his Lordship's views are somewhat altered since the month of March last, when Mr. Sutton informed us, that he was *ready to proceed to Greece with the schooner and Perseverance alone,* provided arrangements could be made for the departure of the two other large vessels within a few weeks afterwards. He now appears to consider the equipment of the three small vessels *as essential to the success of the expedition;* and, from this circumstance, as well as from the general tenor of his letter, we are reluctantly induced to conclude, that his Lordship will not proceed to Greece without the whole of the flotilla, which it was understood, when the arrangement

was made, should be placed under his command. The disasters that have recently befallen Greece, may have occasioned this change in his Lordship's views, and we can fully appreciate the feeling which prompts him not to put in hazard the high reputation he has acquired, by undertaking to oppose himself to the enemies of our country with an inadequate force. But you will judge, gentlemen, what must be our astonishment, and our mortification, when the very same hand that delivered this communication from Lord Cochrane, also left with us a letter, informing us, that, "at a meeting with Mr. Ellice and Mr. Ricardo on Saturday last, it was determined to apprise Lord Cochrane, that neither time, nor the funds in Mr. Ricardo's hands, would permit the three smaller boats being completed, and that a letter had been written to Lord Cochrane to that effect."

From these two letters, therefore, we must conclude, that all our hopes, and all the expectations of our countrymen, so far as they depended upon this expedition, are at an end. Truly, gentlemen, our situation is as novel as it is distressing. We gave to Mr. Ellice 10,000*l.*, and set apart 150,000*l.* more for the purpose of fitting out a flotilla of six steam-vessels, in order to complete the arrangements entered into through your medium with Lord Cochrane; but, from the moment we parted with the money, we have been unable to obtain any satisfactory intelligence of the steps taken, or the progress made towards the accomplishment of this great object. Without our knowledge, and contrary to the original intention, orders were given for the building of the vessels. By whom they were given, and who was to be considered responsible for their execution, we could not tell, and the letter we received from you, on the 25th inst., left that point still in a state of uncertainty. What monies had been paid for the *Perseverance*, we could

not learn. Mr. Ellice, although we have made repeated applications, has hitherto neglected to furnish any account whatever, and Messrs. Ricardo have declined to give us any detailed information about that vessel without a previous communication with Mr. Ellice; and, by way of closing this painful scene, we are now told that it has been determined by Messrs. Hobhouse, Ellice, and Ricardo, that there are no funds to complete the three smaller vessels.

We desire to know in what manner the 150,000*l.* have been applied, as we have never been privy to the administration of that sum. Is it possible that it can all have been absorbed in the building and equipping of the five vessels, which are not, as yet, half finished? We entered into the arrangement upon the most distinct understanding, that the money we agreed to appropriate for the purpose would be amply sufficient. If it was not sufficient, we were greatly deceived; if it was, the money must have been grossly misapplied.

Under these circumstances, we request you to favour us with your advice as to the measures to be adopted with regard to the three smaller vessels, without which Lord Cochrane will not go to Greece, and the whole affair will be at an end. You must be aware, that our countrymen have fixed their hopes on his lordship, and that his presence in Greece has now become more necessary than ever. It is therefore requisite to hasten the immediate completion of the two larger vessels, and that the smaller should be finished immediately afterwards. If his lordship will leave England with the former, the confidence of the Public will be restored in favour of Greece, and we shall then be enabled to find those means which are now wanting. This, however, without his lordship's departure, is impossible. We therefore take leave to request, that you will write to Lord Cochrane, and engage him to consent to the above arrange-

ment, under a promise that the three smaller vessels shall most decidedly follow him.

We have the honour, &c.

(Signed) J. ORLANDO,
AND. LURIOTTIS.

This was a stinger, and HOBHOUSE seems to have smelled out that these written communications might lead to *consequences*. He, therefore, wrote to the Deputies, in answer, that he and his worthy colleague, the other Member for Westminster, "had no other answer to give than that which he had communicated to them VERBALLY:" that the report from Deptford yesterday (23rd June) was *very satisfactory*: that when they wanted to communicate with him again, they would do him the favour of calling upon him; for that would save both themselves and him the TROUBLE OF WRITING. He might have said, the *danger* of writing. The Deputies seem to have been black and white men. But here again, in this, their last letter, the story explains itself. At a meeting with ELLICE and RICARDO, on the Saturday, it was discovered that there was neither time nor money to make the three smaller vessels, though only a few days before they had been assured *all* would have been ready for sea in a short time. But there is one sentence in

this last letter of the Deputies, viz.
"We gave to Mr. ELLICE 10,000*l.*
"and set apart 150,000*l.* more
"for the purpose of fitting out a
"flotilla of six steam-vessels in
"order to complete the arrange-
"ment entered into through your
"(BURDETT and HOBHOUSE) me-
"dium, but from the moment we
"parted with that money, we
"have been unable to obtain any
"satisfactory intelligence of the
"matter!" In the same letter, the Deputies boldly state to BURDETT and HOBHOUSE, that they never have been able to obtain any account from ELLICE, and that the RICARDOS declined to give them any information about the vessels for which ELLICE had received the money, *without a previous communication* with MR. ELLICE.

Not a word more need be said about the matter. Indeed the documents themselves are quite sufficient to enable any man of sense to see to the bottom of this most scandalous transaction. But, I will just add here a curious passage or two from the pamphlet of COUNT PALMA, and one fact coming to my own knowledge. COUNT PALMA says, in page four of his pamphlet, "MR GALLOWAY, already well known as an engineer, (who told the Count that?) and

considered as a man entirely devoted to the cause of freedom, and possessing great influence in the election of Members of Parliament in London and its environs, was intrusted by MR. ELLICE for the construction of the vessel." Again, in page 10, the COUNT says, "that LORD COCHRANE was forced to absent himself from the English territory." Galloway was the only one of the engineers whom these gentlemen consulted. The other engineer represented it as impossible for him alone to finish the vessels in time without the assistance of others; the Deputies demanded in vain such assistance, as well verbally as by letters, but this assistance was refused by the *Quatuorvirs*, as it was known that LORD COCHRANE had spoken with GALLOWAY, and that he as well as SIR F. BURDETT had entire confidence in GALLOWAY. In page 19 of this pamphlet: "Can it be denied that the Deputies, and several English gentlemen interested in their success, have applied for some engineers to be added to MR. GALLOWAY, or even to supersede him? Has it not been replied, in answer to the Deputies, that, on account of the APPROACHING ELECTIONS IT WAS DESIRABLE NOT TO MOLEST MR. GALLOWAY?"

Thus far the Count: now, my readers of the Register (not the greedy beasts who hold Greek Bonds); hear ME for a bit. If you or I had been in the place of BURDETT and HOBHOUSE, and had seen what they say they had seen in, and said what they did say on, the conduct of this GALLOWAY, should we have been very desirous to have this same GALLOWAY as the steward at, and a getter-up of, a dinner, to be given to us at the Crown and Anchor, or any where else; and, on his part, if we had acted towards him in the manner in which it became them to act, would he have been a leading steward and getter-up of that dinner? Yet, he was one of the principal getters up of the last dinner on the 29d of May, to celebrate the *purity* of election, of the nature of which purity the Deputies are by this time pretty well aware; and he and a son of his were *stewards* at the said dinner; one of them, I believe, being the very person that stood behind BURDETT's chair and found lungs for the giving out of the toasts. These Galloways were amongst the most farious in their endeavours to cause me to be expelled from the room; the young one actually pulled from the table and endeavoured to expel, and by assistance

of stewards did expel, and finally, by a misrepresentation to the constables in the passage, did cause to be sent to the watch-house, the gentleman who carried in writing my amendments to the trembling Baronet; and who distinctly reproached him with his partiality and scandalous dereliction of duty, in not putting, he being Chairman, those amendments to the meeting. In short, these GALLOWAYS, notwithstanding all that had passed between them and BURDETT and HOBHOUSE about the steam-boats; notwithstanding HOBHOUSE, in his letter to the Deputies, says, that GALLOWAY had repeatedly broken his promises; notwithstanding all this, these GALLOWAYS were upon this BURDETT's *dunghill*, next in zeal and far greater in activity than the poor beaten cock himself.

Here I dismiss the subject. None of my readers will, I am sure, be sufferers by this train of transactions. Ruin and misery enough will fall upon the greedy and base creatures who have trusted their money in such hands; and their ruin and misery will be well merited.

If either of the Greek Deputies had come to me before they lodged the 150,000*l.* in the hands of the RICARDOs and the 40,000*l.*

in the hands of ELlice, they assuredly would never have made such lodgment. It is difficult to rake things out of the fire, and especially out of a fire like this; but if either of them will come to me, show me the *whole* of the correspondence, the *whole* of the minutes relative to the propositions for getting money from them, if they will give me proof of the exact manner and source of the first proposition relative to LORD COCHRANE and the steam-boats, and will disguise nothing from me, I think I can teach them, even now, how to rake something out of this devouring fire. There will be enough of "sincere Philhellenes," enough devoted, like GALLOWAY, "*heart and soul*" to the cause of Greece; enough of these, to advise them by all means not to go near COBBETT. If they will regard such "*sincere Philhellene*" as a scoundrel, and will come to me in the manner above described, they will find that there is one Englishman at any rate not altogether unworthy of that name which was once held in honour all over the world.

WM. COBBETT.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Sept. 14.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	57	5	Rye	34	8
Barley ..	33	3	Beans ...	46	2
Oats	24	7	Pease ...	43	5

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended Sept. 14.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	49,153	Rye	1,351
Barley ..	6,944	Beans	2,148
Oats	13,685	Pease	1,074

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks ended Sept. 14, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

	<i>Per Quarter.</i>	s.	d.
Wheat		59	0
Barley		35	7
Oats		26	2
Rye		36	9
Beans		49	9
Pease		43	3

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Tuesday, Sept. 18.—Imperial Qr.

	Qrs.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat..	4,356 for 13,254	7	0	Average,	60 10
Barley..	309 ..	518	7	0.....	33 6
Oats..	1,633 ..	2,218	17	0.....	26 10
Rye....	18 ..	31	19	9.....	35 6
Beans..	1,299 ..	2,939	7	6.....	45 3
Pease ..	545 ..	1,280	0	0.....	46 11

Friday, Sept. 21.—The arrivals of this week are considerable of most kinds of Grain. The Wheat trade continues dull, at Monday's prices. Barley is unaltered. Pease of both kinds remain scarce, and fully support last quotations. New Beans that are dry, are rather dearer. Oats have met a languid sale since Monday, but not at lower prices.

Monday, Sept. 24.—The report of nearly every description of Grain last week was considerable, including also a large quantity of Flour. This morning there has been a fair supply of new Wheat and new Beans from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk. Of Barley and Pease the fresh arrival is small, and there are not many Oats in addition to the quantity of last week. Having several samples of new damp Wheat left on hand, these, in addition to the fresh arrival, constituted a good show of this Grain, and it was only fine old, and superior new parcels, that maintained the terms last quoted; all other kinds may be again reported 2s. per quarter lower.

There is not much doing in the Barley trade, which is reduced 1s. per quarter from the terms of this day se'nnight. Old Beans continue very scarce and dear. There being orders for shipping new Beans, these, though rather tender, have fully maintained last week's rates. Boiling Pease, as also Grey Pease, are scarce and rather dearer. There has been a slack trade for Oats this morning, and except for the best samples, they have sold at rather lower terms; especially the discoloured new samples. There is a fair trade for fresh made Flour. Seed Wheat is scarce.

Monday, Sept. 24.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 19,537 firkins of Butter, and 698 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 6,116 casks of Butter. The Butter market continues very dull: the stock on hand is unusually large for the season; prices are rather lower. Bacon continues very brisk, and prices looking higher.

COAL MARKET, Sept. 21.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
87.	67½.	31s. 0d. 39s. 0d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Sept. 17 to September 22, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	7,753	Tares	48
Barley ..	2,216	Linseed ..	7,645
Malt	2,294	Rapeseed ..	—
Oats	5,526	Brank ..	375
Beans	2,966	Mustard ..	—
Flour	9,946	Flax	—
Rye	5	Hemp	3
Pease	1,208	Seeds	—

Foreign.—Wheat, 220; Barley, 196; and Oats, 10,436 quarters. American Flour, 250 barrels.

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Sept. 24.—About 2,000 pockets of New Hops have come in. The demand to-day is rather better. Currency 70s. to 84s. Yearlings, 60s. to 75s.—Duty is estimated at 140,000*l*.

Another Account.

Monday, Sept. 21.—We have had a good supply of New Hops at Market last week, which have sold at the following prices:—Kent, pockets, from 70s. to 82s., and Sussex, ditto, 65s. to 78s. per cwt. The Duty estimated at 140,000*l*.

Maidstone, Sept. 20.—In consequence of the wet weather this week, the Hop-picking has been much delayed, and so little progress has been made in the grounds, that we are not yet enabled to say how the quantity is likely to turn out, but at present we have not heard any complaints; the Hops that have been picked, we are sorry to say, find a bad market. Good Kent pockets selling at from 70s. to 80s. per cwt. Duty called 135,000*l*.

Worcester, Sept. 19.—On Saturday about 100 new pockets were at market; 43 were sold, and averaged 80s. to 84s. The quality was not very good.—At the great Fair, this

day, about 1200 pockets were pitched; 800 to 900 pockets had been sold this afternoon; the quality was not generally fine: average price 75s. to 84s.; very fine, 87s. In the morning, the planters asked higher prices. Our duty is got up to 14,000*l*: the kingdom, 135,000*l*.

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Sept. 24.—There was on Friday no material difference in the trade from the preceding market day.—To-day the supply is again plentiful; and business varies but little from last Monday. The best Beef commands our top currency, with a slight tendency upwards; but for middling and inferior things, the trade is, if possible, worse. The best Downs are worth 4s. 8*d*., and polled Sheep 4s. 4*d*. per stone; though a few choice pens of the latter, it is thought, have gone rather over 4s. 4*d*. Good Lamb is in fair demand, at a small advance.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to	5 0
Mutton	3	8	—	4 8
Veal	5	0	—	5 8
Pork	5	6	—	6 6
Lamb	4	0	—	5 0

Beasts . . . 2,732 | Sheep . . . 26,740
Calves . . . 190 | Pigs . . . 148

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 0
Mutton	3	0	—	4 0
Veal	3	8	—	5 0
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	3	4	—	4 8

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	to	4 2
Mutton	3	4	—	4 0
Veal	3	8	—	5 6
Pork	4	4	—	6 4
Lamb	3	4	—	5 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

Ware	2	10	to	3	10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0	0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.

BOROUGH, per Ton.

Ware	2	10	to	3	10
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....70s. to 100s.

Straw...30s. to 36s.

Clover..85s. to 120s.

St. James's.—Hay....80s. to 112s.

Straw..27s. to 37s.

Clover..90s. to 126s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....80s. to 105s.

Straw...34s. to 38s.

Clover 100s. to 130s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Sept. 14, 1827.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*.....	60	8	34	9	28	11
Essex	59	2	32	6	26	0
Kent.....	60	2	33	2	25	7
Sussex.....	58	1	33	5	24	5
Suffolk	57	6	33	0	28	0
Cambridgeshire.....	54	8	34	1	22	1
Norfolk	57	3	34	5	26	0
Lincolnshire	55	6	35	10	20	4
Yorkshire	56	5	34	6	24	4
Durham	57	2	40	0	27	0
Northumberland	56	9	32	8	27	5
Cumberland	66	3	34	2	25	6
Westmoreland	64	3	40	0	27	3
Lancashire	54	9	27	7	22	0
Cheshire	55	3	42	9	24	0
Gloucestershire.....	58	3	32	10	29	6
Somersetshire	59	6	33	5	22	5
Monmouthshire.....	58	6	36	5	22	6
Devonshire.....	60	8	32	5	19	3
Cornwall.....	61	0	31	8	24	2
Dorsetshire	60	8	32	4	25	5
Hampshire	58	3	31	10	24	7
North Wales	62	0	40	2	23	10
South Wales	63	11	35	0	19	3

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.—There was a good show of samples of new Irish Wheat and Oats at last Tuesday's market: the former, with few exceptions, was unkiln-dried, and being very soft was dull of sale, at prices scarcely reaching the quotations of the previous week. For Oats, both old and new, there was a steady demand, and in which there was a fair business done at fully supported prices. There was a free sale for good old Wheat, and business to a considerable extent was transacted, at rather more money than could have been obtained on Saturday. Indian Corn met a moderate demand at 1s. to 2s. decline. Of sack Flour and Oatmeal there were few sales, but such as took place were not at any reduction in price. Beans and Pease of good quality were scarce, and fully supported their value. Barley was not much inquired for. Some sales of fresh Philadelphia Flour, in bond, have been made for export at 23s. to 24s. per barrel.

Sept. 22.—The market to-day was very dull for every description of Grain, &c. and in the little business which took place the quotations of Tuesday were with difficulty realized.

Derby, Sept. 22.—Our market this day was well supplied with samples of all kinds of Grain, particularly New Wheat; and the greater part being very damp, caused a heavy sale.

Guildford, Sept. 22.—Wheat, old, 15l. to 16l.; ditto, new, for mealings, 13l. 5s. to 16l. 10s. per load. Rye, 32s. to 38s.; Barley, 30s. to 34s.; Oats, 26s. to 31s.; Beans, 44s. to 49s.; Pease, grey, 44s. to 47s. per quarter; Tares, 10s. per bushel.

Horncastle, Sept. 22.—We had a very large supply of Wheat here to-day, and sales very dull, at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Barley lower; good Oats in demand.—Wheat, 42s. to 48s.; Barley, 28s. to 33s.; Oats, 20s. to 26s.; Pease, 42s. to 45s.; Beans, 60s. to 64s.; and Rye, from 28s. to 30s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Sept. 22.—We had to-day a good supply of both Wheat, Barley and Beans, which sold on lower terms. Prices as follow:—Wheat, from 53s. to 60s.; Barley, 30s. to 33s.; Beans, 40s. to 44s.; and Pease, 40s. to 42s. per quarter.

Manchester, Sept. 22.—We have had the smallest attendance on 'Change to-day for some time, but, notwithstanding, there has been a good demand for most articles, and sales to some extent have been made in the best qualities of Wheat and Oats. The former fully maintains the price of this day week, and the latter has undergone an improvement in value of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1d. per bushel of 45 lbs. Barley in plentiful supply, and barely supports its price. Beans continue in limited demand, and fully support their price. In Pease very little doing. There is an increased demand for Malt, particularly the finest qualities. Flour, from the abundance of the supply, is in limited request, at the price of this day week.

Norwich, Sept. 22.—We had a good supply of both Wheat and Barley to-day.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 58s.; White to 60s.; Barley was three or four shillings per quarter lower than last week.—Barley, 26s. to 30s.; Oats, 21s. to 26s.; Beans, 38s. to 41s.; Pease, 39s. to 42s.; Boilers, to 46s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 43s. per sack.

Nottingham, Sept. 22.—Average price of Corn:—Wheat, 58s. 6d.; Barley, 38s.; Oats, 30s. 6d.; and Beans, 57s. 3d. per quarter.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Bristol, Sept. 20.—Beef, from 6½d. to 7d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 5½d. per lb., sinking offal.

Carlisle fat cattle market on Thursday last was only thinly stocked with fat cattle and sheep; demand regular; fat cattle fetched from 5s. 6d. to 6s.; sheep, from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per stone of 14 lb., sinking offal.

Horncastle, Sept. 22.—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Pork, 7½d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Manchester Smithfield Market, Sept. 19.—We had a large show of Sheep to this day's market, which met with a very dull sale, although offered at ¾d. per lb. below the price of this day week. The supply of Cattle was fully equal to the demand, and only the fattest descriptions could be disposed of at the highest quotations. In Calves, Pigs, and Lambs, no alteration. Upon the whole, it was a very flat market.—Beef, 3½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4d. to 6d.; Veal, 4½d. to 7d.; Pork, 4d. to 5d.; Lamb, 4d. to 6½d. per lb., sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Sept. 22.—The supply of fat Cattle to this day's market was very short; prices 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: of Store Bullocks it was deficient; Scots, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, none here to-day; Cows and Calves, and Homebreds, sale quite flat; some good Horses, of both riding and cart kinds offered, but few sales made. Of Sheep, the supply was large; Shearlings, 20s. to 26s.; fat ones to 39s.; Lambs, 12s. to 18s. each; this was considerably exceeded, by one lot selling at 21s. Pigs cheaper, fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to 8½d.; Mutton and Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8½d. per lb.

Skipton Cattle Market, Sept. 17.—We had a very excellent show of fat Beasts, Sheep, and Lambs, with a good attendance of buyers, which occasioned a good demand at last fortnight's prices.

Wakefield Cattle Market, Sept. 19.—There was a supply of Stock to-day, and their condition excellent, in general; and, although there was a fair attendance of buyers, prices receded at the commencement, and continued declining all the day; notwithstanding which many of both kinds could not be sold.—Beef, 6s. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d. per lb.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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“ Yet he (BURDETT) is now combining with these same Whigs. He
“ has discovered that instead of being a greedy gang they have only
“ some honest, though unfounded, prejudices. In short, Sir (to MAJOR
“ CARTWRIGHT), he is as bad as any of the Whigs; and I will acknow-
“ ledge myself to be no judge of mankind, if his future conduct do not
“ establish the truth of this assertion.”

REGISTER, 12TH DECEMBER, 1818.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

ON THE LIGHT IN WHICH THEY ARE PLACED, BY HAVING
BURDETT AND HOBHOUSE FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Barn Elm Gardens, 4th Oct. 1827.

GENTLEMEN,

If, twenty years ago, just twenty years ago, any man had told me, that I should live to see the City of Westminster reduced to its present state, I should have been ready to drive my fist into that man's face; for, I had just then witnessed the glorious efforts you

had made, to rescue yourselves from the disgrace of being the tools of usurping boroughmongers, and of setting an example to the whole kingdom, to demand the restoration of its rights. Yet, you are now in a state of complete political degradation: your two Members are no more your representatives than they are the

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

representatives of the Indians of **Kamschatka**: you have no longer *any elections*: a rump, a junto, a cabal, a *caucus*, a nest of intriguers give you, in fact, your members; and Reigate, Haslemere, Bletchingley, Gatton, or Old Sarum, which last contains neither house nor man, even that "*accursed hill*" is of just as much *political importance* as the great City of Westminster, which was, till within the last ten years, "the light to lighten the Gentiles," who were in a state of political darkness and slavery. Your Members speak your voice no more than they speak mine: they are both, at this moment, acting in direct opposition, not only to your known wishes, but to their own professions, a thousand times repeated: they have joined, they have supported, they have done all they could, to countenance and uphold those very men that they attacked and represented as every thing that is vile. **BURDETT** has a thousand times told you, that the Whigs were worse than the

Tories: he was challenged by **WHITEREAD**, for his attack upon the Whigs: and as to **HOBHOUSE**, he, in the year 1818, wrote a pamphlet, which was published by **HONE**, in which he traced every evil that the country then suffered, every encroachment upon the liberties of Englishmen, to the faction called the Whigs, attacking by name the principal persons of the faction, particularly **LORDS ERSKINE** and **GREY** and **MR. BROUGHAM**.

You thought them sincere: you never expected to see them join this faction heart and hand: you never expected to see them go across the house with this faction, and place themselves at the nod of that **CANNING**, who had been your chief calumniator and the mortal foe of reform and of every thing belonging to the character of freedom. These things, however, you have now seen; and you have seen these men, who affected to feel indignation at your meetings being banished from Palace-Yard, declining to

attend a meeting which was to be held in Covent-Garden, and which the HIGH BAILIFF had been; by some means or other, prevailed upon not to call. That meeting, you will be pleased to recollect, was called for the purpose of congratulating the KING on the late change of the Ministry. Mr. HUNT and I had publicly expressed our intention of being at that meeting. That being the case, your two Members kept away, well knowing that we should not suffer their political apostacy to pass uncensured. It was indeed my resolution to propose to you a vote of censure upon their conduct, and another vote representing to them the justice of giving you an opportunity of making another choice. They knew this well; and therefore they kept away. I have often said that BURDETT would never meet me before the people in the open air: he was now apprized of my intention to meet him face to face, and before his own constituents, and he dared not face me.

In another letter, which it is my intention to address to you, I shall state to you, in clearly expressed propositions, what has been the conduct of these two members of yours, with regard to what has been generally called the Greek cause. I last week published the correspondence between the ill-treated Greek Deputies, and these your two members and their associates; but it will be necessary to give you a short as well as clear view of this important matter. You will recollect, that BURDETT recommended the Greek Deputies to enter into an engagement with LORD COCHRANE; one stipulation of which agreement was, that THIRTY - SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS should be placed by the DEPUTIES in the hands of BURDETT, to be paid to LORD COCHRANE when BURDETT should THINK PROPER, even before LORD COCHRANE could possibly enter into the service of the Greeks. *Thirty-seven thousand pounds!* Why, it is the

pay of a captain, even in our high paid navy, for more than three score and ten years; and he was to have pay besides, and his monstrous share of prize-money, agreeably to the custom of the aristocratic English navy! And upon what pretence was this enormous sum, which really belonged to the English Bondholders, to be given to LORD COCHRANE? Why, as a remuneration, for part of a sum of fifty-seven thousand pounds, which he said the Emperor DON PEDRO owed to him, and which he *might* lose in consequence of going into the service of the Greeks. It was odd enough that LORD COCHRANE should go to South America, for the purpose of rescuing the people of those countries from the domination of kings, and moulding them into republics instead; that, going out for these purposes, he should be found in the service of a man, who had made himself an *Emperor* in part of those countries; that he, who went out to fight for liberty and republicanism,

should close his campaigns there, by quelling what was called a rebellion of the people against a self-styled Emperor; that he should receive the title, and sign his name accordingly, of "MARQUESS" from that Emperor; that after this he should come to England in one of that Emperor's ships; that he should be superseded in the command of that ship in the strangest manner in the world; that he should stay here in England many months, and then go abroad, as is stated in the pamphlets of the Deputies, to avoid punishment on the part of our government, for having been in the service of Brazil, though hundreds and hundreds of British officers in precisely the same situation, have never been molested at all; that he should drop the title of Marquess of Marranhan (or some other *noble* name that I have forgotten) and that he should be ready again to start for the purpose of freeing colonies from the yoke of their rulers, and establishing a free and *independent*

republic; and that after all this, he should have a claim upon the **EMPEROR PEDRO** of 37,000*l.*!

All this even **THINBLE** and **COWHIDE**, the two great heroes of the Rump, will hardly deny to be very odd; but odd as it is, it is still much less odd than the way in which this score against the **EMPEROR PEDRO** was to be rubbed off, if he himself should fail to pay it. It was right that the "*Marquess*" should be paid, that is to say, if any thing were due to him. Fifty-seven thousand pounds was the sum; and it seems really wonderful how a man could earn so much money in so short a space of time. However, I do not question, nor wish to question, the justice of the **MARQUESS OF MARRANHAN'S** demand on the **EMPEROR PEDRO**; but I greatly question, and so will you, the justice of making the Greek Bondholders pay this debt of the Emperor Pedro. I never heard of such a thing in my life: did either of you? It is not fair; it is not just, it is not following the golden rule of doing as being

done unto, to be regardless of injuries done to our *neighbours*, and one nation is the neighbour of another nation. It is still less consonant with this golden rule to be regardless of injuries done to our *friends*; and this nation was a mass of most abominable hypocrites if the poor Greeks were not regarded as our *friends*. Therefore, supposing this mode of paying the debts of **DON PEDRO** to have been injurious and unjust towards the Greeks only, you, having so long held yourselves up as an example of political integrity, ought not to sanction the deed. But, it is not the Greeks only, that are the losers; it is not, in fact, *their* money which is thus taken away; it is, in fact, *thirty-seven thousand pounds taken out of the pockets of the English holders of Greek Bonds*.

The debt of the **EMPEROR PEDRO** to **LORD COCHRANE** was, he alleged, 57,000*l.* Thirty-seven thousand were placed in the hands of **BURDETT**, to be paid to him, **LORD COCHRANE**, when he, **BUR-**

DETT, should think proper, and the other twenty thousand pounds were to be paid to LORD COCHBANE by the Greeks when their independence should be established. If I had been the Greeks, I would have kept the thirty-seven thousand also until this happy epoch should arrive. And, was it not queer, that the *Marquess*, who had been loaded with honours by the EMPEROR, and who had come to England in one of the EMPEROR's ships, should quit the Emperor's service in such an unaccountable manner, while the Emperor was 57,000*l.* in his debt! THIMBLE, the head man of the Rump, who is, I understand, the great teacher of the art of living married without having children; this ingenious THIMBLE, who is really a creator of the best part, that is to say, of the *outsides* of men, such men, I mean, as he has to shape for; this THIMBLE, who is so great a necromancer in the works of creation as well as in those of preventing an increase of popu-

lation; this THIMBLE may, perhaps, be able to explain the latter to you; but to me and, I dare say, to you, it will seem the most unaccountable thing in the world, that a man should perform such wonderful services for an EMPEROR as to make the Emperor his debtor in the sum of 57,000*l.*; and that the Emperor, having sent him to England in one of his ships (for send him he must or the ship would have been run away with), that he should send him to England with one of his ships, laden, doubtless, with valuables of some sort or other; that the *Marquess*, upon his arrival, should be superseded in his command. *doubtless at his own request*: and that, he should not only suspect, himself, but cause BURDETT, HOBHOUSE and ELLICE to suspect, that the Emperor would "*bilk*" him out of the money that he owed him, merely because he was going to fight for the Greeks! Why then, this Emperor was an enemy to freedom, and wished to perpetuate

tyranny; and yet the "*Marquess*" had been fighting for him! What, the Emperor suspected of not intending to pay! Suspected of not intending to give the pudding as well as the praise. He could give the title of "*Marquess*," but was suspected of unwillingness to pay the man to whom he had given that title!

However, Gentlemen, we should never end our exclamations, if we are to exclaim at every thing which seems to call for them. You must agree with me, that a thing more monstrous than that of taking *thirty-seven thousand pounds* out of the pockets of the English holders of Greek Bonds, and giving those thirty-seven thousand pounds to the "*MARQUESS OF MARRANHAN*," lest the Emperor DON PEDRO should not pay the said '*Marquess*' what it was said he owed him; you will agree with me that a more monstrous thing than this is never was heard of in the world; and especially as it is stated in the Greek pamphlets, that the "*Marquess*" could not remain in

England for fear of the animadversions of the law.

And now, as to the curious manner in which the 37,000*l.* were thus taken and applied.—First, BURDETT, HOBHOUSE, and ELLICE erect themselves into a sort of official advisers of the Greek Deputies, at whose command lay the money raised by the English Bondholders. They recommended to them; that is to say, they recommended to the Deputies to enter into an agreement with LORD COCHRANE, and to give him the money above mentioned. One part of the agreement was, that the 37,000*l.* should be placed in the hands of BURDETT, to be paid to the "*Marquess*" in such *time* and *manner* as BURDETT *might think proper*. The Deputies having been recommended to enter into this agreement with the "*Marquess*," BURDETT, HOBHOUSE, and ELLICE drew up and signed and delivered to the Deputies, their sanction and ratification of the said agreement; so that BURDETT signed, sealed,

and delivered a document approving of an agreement, by which agreement 37,000*l.* of the Greeks or Bondholders' money were placed in his hands, and which 37,000*l.* were to be let out of his hands *whenever he might think proper!*

That is the story! With this story are connected all the monstrous facts relating to GALLOWAY and his steam-boats; to the subsequent conduct of BURDETT, ELLICE and HOBHOUSE; and, as I shall clearly show in my string of propositions, to this source is to be traced the failure of the Greek Cause, and the ruin of the English Bondholders. This task I shall perform the week after next; and when I have performed it, if there still remain a man in Westminster to raise his voice for BURDETT or HOBHOUSE, or either of them, that man must be the very basest that ever disgraced the human form.

But, before I conclude this Letter, I must beg you to bear in mind the *time*; the precise *time*, when BURDETT received this mo-

ney, that he approved of this agreement which was to send LORD COCHRANE out of the country. It was, you will bear in mind, in the *month of July, 1825*. At that time (and I pray you to mark it well) it was generally expected, that a GENERAL ELECTION WOULD TAKE PLACE IN THE NEXT MONTH OF OCTOBER! It was amongst the possibilities in existence, that LORD COCHRANE (having dropped the title of "*Marquess of Murrngham*") might take it in his head to STAND AGAIN FOR WESTMINSTER! BURDETT and HOBHOUSE had not so acted as to give satisfaction to their constituents, even at that time: there were, in fact, great discontents at their conduct: BURDETT had done many things to displease; and HOBHOUSE, besides being the son of an enormous tax-eater, had done nothing to please: the people began to be ashamed of their present situation compared with their former; and, if all could be satisfactorily explained, or even a little

lately explained, with regard to the republic of Chili, the empire of Brazil, the title of "Marquess," and the return to England, unquestionably LORD COCHRANE would have had more votes in Westminster than the other two Members put together. An aristocratic candidate standing with LORD COCHRANE would have driven them both out.

BURDETT and HOBHOUSE knew this, and a devil of a thing it was to know. There was no safety for them if the "*Marquess*" remained in England. They might have persuaded him, perhaps, not to come forward; he might, too, have been indisposed to come forward; hunted and cuffed as he had been, and being of a despairing turn, except when the event rests on the exertion of his personal valour, he might, and I dare say he would, have been indisposed to offer himself for Westminster; but BURDETT, who, with all apparent frankness and even carelessness, is more cunning than the cunningest grey fox, that he,

in executing his project for again creeping into the ranks of aristocracy, ever galloped after; BURDETT knew well, that LORD COCHRANE would not be suffered to follow his own bent in this case; he knew that there might be meetings of the citizens, committees formed, deputations and addresses to LORD COCHRANE, and all those acts and circumstances which put a man in motion in spite of himself, and that would drag the devil of laziness from his hole.

No man knew this better than Burdett; and, therefore, he saw, that if LORD COCHRANE remained in England, even his own seat was not secure; and as to little SANCHEZ, the first thought of LORD COCHRANE on the part of the people would be the shears of the fatal sisters across the thread of his political life.

Now, it is quite natural for a man to desire to keep his seat, the privilege of franking belonging to which, is worth about 300*l.* a year, especially if a man be gene-

rous enough to have his letters all addressed to a banking shop. But, there are a great many other things that render the seat a desirable possession, notwithstanding the possessor may dislike "*late hours and bad company.*" However, though a man may desire to keep his seat, there is some difference in the means of accomplishing that object. If, now, BURDETT and HOBHOUSE had said to LORD COCHRANE, we will give you 37,000*l.* of our money "*not to disturb the peace of Westminster;*" in that case it would have been no more than something of the sort that was practised by others; but for Burdett to take 37,000*l.* of the Greek Bondholders' money, and to sign a ratification of an agreement, which authorized him to pay that sum to LORD COCHRANE when he *should think proper*, was a thing not to be adequately described even if we were to resort to the use of his own exaggerated and bombastical phraseology.

Gentlemen, I have much more

to say to you upon this subject: at present I have time and room for no more, except this: that if I have life, and strength of body, which I trust in God I shall, once more to see you at liberty to choose Members of Parliament, I will give you an opportunity of choosing between me and BURDETT. Many strange things will happen, probably, between this time and that; but happen what will, if I live and he live, and if I have health any thing nearly so good as that which I now have, you shall not, next time, be humbugged out of your election.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your faithful Friend, and

Most obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

WELLINGTON AND LEEDS.

It seldom happens that there is an evil wholly separated from all good; and accordingly, while we have to behold the base, nasty, slave-like, lick-spittle crew, who have been receiving WELLINGTON

in certain rotten and corrupt places of the North, we are enabled to turn in the way of relief and satisfaction to the amusing transactions of the aristocratic crew, and the excellent conduct of the people at *Leeds*. When his "*Grace*" was approaching, or thought to be approaching that great manufacturing town, a requisition was presented to the Mayor, signed by thirty-five fellows, beginning with "*GOTT*," and ending with "*SCOTT*;" thirty-five as vulgar chaps, I dare say, as ever, even in the North of England, rose from a dunghill to a drawing-room, by the means of sweat forced through the skins of much better men than themselves, and better women and girls than their wives and daughters; and this I should, if the book were tendered to me, have very little hesitation to swear. This "*GOTT*" and "*SCOTT*" crew has, amongst them, one "*EDWARD BAINES*," a great swell in the literary way, being proprietor of a double-faced paper, called the "*Leeds Mer-*

cury," and being notorious for publishing a History of the War, which is an instance of plagiarism from one end to the other, such as never was before seen or heard of in the world, except, perhaps, in the case of what is called Sterne's "*TRISTRAM SHANDY*," and which is little more than "*copia verba*," as the scholars call it, and *true copy*, as we vulgar people call it, of parts of BURTON'S ANATOMY of MELANCHOLY; yet BAINES is still more offensive than STERNE: STERNE could have put something of his own if he would, and I will be bound to say that that man, there, who is now cutting off my Winter Squashes, at tenpence a day, and his bacon, bread and beer, is as capable of writing history as BAINES, of Leeds. This reptile, this very low reptile, after having published divers foul insinuations against me, had the incomparable baseness to come to my house at Kensington, "*to pay his respects to me*." He has renewed his base insinua-

tions since that time; but let him put at the close of his next essay of this sort, these words:—"I went to Cobbett's house at Kensington about five years ago to pay my respects to him; and *he never even asked me to sit down*"; let him say that. If he deny the fact, I can prove it by witness at any time. I take BAINES as a specimen, as a sample of this "GOTT" and "SCOTT" crew; and I congratulate the RADICALS at Leeds on their having frustrated the intentions of this crew, which I gather to have been the case, from the following paragraph, which I take from the Leeds Patriot.

"It is no bad compliment to his Grace the DUKE of WELLINGTON to say, that he has exhibited considerable prudence in steering clear of the manufacturing districts during his visit to Yorkshire. It is here that his character as a statesman is more disesteemed than in other parts of the country, for his unfortunate manœuvres

"in the Corn Law business form his latest public acts, and the manufacturers have not forgotten them. In this town, we understand, great preparations were making among the working classes to receive his Grace with all due ceremony, by joining any procession that might be proposed to greet the hero. There were to have been no flags recounting any of his numerous victories except the *one he attempted over the wants and appetites of the people, and poles, bearing loaves of bread entwined in crape, were to be the significant emblems of public opinion.*"

That is enough; that shows the insolence of this crew in its proper light, and the baseness of it too. This is a pretty time to be heaping praises upon the man who was one of the chief agents in promoting and conducting the late war. The following article from the "*New York Daily Advertiser* of the 17th July last" ought to be read at every meeting where these das-

tardly crews are assembled to congratulate and praise WEL-
LINGTON :—

“ The Captains of two ships
“ lately arrived from Europe with
“ passéngers, were brought up
“ before his Honour the Mayor on
“ Saturday morning, charged with
“ having brought paupers into the
“ city, sent out by the parishes.
“ On investigation it appeared
“ that one of them, from Liver-
“ pool, had a number whose pas-
“ sages were paid for by the
“ parish. The Captain, however,
“ declared that he had no know-
“ ledge of it, as the passages were
“ taken by a broker, without his
“ knowledge, who advanced the
“ money. The penalty, in such
“ cases, is very heavy, and will
“ no doubt be enforced. It would
“ be well for ship-owners to be
“ particular that such frauds
“ are not practised on them in
“ future.”

Here is “disgrace ;” here is
infamy to England ; while new
palaces are pulling down and other
new palaces are building up, and

while a thundering standing army
is maintained at an expense of
seven or eight millions sterling in
the year, and, including the ord-
nance, of more than two millions
sterling a year ; and while there
is a Church, established by law,
which, taken altogether, swallows
nearly the same sum.

Will BAINES of Leeds, one of
these requisitionists, defend the
measures which have brought us
into this state ? If he do, he is a
hardened, shameless brute : if he
do not, he is a consummately
mean reptile in having joined in
a requisition, for the purpose of
doing honour to a man who has,
ever since he was a man, been
engaged in promoting the mea-
sures which have produced this
state of things. Here I leave
BAINES and his crew for the pre-
sent, congratulating the people
of Leeds that they have one
newspaper, from the columns of
which I have extracted the above
article.

THE WALTERS.

A REGISTER or two back I expressed my intention of asking for information respecting the crew who are the proprietors, editors, runners, and other wretches engaged in the carrying on of the OLD TIMES newspaper. I mean to give them a grand showing-up; and this previous information, as the reader will see, is necessary for the purpose.

1. In what state of life was Old

JOHN WALTER before he set up the TIMES Newspaper?

What had he been, and in what year did he bring his former business to a close?

Who and what was his father, if possible, and where was he born?

2. In what year was he tried and imprisoned for libels on the Prince of Wales (now King) and the Duke of York?

3. What were the peculiar means that he adopted to get his

paper into circulation; and when did he die?

4. How many children did he leave behind him; what were their names, and where and how are they living now?

5. Whence came DR. BRODIE, who is Rector of Eastbourne in Sussex, who is the husband of ANNA the daughter of WALTER?

6. Who and what were the parents of the DOCTOR?

7. Who and what were the parents of CARDEN the Attorney, the husband of WALTER's other daughter?

8. How many sons and daughters has Carden; and what trade or calling do the sons or son (if any) follow?

What situations are the daughters in (if there be any daughters); and, if married, of what trade are the husbands?

9. Was DOCTOR Brodie a Bachelor or a Widower; has he or had he any children, and

if any, what are they doing, and how situated ?

10. HOW DID THE DOCTOR GET HIS BENEFICE ; AND WHO WAS THE PATRON, AND WHEN AND WHERE DID THE PATRON DIE ?

11. Whence emanated JOHN WALTER of Bear Wood, near Reading, in Berkshire, where he is displaying a truly royal taste in buildings, and showing a great predilection for fish ponds, while he displays his taste in gardening by trimming up holly bushes to make them look like so many brooms, the handles of which are stuck in the ground ?

12. Who was JOHN'S Father, and WHAT was he, and where did he live, and when did he die ?

13. What is JOHN'S Brother WILLIAM, who was horse-whipped by DR. O'MEARA in the quality of proxy for JOHN ? If, as I believe is the case, he be in some office under the government, what office is

it, what the salary, by what degrees has he risen to it ?

14. Whence came the wives of JOHN and WILLIAM, and what family has each ?

15. Was CAPTAIN CARDEN, who commanded a frigate in the last American war, and who was taken, frigate and all, by the American CAPTAIN DECATUR, in a *smaller* frigate, any relation of the above mentioned CARDEN ; and if a relation, where is that Captain now ?

16. Were there not (and what were they) certain transactions between JOHN WALTER and STODDART, which led the latter to set up a paper called the "*New Times* ? "

17. In what year, and in what time of the year was published the quarrelling correspondence between JOHN WALTER and STODDART ?

18. Can the reader give true information as to any other matter which will enable me to place this brood in their proper light before the public ?

ALL letters upon the subject, whether temporary or general, to come free of postage; or they certainly will not be received. Any true anecdotes; respecting any of the parties, will be received with welcome, whether relating to the males or females. There are no bounds which these wretches have not trespassed with regard to me; and I am determined to acknowledge no bounds with regard to them but those of TRUTH, which, in every case, they have violated with regard to me.

TO THE
LORD CHIEF JUSTICE
OF THE
COMMON PLEAS.

Barn-Elm Gardens, 4th Oct. 1827.

MY LORD,

I PERCEIVE by the newspapers, that "best public instructor" of this happy kingdom, that your Lordship lately delivered a Charge to the Grand Jury at New Sarum, expressing your opinion that the practice of BOXING ought to be encouraged rather than discountenanced, seeing that it tended to promote peace and humanity and to prevent the use of deadly weapons, so common and so disgraceful in many other countries. I perceive that your Lordship cited the passing of LORD EL-

LENBOROUGH's Act as a proof that, as a practice of Boxing had fallen into decay, that of cutting, stabbing, and shooting, had come into vogue. The Grand Jury (of whom Mr. Bennett was foreman), we are told, were so delighted with these observations of your Lordship, that they requested you to permit them to publish them in a pamphlet, to which your Lordship obligingly assented.

Poor dear Mr. BENNETT, who, in his evidence before the House of Commons, some years ago, said that a gallon loaf and a shilling *per head* (without any thing for clothing, fuel, or rent), were the allowance which the Magistrates of Wiltshire allotted to the labouring classes: this dear Mr. BENNETT might have saved himself the trouble, and (which he would think more of) the expense of such publication, if he had simply observed at the close of your Lordship's charge, "every argument, every sentiment, and almost every word of this charge which relates to the practice of boxing, I read in COBBETT's REGISTER of the 10th August, 1805, with a motto at the head of it, containing the preamble to that very Act of LORD ELLENBOROUGH which your Lordship has cited, and which COBBETT also cited in support of

"his arguments in favour of an execrable scoundrel of a Whig-boxing!"

Poor dear Mr. BENNETT, though a man of surprising humanity, did not remember this article of mine, but I am quite *sure* your Lordship did; for 'it is utterly impossible that so close a copy, such an exact recitation, should have been merely accidental.

Now, my Lord, far be it from the heart of your humble servant to presume to call this *plagiarism* on the part of your Lordship. It is, I think, agreed that the *practice* of the literary world, whatever may be its *laws*, allows the living to use their pleasure with the goods of the dead, and I will be bound for it, that your Lordship thought that ELLENBOROUGH, GROSE, LE BLANC, and BAILEY had utterly extinguished me, when, in the year 1809, they sentenced me, who had a wife and six small Children, to a Felons' Gaol for two years, to pay a *Thousand Pounds* fine at the end of the time, and to enter into bonds for seven years to be of good behaviour; and all this for expressing my indignation at English Local Militia-men having been flogged in the Town of Ely, in England, under a guard of *Hanoverian Soldiers*. "Thank God they have KILLED him," said

upon that occasion; and I dare say your Lordship concluded I was dead, and had been dead for eighteen years past. I have, however, infinite satisfaction (in which, I dare say, your Lordship will participate), to assure your Lordship, that I am alive, and that I now have the honour to address you from amidst the abundant donations of FLORA and POMONA in one of the warmest and prettiest spots in the world.

Far from me the thought of complaining that your Lordship has honored and dignified my arguments and sentiments by faithfully detailing them from the bench, on which I have no means of getting, and from which they must go with the greatest possible effect; but, my Lord, adhering to that maxim of the law, that wherever a man finds his property he may take it, I here insert my Essay of 1805, in order to make good my claim to the arguments and sentiments put forth on the occasion aforesaid by your Lordship; and in doing this,

I remain, my Lord,
With all respect due to your Office,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
And most humble Servant,
WM. COBBETT.

"Whereas divers cruel and barbarous outrages have been, of late, wickedly and wantonly committed in divers parts of England, upon the persons of divers of his Majesty's subjects, either with an intent to murder, or to maim, disfigure, or disable, or to do other grievous bodily harm to such subjects; and, whereas the provisions, now by law made, for the prevention of such offences, have been found ineffectual for that purpose; be it therefore enacted," &c. &c.—PREAMBLE TO THE ACT, 43 Geo. III. chap. 58, passed 24th June, 1803.—REGISTER, AUGUST 10, 1805.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

BOXING.—The public attention having been called to a recent, an extraordinary, and somewhat alarming decision of a Coroner's Jury, upon a case wherein death was the consequence of a boxing match, I cannot, consistently with the opinions I have always entertained and frequently expressed upon the subject, omit, upon this occasion, to submit to my readers, some few of those reflections that press upon my mind. The case, here particularly referred to, is, as stated in the Morning Chronicle of the 25th ultimo, as follows: "George Hodgson, Esq., one of the coroners for the County of Middlesex, yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock, resumed his court of inquiry as to the means by which Patrick, otherwise Michael, Lenon, came by his death. The Court was again held at

the Cannon Tavern, the corner of Carburton-street, Portland-road. The evidence of yesterday was repeated to the jury, and in addition to it they had the testimony of Mr. Charles Lane, of Carburton-street, surgeon, who examined the body of the deceased, in company with Mr. Reeve, of Great Portland-street, surgeon. The substance of his evidence was, that they had been employed about three hours in the examination, and that, upon the most minute observation that could possibly be made, it did not appear that there was any injury done to the viscera of the thorax, neither was there any extravasated blood within the head, such as would have been the case if a blood-vessel had burst.—Upon the whole, he conceived that the loss of life must have been occasioned by some injury done to the nervous system, or else by a violent concussion of the brain, which might have arisen either from great exertion of passion or from repeated heavy falls, in which cases there might not be any mark upon the subject from which a professional man could form a decided opinion. But, from the evidence which he had heard of the

"fight, which was sworn to have
 "taken place, he had no doubt
 "that it was from some circum-
 "stance that had taken place dur-
 "ing that affray that the deceased
 "came by his death. The co-
 "roner repeated his admonitions
 "to parish officers in general, to
 "provide a surgeon in such cases
 "as the present, but added, that
 "it did not appear to him that in
 "the instance then before the
 "jury, there appeared to have
 "been any thing of culpability in
 "the officers. He then acquaint-
 "ed the jury, that in his opinion,
 "where there was a premeditated
 "design between the parties to
 "commit a breach of the peace,
 "and where that violation of law
 "terminated fatally to one of
 "them, with the additional con-
 "sideration that it was a prize
 "fight, in which each had money
 "as an inducement to do an in-
 "jury to the other; in such case
 "he thought the act of the one
 "man who killed the other, was
 "clearly murder. If they thought
 "otherwise, however, they would
 "say so. But of this the jury
 "had not the least doubt, and
 "immediately gave a verdict of
 "WILFUL MURDER, by Den-
 "nis Dillon."—Such is the
 account given in the public prints.
 Upon inquiry, I find, further, that

the combatants were two journey-
 men in the same shop, who, hav-
 ing quarrelled at their shop-board,
 agreed to decide their quarrel by
 a boxing-match. It is said, that
 the only pecuniary stake, for
 which they contended, was a bet
 of half a guinea, which bet, how-
 ever, did not take place till the
 moment before the fight began.
 There was so little of what could
 be truly called malice, between
 them, that the deceased had pro-
 posed to make up their difference
 without fighting; and, though this
 was not accepted, a similar pro-
 position was made by the survivor,
 during the course of the battle.
 There was, as, indeed, it clearly
 appears from the above-stated
 evidence, no reason to suppose
 the death to be occasioned by any
 particular blow, but merely by
 the effect of exertion, and the
 breaking of a blood-vessel, as
 might have happened in a race,
 a rowing match, a jumping-match,
 a cricket-match, or in any other
 exercise requiring, either con-
 stantly or occasionally, any ex-
 traordinary exertion of bodily
 strength. These being the cir-
 cumstances of the case, one may
 confidently hope, that this will
 not be the instance; in which the
 last blow will be struck at that
 manly, that generous mode of ter-

terminating quarrels, between the common people, a mode by which the common people of England have, for ages, been distinguished from those of all other countries. But, though we may safely rely upon the wisdom and justice of the courts, before one of which this unfortunate boxer must finally take his trial, the occasion calls for some remark upon those exertions, which, of late, have been, and which yet are, making in every part of the country, with the obvious, and, in many instances, with the declared, intention, of utterly eradicating the practice of boxing; than which, I am thoroughly persuaded, nothing could be more injurious, whether considered as to its effects in civil life, or in its higher and more important effects on the people regarded as the members of a state, and, of course, always opposed to some other state, and therefore always liable to be called upon to perform the duties of war.—As few persons will be inclined to believe it possible, so far to work, by any human laws, such a change in the hearts and minds of men as shall prevent all quarrelling amongst them, it is not necessary to insist, that, in spite of the law and the Gospel, in spite of the animadversions of

the bench and the admonitions of the pulpit, there will still be practised some mode or other of terminating quarrels, some way in which the party injured, or offended, will seek for satisfaction, without waiting for the operation of the law, even in those cases where the law affords the means whereby satisfaction is to be obtained. If this be not denied, it will remain with the innovating foes of the pugilistick combat to show, that there are other modes of terminating quarrels amongst the common people less offensive to the principles of sound morality, less dangerous in their physical effects, better calculated to produce the restoration of harmony, to shorten the duration, and to prevent the extension, of resentment, together with all the evils attendant upon a long-harboured spirit of revenge. Without proceeding another step, I am confident, that the reflecting reader, though he may, for a moment, have been carried away by the cry of "*brutality*," latterly set up against boxing; will, from our thus simply stating what our opponents have to prove, have clearly perceived, that the proof is not within their power. He will have perceived, that, of all the ways in which violence can

possibly be committed (and violence of some sort there must be in the obtaining of personal satisfaction), none has in it so little hostility to the principles of our religion, and that none is so seldom fatal to the parties, as boxing. He will have perceived, too, that this mode, by excluding the aid of every thing extraneous, by allowing of no weapons, by leaving nothing to deceit, and very little to art of any sort, is, in most cases, decisive as to the powers of the combatants, and proceeds, besides, upon the generous principle, that, with the battle, ceases for ever the cause whence it arose; a principle of such long and steady growth, so deeply rooted in the hearts of Englishmen, that to attempt the revival, or even to allude to, with apparent resentment, the grounds of a quarrel which has been terminated by the fists, is always regarded as a mark of baseness, whether visible in the conduct of the parties themselves, or in that of their relations, or friends.—Instead, however, of rejoicing at the existence of a practice which is so well calculated to soften the natural effects of the violent passions, there are but too many amongst us, who seem to be perfect enthusiasts in their efforts to extirpate it.

Whether, if they could extirpate those passions themselves, or could so far neutralize them as effectually to prevent their producing acts of violence; whether, in that case, they would leave us any thing whereby, and whereby alone, private injustice, domestic oppression, or foreign hostility, is to be resisted, I submit as a question to the doctors in the school of modern philanthropy; but, unless those passions can be *extirpated*, and until that great work be *completed*, I think, that every one who listens to reason in preference to an outcry, and who is attached to the substance and not the mere sounds of humanity and gentleness, will readily agree, that, to attempt the extirpation of the practice of boxing is to make an attempt, which, if successful, would lead to the frequent commission of all those sanguinary and horrible acts, by which the common people of but too many other countries are disgraced, and which, amongst the people of England, have, till of late, been almost unknown. In support of this opinion, I may, as to an argument of experience, surely appeal to the law, recently passed, and the preamble of which I have chosen for my Motto; and, that such a law should have become

necessary, I am sure the reader, if he has an English heart in his bosom, will reflect with sorrow and with shame. What is now become of those manners which authorised the honest exultation of so many of our eminent writers, that, from the generous spirit of Englishmen, acts of cruelty were rendered so rare in their country? Our travellers must now hold their tongues; for the world is told, and that too, by the legislature itself, who have placed the disgraceful truth upon the records of parliament, that the laws and statutes of the land, heretofore in force, are *no longer sufficient* to prevent us from committing "cruel" and barbarous outrages, with "intent to murder, maim, disfigure, or disable, one another." It is not till "*of late*," certainly, that such a law has been necessary, and, it is not till of late, that such a general desire to suppress the practice of boxing has prevailed. The mere co-existence of this desire (and of the measures proceeding from it) with the frequency of the commission of cruel and barbarous acts, may not, indeed, be regarded as a conclusive argument in favour of the practice of boxing; but, no one can deny, that it strongly corroborates the conclusion, which rea-

son, without the aid of experience, has taught us to draw; and, if this conclusion, thus fortified, be legitimate, it follows, of course, that we must either have *cuttings and stabbings*, or *boxing*; the former of which, as being perfectly compatible with "a godly conversation," and with the cant of humanity, it is more than probable that the Saints and Philanthropists would not hesitate to prefer.— But, it is the political view of this subject which appears to me to be most worthy of attention; the view of the effect which may, by the contemplated change of manners, be produced upon the people, considered as the members of a state, always opposed to some other state; for, much as I abhor cuttings and stabbings, I have, as I hope most others of my countrymen have, a still greater abhorrence of submission to a foreign yoke. — Commerce, Opulence, Luxury, Effeminacy, Cowardice, Slavery: these are the stages of national degradation. We are in the fourth; and, I beg the reader to consider, to look into history, to trace states in their fall, and then say how rapid is the latter part of the progress! Of the symptoms of *effeminacy* none is so certain as a change from athletic and hardy sports, or exer-

cises, to those requiring less bodily strength, and exposing the persons engaged in them to less bodily suffering; and, when this change takes place, be assured that national cowardice is at no great distance, the general admiration of deeds of hardihood having already been considerably lessened. Bravery, as, indeed, the word imports, consists not in a readiness and a capacity to kill or to hurt, but in a readiness and a capacity to venture, and to bear the consequences. As sports or exercises approach nearer and nearer to real combats, the greater, in spite of all we can say, is our admiration of those who therein excel. Belcher has, by the sons of cant, in every class of life, been held up to us as a monster, a perfect ruffian; yet, there are very few persons who would not wish to see Belcher; few from whom marks of admiration have not, at some time, been extorted by his combats; and scarcely a female Saint, perhaps, who would not, in her way to the conventicle, or even during the snuffling there to be heard, take a peep at him from beneath her hood. Can as much be said by any one of those noblemen and gentlemen who have been spending the best years of their lives in dancing by night

and playing at cricket by day? The reason is, not that Belcher strikes hard; not that he is strong; not that he is an adept at his art; but, that he exposes himself voluntarily to so much danger, and that he bears so many heavy blows. We are apt to laugh at the preference which women openly give to soldiers (including, of course, all men of the military profession), a preference which is always found, too, to be given by young persons of both sexes. But, if we take time to consider, we shall find this partiality to be no fit subject for ridicule or blame. It is a partiality naturally arising from the strongest of all feeling, *the love of life*. The profession of arms is always the most honourable. All kings and princes are soldiers. Renowned soldiers are never forgotten. We all talk of Alexander the Great and of Julius Cæsar; but very few of us ever heard, or ever thought of inquiring, who were the statesmen of those days. There is not, perhaps, a ploughman in England, who has not a hundred times repeated the names of Drake and of Marlborough; and of the hundreds of thousands of them, there is not one, perhaps, who ever heard, or ever will hear, pronounced, the name of Cecil or of

Godolphin. When princes are not renowned military commanders, they themselves, though they leave so many and such various traces behind them, are, amongst the mass of the people, soon forgotten, except as having reigned during the victories of such or such a commander. Literary men have, almost uniformly, spoken with more or less contempt of military fame; but, notwithstanding the singular advantages which they have over soldiers, in perpetuating a knowledge of their famous deeds, within how narrow a sphere, comparatively speaking, is their fame confined! Where is the man, woman, or child, in this kingdom, who has not heard and talked of Nelson? And, does not the reader believe, that there are many parishes, in either of which the knowledge of Pope or of Johnson's having existed, is confined to two or three persons? Such, too, is the nature of military fame, that it obliterates all the folly and all the crimes of the possessor. The discriminating few, the criticisers of character, will, indeed, take these into account; but, with the people in general, and particularly those of the nation to which the renowned soldier belongs, his deeds of valour only are remembered.— Whence, then, arises this univer-

sal suffrage of mankind in favour of military heroes? Why are their deeds prized above those of all other men? Not because their profession demands more skill than that of others; not because it supposes hard study or great labour of any sort; not because it is thought to require an extraordinary degree of genius or of wisdom. Some have ascribed it to the terror inspired by military combats; but, we often admire those heroes most at whose deeds to it is impossible we can have felt any terror. Others have ascribed it to the signal and extensive consequences produced in the world by the deeds of military commanders; but, the deeds of statesmen produce much more signal and more extensive consequences; and yet, these latter sink silently to the grave, and rot there, without ever being named by the common people of only the very next generation. To what, therefore, can we ascribe this universal preference of military fame before all other fame, but to that all-pervading and ever-predominating principle, the love of life, and the consequent admiration of those who voluntarily place their lives in the most frequent and most imminent danger? This principle exists, naturally, in the same degree, in every human breast;

and bravery consists, as was before said, simply in the capacity of subduing the love of life so far as knowingly, deliberately, and voluntarily to put it to risk. Hence it is, that we cannot refrain from admiring the hardihood of miners, well-sinkers, and the like; but, in them we justly ascribe a good deal to habit, to hard necessity, and, besides, we do not, in their case, see where and what is the immediate cause of their danger; but, in the case of the soldier, we clearly perceive this cause; we see him voluntarily going forth and marching on till he comes within reach of those who on their side, are advancing for the sole purpose of taking his life. In proportion as the readiness to hazard life exists in a country, that country is brave, and, consequently, in proportion to its numbers, powerful. How deeply sensible of this does our rival and enemy appear to have been! Amongst all the changes and chances of the French revolution, there has never been a single day, when the rulers were not careful to reward and to honour those who had distinguished themselves by putting their lives to risk. The consequences we have seen, and now but too sensibly feel. We, on the contrary, seem to be using our utmost en-

deavours to extirpate every habit that tended to prepare the minds of the common people for deeds of military bravery. Am I told, that there are no boxers in France? I answer, that there never were; that their exercises and their combats were of another description; I have seen peasants, in France, turn out into a field, and cut one another with their sabres. But, if you extirpate boxing in England, can you substitute any other mode of exercise or combat in its stead? No: and that is not the object; the professed object is, to cry down and to put an end to, every species of exercise or of combat, in which life shall at all be put to the risk, or, indeed, in which bodily opposition and great bodily strength and a great capacity of bearing bodily pain are acquired. Not only boxing, but wrestling, quarter-staff, single-stick, bull-baiting, every exercise of the common people, that supposes the possible risk of life or limb, and, of course, that tends to prepare them for deeds of bravery of a higher order, and, by the means of those deeds and of the character and consequence naturally growing out of them, to preserve the independence and the liberties of their country; every such exercise seems to be doomed to extirpation. Even the very

animals, for the bravery of which the nation has long been renowned, are to be destroyed, as men would destroy savage and ferocious beasts. Every thing calculated to keep alive the admiration, and even the idea, of hardihood, seems to have become offensive and odious in the sight of but too many of those, whose duty it is to endeavour to arrest, and not to accelerate, the fatal progress of effeminacy. That many of the persons so zealously engaged in supporting the system of effeminacy (for such it may properly be called), are actuated by motives of tenderness for the common people there can be no doubt; but, while I must think, that such persons act without due reflection, I hesitate not to declare my belief, that those with whom the system originated, and who are the principal instigators of all the measures adopted for effecting the extirpation of boxing and other hardy exercises, are actuated by motives far other than those of compassion for the persons who are in the habit of being therein engaged. Let, however, what will be the motives, the consequences are, some of them, already obvious, and others it is by no means difficult to foresee. That cuttings and stabbings are more fatal than boxing, to say nothing

of the disgrace, every one must agree; and, it cannot be denied, that the former have increased in proportion as the latter has been driven from amongst the people. But, boxing matches give rise to assemblages of the people: they tend to make the people bold; they produce a communication of notions of hardihood; they serve to remind men of the importance of bodily strength; they, each in its sphere, occasion a transient relaxation from labour; they tend, in short, to keep alive, even amongst the lowest of the people, some idea of independence: whereas, amongst cutters and stabbers and poisoners (for the law above-mentioned includes *English poisoners*) there is necessarily a rivalry for quietness and secrecy; they generally perform their work single handed; their operations have nothing of riot or commotion in them; as to labour, they lose little of the time for that, seeing that their mode of seeking satisfaction is with the greatest chance of success pursued in the dark; and there is not the least fear, that their practices will ever render them politically turbulent, or bold. In fact, the system of effeminacy as it has grown out of, so it is perfectly adapted to, the Pitt system of internal politics, which, by making, in a

greater or less degree, almost every man, who has property, a sort of prisoner, or, at least, an annuitant, of the state, aims at ruling the nation by its base, instead of its honourable feelings. On the selfishness of the common people, particularly the labouring part of them, the Pitt system of finance and taxation has, directly at least, no hold; and, therefore, it required the aid of the system of effeminacy, which includes the suppression of mirth as well as of hardy exercises, and, indeed, of every thing that tends to produce relaxations from labour and a communication of ideas of independence amongst the common people. Systems better calculated for preventing internal opposition to the government never were invented; but, this is not *all* that a wise statesman and one that loves his country will look to. Such a statesman will perceive, that if he destroy the feelings, from the operation of which the government might occasionally have something to apprehend, he thereby destroys the means, by which alone the government can be permanently preserved. Render the whole nation effeminate; suffer no relaxation from labour or from care; shut all the paupers up in work-houses, and those that are not so shut up, work in gangs,

each with its driver: this do, and it is evident that you will have no internal commotion; it is evident, that you will hold the people in complete subjection to your will; but, then, recollect, that they will be like the ass in the fable, that they will stir neither hand nor foot to prevent a transfer of their subjection to another master. Thank God, we are yet at a great distance from a state so full of wretchedness and of infamy, and, I trust, that we shall long be so preserved. In speaking of the system of effeminacy as adapted to a co-operation with the Pitt system of internal policy, I by no means would be understood as supposing, that it has been contrived, or at all encouraged, at least wilfully, by Mr. Pitt, or by any other minister. It is, indeed, one of the many evils that have naturally grown out of the Pitt system; but, whatever other faults I may impute to Mr. Pitt, as a minister, justice to him obliges me to confess, that I have never heard of his directly favouring the endeavours of those weak, meddling, and, in many instances, fanatical persons, who are the chief instruments in the persecution of all manly and mirthful exercises; and, I confidently hope, that, if any further attempts are made at legislative innovation upon these subjects, he will be found amongst their determined opponents.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Sept. 21.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	55	11	Rye	34	7
Barley ..	32	9	Beans ...	43	7
Oats	23	0	Pease ...	44	10

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended Sept. 21.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	56,631	Rye	771
Barley ..	14,049	Beans ..	3,351
Oats ...	15,830	Pease	1,099

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks ended Sept. 21, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.
Wheat	58	4
Barley	34	8
Oats	25	6
Rye	35	11
Beans	48	8
Pease	43	5

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Tuesday, Sept. 25.—Imperial Qr.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat..	5,678	for 16,690	0	5	Average,	68 9
Barley..	1,348	.. 2,362	14	8	.....	35 0
Oats...	3,313	.. 4,985	13	10	.....	30 1
Rye....	132	.. 238	13	3	.....	36 1
Beans..	2,006	.. 4,502	10	1	.....	44 10
Pease ..	635	.. 1,506	19	2	.....	48 1

Friday, Sept. 28.—There are this week very small supplies of Grain in general. The Wheat trade remains as last quoted. Barley sells heavily, at Monday's terms. Beans and Pease fully support the rates of the commencement of this week. The Oat trade is dull, and Monday's rates are hardly maintained for this article.

Monday, Oct. 1.—The supplies of nearly all kinds of Grain increased materially at the close of last week, so that there was a much larger return than was expected. There is a fair fresh arrival of Wheat this morning from the surrounding counties, the quality of which is mostly damp. Of Barley, Beans, and Pease, the fresh supply is moderate. Foreign Oats now come in scantily, the importation of which from the nearer ports ceased on Friday last, but will continue from the distant ports till the 15th November, at 4s. per quarter duty.

There has been a slack demand for Wheat, and such samples as are fit for our Millers' use, have obtained the same prices as on this day se'n-night, but to quit other sorts, less prices have again been taken.

The *New Malt Act*, which comes into operation on the 10th instant, has placed our Maltsters in a serious dilemma, in consequence of which they will not work at present, and this has caused new Barley to be very dull sale, at 2s. per qr. reduction in value since Monday last. Boiling Pease are rather dearer, but Grey Pease barely maintain our currency. Beans, that are dry, obtain the terms of this day se'n-night; damp parcels are again cheaper. The trade for Oats is not free; good old parcels maintain their late value, but new being partially discoloured, are reduced in value 1s. per qr. Some New Irish Potatoe Oats, weighing 41 lbs. per bushel, have sold at 28s. 6d. per qr. Fresh made Flour sells freely, at the prices quoted.

Monday, Oct. 1.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 21,541 firkins of Butter, and 98 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 7,040 casks of Butter. The Butter market is very dull, and prices about 2s. per cwt. lower. Bacon in good demand.

COAL MARKET, Sept. 28.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
82.	65½.	30s. 0d. 40s. 0d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Sept. 24 to September 29, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat	5,805	Tares	112
Barley	3,946	Linseed	139
Malt	11,706	Rapeseed	7
Oats	9,972	Brank	—
Beans	8,080	Mustard	—
Flour	7,271	Flax	—
Rye	44	Hemp	18
Pease	1,392	Seeds	115
Foreign—Oats,	3,160	quarters;	
and Flour,	20	barrels.	

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Oct. 1.—Our market is now well supplied with New Pockets, but the demand is but very moderate. The planters, at present, remain firm. Currency—Sussex, 70s. to 80s.; Kent, 75s. to 90s.—Duty 135,000*l*.

Another Account.

Oct. 1.—The supply of New Hops has been very large this last week, which have sold at the following prices:—Kent pockets, from 74s. to 88s., and Sussex ditto, 70s. to 80s. per twt. The Duty estimated at 135,000*l*.

Worcester, Sept. 26.—The number of New Pockets weighed on the fair-day last Wednesday, was 1,003. On Saturday 420 were weighed; prices 75s. to 85s.. The produce of our Plantation will certainly exceed the calculations hitherto made; it is generally believed that it will reach nearly a half of last year's crop: the quality of the samples already brought to market has not been very fine.

Maidstone, Sept. 27.—Our Hop-picking is now getting very forward, and will be finished in the course of the next week; the produce appears generally fully equal to what was expected, but the prices continue at present so ruinously low to the

Planters, as to cause a great stagnation in the trade, and but few sales are made here, it being considered they must be higher. Duty called from 135,000*l*. to 140,000*l*.

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Oct. 1.—This market was as dull on Friday as the approach of Michaelmas-Day could make it; and the little business done was on lower terms. To-day the supply is again ample, though there are not so many Sheep as last Monday. The Beef trade continues very heavy; and only a few choice Beasts have made a crown a stone. Mid-dling and inferior things are as depressed as ever, and can only be turned into money on very low terms. Many useful Bullocks make no more than 4s. There is some trade in Mutton; but nothing goes higher than 4s. 6*d*., Downs fetching now very little more than polled Sheep. The Lamb trade is done.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 10
Mutton	3	8	—	4 6
Veal	4	6	—	5 0
Pork	5	4	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0
Beasts	2,767		Sheep	23,920
Calves	167		Pigs	160

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 0
Mutton	3	0	—	4 0
Veal	3	4	—	4 4
Pork	4	4	—	5 8
Lamb	3	4	—	4 4

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	to	4 2
Mutton	3	2	—	4 0
Veal	3	4	—	5 4
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	3	15
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0	0
Chats	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.					

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	3	10
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	6
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	80s. to 100s.
Straw...30s. to 36s.	
Clover. 100s. to 126s.	
St. James's.—Hay....	84s. to 110s.
Straw .. 28s. to 39s.	
Clover..100s. to 126s.	
Whitechapel.—Hay....	75s. to 105s.
Straw...34s. to 38s.	
Clover..90s. to 126s.	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of
England and Wales, for the Week ended Sept. 21, 1827.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London*	60	10	33	6	26	10
Essex	58	8	32	10	25	1
Kent.....	59	5	33	7	25	1
Sussex.....	57	1	33	8	24	0
Suffolk	56	6	32	10	27	6
Cambridgeshire.....	53	8	32	1	21	7
Norfolk	56	6	32	5	23	10
Lincolnshire	53	0	34	11	20	10
Yorkshire	54	5	33	7	23	11
Durham	54	10	39	0	28	0
Northumberland	54	0	31	0	26	0
Cumberland	67	0	34	0	25	0
Westmoreland	64	0	36	0	29	0
Lancashire.....	53	1	26	0	24	0
Cheshire	53	2	0	0	0	0
Gloucestershire.....	57	5	34	3	29	9
Somersetshire	57	10	31	3	21	10
Monmouthshire.....	56	6	37	0	20	6
Devonshire.....	61	5	32	2	22	2
Cornwall.....	58	7	28	7	22	3
Dorsetshire	59	11	33	1	24	4
Hampshire	58	7	32	6	24	4
North Wales	59	5	35	10	23	4
South Wales	56	0	33	4	18	0

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.—There was a middling attendance of dealers, at Tuesday's market. For old Wheat there was a fair demand for shipment to Scotland, as well as to the trade, and good qualities brought about the previous week's prices, while any thing of an inferior sort was rather lower. In new Irish Wheat there was not much done. Of Oats, both old and new, the samples were not plentiful, and for which there was a free sale, at former prices. There was little done in Barley, Beans, Pease, and Oatmeal, and no alteration in prices. Indian Corn was in very slack demand, and without submitting to lower prices, no progress could be made in sales.

Sept. 29.—There was scarcely a sale of any thing at to-day's market, and therefore the quotations of Tuesday may be repeated. The Wakefield market yesterday was very dull, accompanied by a decline of 4s. to 5s. per quarter on Wheat, and very large supplies.

Derby, Sept. 28.—This being our great Cheese Fair, the Corn Market seemed quite neglected, and but few buyers. We had a few samples of New Wheat and Barley, which were rather damp; fine dry samples found a good sale, at last week's prices; other sorts were almost unsaleable.

Horncastle, Sept. 29.—Our Corn Market continues to be exceeding dull; prices lower.—Wheat, 42s. to 48s.; Barley, 28s. to 32s.; Oats, 20s. to 24s.; Pease, 42s. to 45s.; Beans, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, old, 60s.; and Rye, from 26s. to 30s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Sept. 29.—We had a good supply of Grain, and prices were generally rather lower, as follow :—Wheat, from 50s. to 59s.; Barley, 28s. to 32s.; Beans, 40s. to 43s.; and Pease, 40s. to 42s. per quarter.

Manchester, Sept. 29.—Our supplies of Wheat are large, consisting of New from Yorkshire and Ireland, and Foreign Old. The greatest part of the New comes to hand in a rough, damp state, for which there is only a limited demand, but such samples as are in good condition are ready sale. The best parcels of Foreign continue in good demand, and fully support last week's rates. The demand for Barley is not extensive, but what sales are made are at the prices of last week. There has been a steady demand for Oats, and fine parcels of Old have improved $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per 45 lbs., whilst the best qualities of New are $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per 45 lbs. lower. Fine parcels of Malt are ready sale; inferior is dull sale, and rather lower. There is a good demand for fine Old Flour; the New does not answer the expectations of our bakers: the price of the latter has declined 1s. per sack of 280 lbs. In Beans and Pease no alteration.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 29.—We had a large supply of Wheat from the farmers, all of the new crop, but the quality and condition do not improve, and the millers complain much of the yield in Flour—it sold at all the various prices from 36s. to 58s. per qr., but perhaps not more than two or three samples reached the latter price.

Norwich, Sept. 29.—The supply of both Wheat and Barley to this day's market was liberal.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 56s.; White to 58s.; Barley, 26s. to 30s.; Oats, 22s. to 28s.; Beans, 38s. to 41s.; Pease, 39s. to 42s.; Boilers, to 47s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 43s. per sack.

Nottingham, Sept. 29.—Average price of Corn:—Wheat, 57s.; Barley, 37s.; Oats, 30s.; and Beans, 57s. per quarter.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Horncastle, Sept. 29.—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.; Pork, 7d. to 7½d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

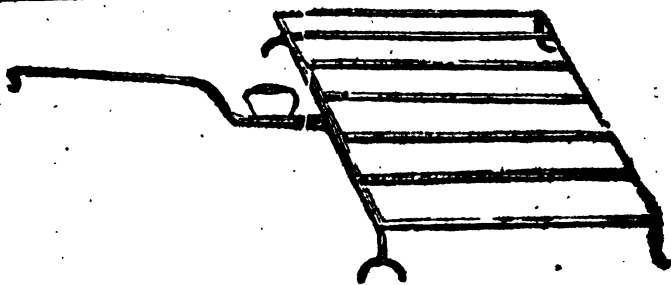
Malton, Sept. 29.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 5d. to 7d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 5½d. to 6d.; and Veal, 8d. to 9d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 14d. to 16d. per lb. Small Hams, 9s. 9d. per stone.

Manchester Smithfield Market, Sept. 26.—Our market continues to be well supplied with all descriptions of Meat, and last week's prices were with difficulty obtained, even for the finest qualities, with the exception of Pork, which is full ½d. per lb. dearer.—Beef, 3½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4d. to 6d.; Veal, 5d. to 7d.; Pork, 4d. to 5½d.; Lamb, 4d. to 6½d. per lb., sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Sept. 29.—We had a very short supply of fat Cattle to this day's market; prices 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.; per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: Store Stock was supplied in great abundance; a few Scots sold at 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Cows and Calves and Homebreds, of one and two years old, a flat sale at less prices; a few good Horses selling at good prices; the supply of Sheep and Lambs was large; Shearlings, 21s. to 28s.; fat ones to 40s.; Lambs, 13s. to 20s. each; one superior lot, in fine condition, price fixed was 26s. each. Pigs in large number, fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to 8½d.; Mutton and Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8½d. per lb.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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SOW AND PIGS.—DEVIL AMONGST THE QUAKERS.—
DADDY BURDETT AND “FATHER” GALLOWAY.

SOW AND PIGS.

Kensington, 11th Oct. 1827.

THE readers of the Register will know that I mean the MOTHER BANK and her YOUNG ONES. These are now together by the ears; and the litter, or farrow, are actually combining against the mother. OLD ANNA BRODIE, the wife of DOCTOR BRODIE, of Eastbourne in Sussex; OLD ANNA, that talks so much about

“Old COBBETT’s paunch,” and who, by-the-bye, should be a little moderate in her reviling of paunches; OLD ANNA has published in her *very* broad sheet (I wonder whether ANNA sleeps in these sheets, as well as eats and drinks from them); OLD ANNA has published in her broad and dirty sheet of the tenth of this present month of October, the following letter, which I insert, of nature and all, just as I find it in the said filthy vehicle. This letter I have numbered the same.

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS’ HALL.]

graphs for the purpose of more easy reference, if necessary.

TO COUNTRY BANKERS IN THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BANK OF
ENGLAND BRANCH BANKS.

GENTLEMEN,

1. Engaged in the same business with yourselves, I cannot look on the manifest designs, and the present proceedings of the Bank of England, without a degree of alarm.

2. Sensible as I am that it is necessary for something to be done, I am at the same time sensible that we have so much justice on our side, that a mere demonstration on our part would call forth an expression of public opinion to the discomfiture of the enemies alike of ourselves and of the public. What motive have the Bank of England for intruding themselves into our business, but their own interest? Are they actuated by a laudable desire to improve the circulating medium of the country? No such thing: they are rather actuated by the illaudable desire to enrich themselves by an extension of their own monopoly, reckless of consequences; and what those consequences would be to the community you well know.

3. My present object is to excite you to action. Do not slumber at your posts; the Bank of England have besieged you in your citadel; the siege may be slow, but the event, if

you continue inactive, is sure; they are sapping your foundations, and if your defences do not fall about your ears, you must eventually perish by famine. It is therefore your duty to take the field manfully against them, and to conquer fairly or to fall in the attempt.

4. What could be more impolitic, or more suicidal, than your submitting to keep accounts with the Branch Banks, to induce them to do—what?—To take your notes! Are you not aware that without this imprudent concession they could scarcely have kept a single account, for who would have incurred both the odium and the trouble of running you daily, to enable him to keep an account with the Branch Bank?

5. Withdraw your balances—defy the Branch Banks to refuse your notes—keep no Bank of England notes—nothing but sovereigns. If the Branch Banks refuse to take your notes, take theirs, and present them daily for payment. Meet your enemies fairly in the field, and you will soon beat them out of it.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your sincere Friend,

A COUNTRY BANKER.

October 6.

So, here is war; open war between the Sow and the Pigs. This war has been going on like a fire underground for some time

past. By my remarks upon the "Bank Circular," published last spring, I prepared my readers for this struggle; and I said then, as I say now, that it must work for the good of the country. It will be necessary, however, to recur a little to past transactions, in order that we may clearly see the grounds of this quarrel, and be enabled to form some judgment as to its result.

First of all, my readers should be informed, that there is a Committee, representing the Country Bankers, and I believe the Town Bankers too, sitting, or about to sit, in Lombard-street, which, as people in general very well know, is the heart of the paper-money world. This Committee has sent forth, and is sending forth, its rescripts or letters of instructions to the various Bankers throughout the kingdom. The object of this combination is, to compel the Bank in Threadneedle-street to desist from her obvious efforts to destroy them, which she is endeavouring to do, and which, if let

alone, she certainly will do by the means of her Branch Banks.

The project contained in the "BANK CIRCULAR" was, to make the Country Banks merely her agents, the circulators of her notes, and, in time, thus to undermine them, and to get rid of them altogether. I believe that there are very few persons now so wretchedly stupid as not to perceive, that there must be a Bank restriction, or a most dreadful panic, including a sweeping away of farmers, of tradesmen, and manufacturers, compared with which, all that we have hitherto seen in this way is mere child's sport. Of this all the world is convinced: I may really say, all the world; for there is no piece of earth which has any thing worthy of a Government, where the Register is not read, and that too, by persons composing the Government. All the world, I say, is convinced of the fact that there must be a complete blowing up, or *Bank restriction*. This being the case, the Government pulls with the Bank, i

this work of destroying the Country Bankers. It must pull with the Bank ; for, *this time* it would not do to restrict the Bank of England *alone*. The Country Bankers must be *protected also*, and this would be pretty work. They were not protected, before, until the year 1811, and then the protection only extended to enable them to make tender of Bank of England notes, and to stay actual arrest by that means. Even that would not do now ; so that, they must be protected in the same manner as the Bank herself : sauce for the sow is sauce for the pigs, or the paper kites would fly as thick as the flakes of snow in the months of November and March. The vagabond QUAKERS would exhaust the rags of the whole world : they would actually come and tear the shirts from our backs, and would, with one of their soft and devil-like simpers, say to every woman they met, " My dear, does not *thee* think, that thy white skin will be better if disencumbered of that smock with which *thee* hast

" enveloped it ?" And then he would proceed to the "*deshabillement*," with all imaginable dispatch. Soldiers generally sleep without shirts, to save washing. The night time would be favourable to the QUAKERS ; if they got scent of a regiment of shirts, it would require something more than bullets and bayonets to keep them out of the barrack doors. In short, we should be a shirtless and smockless nation in a month ; and, as I have no fancy to have my skin rubbed by my waistcoat, I am against this measure, at all events.

This would be too manifest an act of self-destruction, even for our Government to adopt : yet, if it do not protect the country Bankers as well as the Bank in Thread-needle-street, an universal run upon them takes place at once, and then we shall be much nearer to barter than Huskisson's *forty-eight hours*. Therefore, to get rid of the Country Banks ; to get rid of their power of issuing notes ; to get rid of their capacity to

plunge the country into confusion, is the only thing that can tend to prolong the system even for a short time beyond the enactment of a Bank restriction. This was the object of the Branch Banks, and of the further measures proposed in the "Bank Circular," which, it is notorious, was written by one of the Bank directors, and which was manifestly circulated by the joint sanction of the Bank and the Government.

If the whole of the paper-money came forth from the one shop in London, the very wise gentlemen at Whitehall, Messrs. PROSPERITY, HERRIES, and Co. (by the bye, this Herries appears to be "*truly a prosperous man*," for they say he is worth 200,000*l.* already! what will he be worth before he become a Lord?): these wise persons think, that if they can get Bank of England notes *only* in circulation, their protection of the old Mother would be a very simple affair; but, then, there would consequences arise which

would not be so very simple, and these are, what these wise, starting fellows do not see. This, however, is the plan they have adopted; the adoption has begun to twinge the Quakers; this half-jew, half-devil, race, do not like to be pinched, and they are beginning, in spite of their hypocritical pretences, "*to suffer in the quick for the Lord's sake*," to "enter the field," as old Anna's correspondent terms it, and to assault their enemies with all their might.

These Country Bankers are, after all, really a most ungrateful crew: they have been living in the style of lords, at the public expense, for many years: they have been enabled to do this, solely by the aid and protection given them by their own mother: pigs they are to be sure; but, let them be *reasonable* pigs: they are not to suck the old sow for ever: the process of weaning must come at some time or other, or else it is strange. The Government acted as a pretty tolerably skilful pig feeder; gave them at first a little

milk and meal; and, though these formed a great falling off from the rich streams flowing from their grunting parent, they appeared to be pretty happy, except that you now and then heard a pig or two uttering a querulous squeak: but, when the feeder came to the wash and grains, giving at the same time manifest signs of withdrawing even these, the squeak became universal, just such as that which brings forth a stunned dairy-maid with a broom in her hand, crying out, "Chuse the pigs, what a noise they make!" and laying about her in all directions.

Rural philosophers cannot fail to have observed the widely different *treatment and language* which, from the very same farmer, his general herd of pigs receive at *different seasons* in the year. In the spring of the year, when his bacon chests are all full, or in some counties his pork tubs, he looks upon the pigs, indiscriminately, as so many imps of the Devil, sent expressly to torment

him for his sins. If they approach him as they walk across the yard, a kick and a curse are the best things they can expect, and it is curious to observe how well they know it. The carter boys whip them about even under the eye of the master; and if they happen to be out of sight, and some one asks, "Where are the hogs?" "Oh," says he, "in some d—d mischief you may be sure." In short, did not a gleam of anticipation for the future, now and then suggest mercy to his mind, he would shoot them, or turn them into dung to assist him in producing his next crop of wheat. But, *September* comes! The bacon chest or pork tub begins to shrink: coming from that sight, he goes and surveys the pigs; he begins to calculate their future weight and to pit their sides against the teeth of his men; then all at once they become objects of his care and protection: instead of d—d hog, it is "pretty piggy": the dairy maid had better take care how she deals her blows,

and the carter boy's own back will not fail to answer for every stroke laid on that of the pig.

Just so has it fared with the pigs of the sow of Threadneedle-street, and sometimes with the sow herself. When the sow stopped in 1797, the pigs rushed to her assistance, rallied round the mother, stuck up their bristles right on end at every one who dared even to *suspect* the inexhaustibility of her resources. Then it was, "the respectable and opulent Country Bankers"; then it was "pretty piggy." But, when the panic came, the abuse poured out upon "pretty piggy," in a letter from LIVERPOOL and ROBINSON, to the Bank Directors, was pretty nearly as great as was ever heard in Billingsgate. They were called by almost every epithet and term calculated to impose evil *intention* as well as *evil deed*; and the money they issued, was by this very LORD GODERICH, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, called "WORTHLESS RAGS."

Nor has the old sow herself

always escaped treatment pretty nearly tantamount to the farmer's kick and curse, and the dairy-maid's broom. In 1819, when PEARL's wise Bill was passed, the Bank Directors remonstrated, not however for the sake of the Bank concern, they said, (but for the *sake of the country*). That profound and lofty statesman LORD GRENVILLE, in particular, was "indignant" at this; bade the Bank Directors be so kind as to leave the good of the country to be considered by his Majesty's Ministers and the two Houses of Parliament. LIVERPOOL spoke of them in very contemptuous terms; and, in *another place* RICARDO was *cheered*, he had loud and general and lasting cheers; while he represented the Bank Directors "as men who did not understand their business," as fools and dreamers.

But, NOW, when the wise men who passed PEARL's Bill do not know which way to turn themselves, and when it is notorious, that had it not been for the Bank

issuing millions of accommodation paper, during the late panic, the whole concern would have been in a state of chaos; NOW it is "pretty piggy!" "fine sow 'ant she? has had a score or two of "farrowes, has brought us up a "matter of a thousand pigs." NOW the old sow is scratched upon the back and about her pole; while the poor devils of pigs, who are out of fashion, who can pick up nothing for themselves about the lanes and on the commons, and who want to come back to the milk and the meal, are to be kicked and cuffed about, and, finally, according to appearances, starved to death; or, as old ANNA BRODIE'S correspondent says, "ARE TO PERISH BY FAMINE."

To "*perish*," however, they seem not at all inclined. A friend of mine and I used to talk very frequently about the relative capacity of Jews and Quakers to live in a state of difficulty and deprivation; that is to say, in a course of suffering for their roguery. I

remember that we amused ourselves with the idea (in a leisure hour, while the THING had me in Newgate) in talking of what we would do with both these clans if we could have our wish. I was for walling in a piece of ground, of twenty acres, with a wall as high as that of the King's Bench prison; putting them all into this place, and then bricking up the archway in which they should enter; leaving them there without victuals or drink, and having a couple of ladders to go up to the top, to see, from time to time, how they came on. After we had thus digested our plan, I said, "Now, DICKINS, what do "you think they would do? "Which crew would begin upon "the other first?" "I don't "know," said he, "how they "would go on, or when or how "they would begin, or what they "would do to each other; but I "know *one* thing; and that is, the "QUAKERS would be ALIVE "LAST." MR. DICKINS has been in America; of which he is

a native, for about fifteen years ; I have not heard from him since I left America last : if this should reach him, it will remind him of one amongst the hundred pleasant days that we have spent together, and will assure him at the same time, that there is no old friend that I think of more frequently, and with sentiments of greater or more unalterable regard.

The Quakers, who form more than one half of this combination against the Bank and the Government, surpass all the rest of mankind, the Jews not excepted, in cunning, and in activity and perseverance, when gain is the object ; and the very devil himself does not surpass them in malice, in bitterness of soul, in horrible vindictiveness, extending to the most immeasurable cruelty towards any one, and every one, whose efforts tend to thwart them in the pursuit of that object. So that, let the pretty gentlemen and the old sow look about them ; for this sleek crew would, if they could, set the four corners of the world

on fire, rather than be prevented from wallowing in wealth. Mammon is the god they worship : when sitting in silence they are addressing their prayers to him ; the very manner of their meeting together, is intended to discipline their tongues *to reserve* ; they sink into themselves in those taciturn and dismal looking assemblages, and call up from that spirit of avarice which animates them all the fraudulent resources furnished by nature and habit. Take care, therefore, pretty gentlemen and old sow. It is nothing to say, that these cunning votaries of avarice cannot blow you up without *blowing up themselves* : for they will blow up themselves, rather than not have revenge.

The remedy, or, rather, the mode of securing defence or obtaining revenge, as pointed out in the fifth paragraph of the letter of old blackguard ANNA BRODIE's correspondent, would certainly be effectual if put in practice : to keep no Bank of England notes, to present the Bank of England

notes daily for payment, and taking nothing but sovereigns; this would certainly be effectual; but, it would blow up the whole concern; and it is at present held forth merely as a threat. At any rate, let the fellows do what they will, I and my readers must and will laugh: each party or both parties may do harm to themselves by an open breach; but they cannot save the system by reconciliation.

THE DEVIL AMONG THE QUAKERS.

I BEGIN by inserting a paragraph from the paper of that very dirty fellow, BAINES of Leeds, who endeavours, in his old way, to plaister over the affair of the breakage of the THOMPSONS.

"We learn with sincere regret, that the respectable and long-established firm of Messrs. Jeremiah and Wm. Thompson, of Rawden, near this town, woollen-merchants and manufacturers, have been under the necessity of *suspending* their payments, and calling together their creditors.

The immediate cause of the stoppage was the refusal of a house in Liverpool, to which they have been in the habit of making consignments from America for many years, to accept their drafts, owing to the low price of cotton. On Friday, the resident partner in England, Mr. Wm. Thompson, called together the principal creditors of the house, in Leeds and the neighbourhood, and made to them a *general statement of their affairs*, from which it appeared that the debts owing by them amount to about 120,000*l.*; and that they have property in England to the amount of nearly half that sum, with debts in America which, if they yield 10*s.* in the pound, will discharge all the demands upon the firm in full, exclusive of the property in shipping and other effects, possessed by Mr. Jeremiah Thompson, the senior partner, who has, for many years, resided in the United States, and whose character and credit have been held in the highest estimation on both sides the Atlantic. The Leeds creditors on these representations have granted letters of license to the house till the 1st of April next, though the time asked was only till the 1st of January, and Mr. William Thompson has been dispatched to the United States to make the necessary arrangements for fulfilling the engagements of the firm. In the meantime, their manufacturing establishments at Rawden continue at work, and, as they give employment to a vast number of families,

we hope sincerely that they will suffer no interruption. It is proper to add, that the mercantile and manufacturing houses of Mr. Thomas Thompson and Mr. James Thompson, both of Rawden, are *wholly unconnected* with the firm of Messrs. Jeremiah and William Thompson."

Readers of the Register, observe one thing, namely, that though these breaking THOMPSONS, or "stopping" THOMPSONS, or "suspending" THOMPSONS; for "suspending" is the word with these gentry now-a-days; though these two sleek and buttonless fellows (for they are Quakers) are still so opulent, and in so very high credit; though JEREMIAH and WILLIAM are unquestionably in this prosperous way; though this babbling and officious BAINES tells us this, he thinks it "*proper to add*," that two other Thompsons living at the same place, who, I understand, are *cronics* of BAINES; though Baines tells his duped readers, that JEREMIAH and WILLIAM'S affairs are in a most prosperous state, he thinks it "*proper to add*" that his couple of *cronics* THO-

MAS THOMPSON and JAMES THOMPSON, living at the same place, ARE WHOLLY UNCONNECTED with the firm of Messrs. JEREMIAH and WILLIAM THOMPSON!

Ah! thou big-headed plagiarist; thou swell of the purloined press; thou disgrace to literature, and even to the stinking ink that dyed thy paper! Here you detect yourself: you show by the conclusion of the paragraph, that you *knew* the former part of it to be a string of lies. You are like a fellow who should say, "That is a very worthy man; but, pray bear in mind that he is neither relation, friend, or acquaintance of mine, and that I am wholly unconnected with him."

This Baines, in his capacity of "*best public instructor of Leeds*," and in order, I suppose, to give practical proof of the soundness of the doctrine of that great sycophant of the press BROUGHAM, was the great defuder of the people of Yorkshire in the case of the bankruptcy of WENTWORTH, CHA-

LONER and Co. The swell is rich, they say, and is, therefore, by fools supposed to be above temptation. People could not suspect his motives when, by a series of lies unparalleled, except in the columns of OLD ANNA BRUDIE, whose paunch I understand is bigger than what she said mine was, and a devilish deal more ugly; except in these columns of OLD ANNA, BAINES's lies in this case of Wentworth's bankruptcy form a series wholly unparalleled. *First*, he assured his readers that the stoppage was merely the effect of accident; *next* was, that the Bank would resume payment in a few days; next it was to be on the ensuing Saturday; *next* on the ensuing Monday, and that LORD FITZWILLIAM was going to advance 400,000*l.* for the relief of these invaluable bankers, and it would be madness in the holders of notes to part with them for less than their nominal amount; *next*, when the bankruptcy was declared, he assured his readers, that the firm

could pay SIXTY SHILLINGS in the pound; and that young WENTWORTH had "*generously*" agreed to cut off the entail which would make him subsequent proprietor of great estates, in order that *no one* might lose a farthing by the breaking. These were all lies from the beginning to the end: all most notorious lies from the press of this *Unitarian swell*, who now has to tell his readers, his deluded and ruined readers, that they have only to this day got the bare interest of their money; this is the great swell of the press at Leeds, who cannot believe in the Trinity for the life of him, but who could believe the much more wonderful facts, that *Wentworth* could pay sixty shillings in the pound, that LORD FITZWILLIAM would and could advance 400,000*l.*, and that Wentworth's son, who was then *just married*, and who was rolling about like a lord, would bring himself and wife to the workhouse, from motives of pure generosity: all this, this SWELL must have

sucked down like oil ; he must have believed it all ; or, he must pass for the greatest liar that ever lived upon the face of the earth. I never knew one of these conceited prigs of Unitarians, who was not either fool or knave : BAINES's choice lies between the two.

From the paper of this fellow it is, that the above inserted flattering account of the state of the affairs of the " Friends " JEREMIAH and WILLIAM comes. In the mean while, their failure has swept over the manufacturing districts like a hurricane, has set the hell-hole, Manchester, and the fool-breeding nest, Liverpool, in an uproar. Many an insolent upstart will it tumble from his carriage, and will make the knees knock together, and the teeth chatter in the head of whole swarms of smooth-coated vermin. New York will amply share in the sweepings of the hurricane ; and the base and insolent traffickers of Pearl-street, in that city, will get a pull back in their career of profitable plunder.

So ! The failure arose from a house at *Liverpool* refusing to accept the drafts of JEREMIAH and WILLIAM, *owing to the LOW PRICE OF COTTON !* That is to say, that the house at Liverpool (name the house, stupid BAINES) not finding the cotton of " friends " JEREMIAH and WILLIAM to produce money enough to pay their drafts, did not think it well to accept the drafts ; and therefore, " all in the quiet," refused to accept them. Nothing in the world more probable ; and wonderful as it may seem, I do verily believe, that for once BAINES has spoken truth.

This cotton, my readers will observe, was purchased in America in the days of "*prosperity*:" and arrived in England doubtless in or after the days of *panic* ; that is to say, just after the Old Sow had begun to hold up her milk, as the farmers call it, and her pigs begun to starve and die off. Consequently the cotton would sell for sevenpence a pound instead of twenty pence : a thriving trade

for "*friends!*" They would get very sleek at this rate; in short, their hair began to stand on end, they became hide bound, or, as the farmers call it, *baked*; no bad word to express the state which JEREMIAH and WILLIAM were in. This *baking* will extend itself to a whole circle of the tribe; and if such things happen very frequently, as they will, the hypocritical race will, by degrees, be wholly swept away. BROTHER WILLIAM, BAINES tells us, "has been *despatched* to the United States, to make the necessary arrangements for fulfilling the engagements of the firm." BAINES, who despatched him? Answer me that, BAINES. He was the only partner in England; and who was there to send him off but himself, and a pair of good stout legs, carrying upon those legs the fat proceeding from the sweat of thousands of poor wretches, not one of whom perhaps was not a better man than himself. And what "*arrangements*" is he to make in the *United States*, for

fulfilling engagements in England? You great fool, what is wanted to be done is to pay the manufacturers in England, who are to be paid out of the proceeds of the cotton; and, as those proceeds are insufficient, what arrangements is he to make in America to make them sufficient?

BUT, BAINES, WHEN IS BROTHER WILLIAM TO COME BACK? That same United States is a great swallower of men; there is plenty of room in the United States. There is no "surplus population" there; the ingenious contrivances of Thimble, of the Bump, and the other philosophers who co-operate with him, in the teaching of people to live married without having children, are not wanted in America; and, as there is such plenty of room, I really should not wonder if brother William were to stay there, and leave matters to go on here as comfortably as they may.

Now, Readers of the Register, do you recollect, that, about three or four years ago, I gave an ac-

count of the base and infamous manner in which I was treated by one ISAAC WRIGHT, an old slate-face of New York, who was and who still is, if alive, part owner of a *line* of ships regularly going between New York and Liverpool. If you do recollect this, it will be fresh in your minds that I took my passage in one of his ships; that I wrote home to England that I was coming home in that ship; that the yellow fever was at that time in New York; that this old scoundrel of a Quaker wished to get a letter of health from Castlereagh's consul here, so that the ship might come into Liverpool without riding quarantine; that he thought that this false letter would be refused him if the Consul knew that I was going in the ship, and that, therefore, he broke his engagement with me; would not let me come in his ship; and this under the pretence that there were seven passengers going in the ship who would not go in her if I went. Thus, on his own confession (made

to DOCTOR TAYLOR, at Bolton, as well as to me), he broke his engagement with me from mere motives of lucre, and had the baseness to avow it; but I have recently discovered that even this pretence was a lie; for, one of the gentlemen out of the seven who came home in the ship told me this, last winter; that he did not object, that none of the rest of the seven objected to his knowledge, and that they were ALL *greatly disappointed* when they found I was not going with them. The truth is, that the base slate-faced knave wanted the letter of health, and the avaricious miscreant thought he could not get it if I came in his ship. He did not get it after all: he sold his soul to the Devil without getting his reward.

Now, say you, Readers of the Register, what has all this to do with JEREMIAH and WILLIAM THOMPSON? Why, it has every thing to do with them and their concerns; for JEREMIAH married old slate-faced Isaac's daughter,

and was, and is, I believe, partner with Isaac in that line of "*shipping*," of which BAINES speaks, and of which the newspapers say that JEREMIAH was even the inventor! So much, then, for these THOMPSONS for the present: the public will soon hear enough of the ruin they have spread around them; but my consolation always is, that *some* of the sleek tribe will, at any rate, suffer amongst the rest.

DADDY BURDETT
AND
"FATHER" GALLOWAY.

My readers will, doubtless, bear in mind, that, in the two last Registers, I have made some pretty interesting statements relative to the conduct of Burdett, Hobhouse and Ellice, as connected with the contracts with Lord Cochrane and Galloway. The week after next, and not next week, as I intended; because next week I mean to expose the whole BUDGET of TURNPIKE TRICKS, forming a collection such as, I am quite sure, the public never beheld before and never dreamed of, in which collection will be found some pretty curious instances of the sapience and the public spirit of

the famous Lord Lowther, who has got himself put at the head of what is pompously called the "Metropolitan Trust;" and who has, under this name, supplanted all the Trustees and Magistrates acting for fourteen different Turnpike trusts; next week I intend to make a grand showing up of this Turnpike affair, and of divers individuals now lying as quiet and getting as fat as pigs in their sty, or, even as any paper-money-making quaker who is exercising the king's prerogative around the whole circle of his vicinity.

The famous Philhellenes, Burdett, Hobhouse and Ellice, must therefore excuse me for this next week. They must have patience to wait seven days longer than I intended; and, if they should not be able to wait with any degree of composure, I beg leave to suggest to them that they might stay their stomachs by reading over the two last Registers once more; and in preparing, if they can, something bearing some resemblance to a defence of their conduct; for, I intend to give the history of that conduct in a string of distinct propositions, addressed to the people of Westminster, and to challenge them to disproof, and even to denial.

In the meanwhile, the TOM TIT has put forth what, I suppose, GALLOWAY deems his defence; which defence I am now about to notice, first inserting it as it has been pointed out to me in the *Chee-wee-chee* of last week. I beg my readers to go through it with as much attention as their patience will permit them to exercise. It is as follows:

"In his inveterate eagerness to find matter of accusation against Sir F. Burdett, Cobbett has repeated, from the printed statement of the Greek Deputies, their charges against all the parties whose names have ever been connected with the unfortunate steam-boat affair. Mr. Galloway, the Engineer, has for many years given very independent support to Sir F. Burdett in his public character, and has acted as Steward at the anniversary dinners of the Electors of Westminster. This being an unpardonable offence in the eyes of Mr. Cobbett, the latter has, as usual, put the most unfair construction possible upon admitted facts, and added all the insinuations which the hostility of the Deputies or his own malice could invent. In the first place, the attack upon Sir F. Burdett, Messrs. Hobhouse and Ellice, grounded upon their alleged employment of Mr. Galloway from interested motives, is easily disposed of, since those gentlemen had no more to do with the

employment of Mr. G. than Mr. Cobbett himself had. The other charges and insinuations are of a piece with this. Cobbett states that Mr. Galloway has received 23,840*l.* from the Greek Agents, although the total of his contract was only 14,100*l.* It is true that Mr. G. has received the sum stated, but it is equally true that nearly 16,000*l.* were paid him for things wholly unconnected with the contract. As to the base insinuation regarding Mr. Galloway's son being employed by the Pacha of Egypt, and the treachery (for it would be such) imputed to the father, we thought that imputation had been disposed of long ago in a manner to render its repetition too disgraceful even for Cobbett's Register. The engagement of Mr. Galloway, Junior (which existed for many years before the Greek steam-boats were ordered in England) was of a nature entirely unconnected with warlike operations, and was perfectly well known when his father was employed to construct the machinery for Greece. To all who know any thing of Mr. Galloway's upright and honourable career, an appeal to his character would alone be sufficient against such an imputation. The only point in which Mr. Galloway can be censured, is the non-completion of the machinery by the time specified. We might ask—Does any engineer ever complete his work in the period prescribed to him? No class of men perhaps are more sanguine, or more

subject to disappointments which no industry or prudence can avert. In this particular case, though it was necessary to name a time in the contract for the delivery of the machines, it was perfectly understood between the parties, that circumstances which Mr. Galloway could not control might interfere with punctuality, and it was only expected of the engineer that he should do his best. That Mr. Galloway has exerted himself to the satisfaction of his employers—that he has throughout this harassing business shown an earnest desire to do the best under the circumstances—that he has suffered patiently the most injurious calumnies rather than mix himself up with the recriminations and disgraceful exposures in which others indulged—and that he has lost many thousand pounds by the contract for machinery—would, we believe, be made apparent by a complete detail of the whole transaction, which, however, as involving the character of absent individuals, and adding to a mischievous controversy, it would be neither generous nor wise to enter upon at the present moment."

This is, as I observed before, Galloway's defence of himself; but, the introductory remarks of the writer apply to the other parties. The readers of the *Tom Tit* are told that I have been actuated in my remarks on this subject by eagerness to find matter of accu-

sation against Burdett; and that my dislike to Galloway arises from his having been a steward at Burdett's anniversary dinners. What is this to the merits of the case? What signifies who or what I am, or what my motives are, when my facts and arguments are to be considered? The *Tit* goes a little further before he enters upon Galloway's defence, and says that the attack grounded upon their alleged employing of Galloway; that is to say, Burdett, Hobhouse and Ellice's employment of him, is "*easily disposed of*," seeing that they had no more to do with the employing of Galloway than I had. This is a sheer falsehood; the correspondence between these men and the Deputies proves that it was they who authorized the Ricardos to employ Galloway; that they remonstrated with Galloway for not having kept to his agreement; and that they finally appointed an inspector of Galloway's works, who reported to them, regularly once a week. So that, here is a falsehood, naked as ever was stated in print or in writing, or from a pair of lips. The *Tom Tit* complains of my malice against the parties; that it is my malice that has placed the odious construction on their conduct. What, then, was it my

malice that made this trio of patriots, this trio of sincere Philhellenes; was it my malice that made them recommend (that is to say, under the circumstances, to command) the Greek Deputies to enter into a contract with Lord Cochrane, to give up thirty-seven thousand pounds of the money of the bond-holders to be paid to Lord Cochrane (alias the Marquess of Maranhão), as a remuneration for thirty-seven thousand pounds that he might lose, being part of a debt which he said was due to him from the Emperor DON PEDRO! Was it my malice that made them do this? Was it my malice that induced them to ratify this agreement under their own hands and seals? And, was it my malice, too, that made Burdett take the thirty-seven thousand pounds into his own charge, accompanied with the power of paying it to Lord Cochrane when and how he, Burdett, should think proper? Was it my malice that did all these things? Was it my malice that suggested to these worthies to prevent the Deputies from going to see how Galloway was getting on, and that also suggested to them to continue to give their countenance to Galloway after he had, even according to their own written confession,

broken his promises over and over again? Finally, was it my malice that suggested to some one (we are not told who) to object to the turning off of Galloway on account of his great influence in elections in and near London? All these facts are established beyond the scope of contradiction; and if no better answer can be given to them than imputations of malice to me, the Tom Tit had much better keep its chee-wee-oh-ee to itself. What signifies whether I hate Burdett or not? It is true that I do: it is, as Pope says, "the antipathy of good to bad;" of fair and open dealing, to foul and underhand conduct: it is the antipathy of courage and sincerity to political cowardice and perfidy. But, no matter. This does not alter the facts or the arguments: preferred against the best man in the world, these facts and arguments would be worthy of the greatest attention; and, does the Chee-wee-oh-ee think, by a mere assertion of its, to do away with the effect of the same facts and arguments when employed against a notoriously tricky and shuffling politician: a loud professor, all his life, and never, in one single instance of importance, answering the expectations excited by his professions? Away,

then, with this rubbish about Daddy Burdett; and, now, let us come to Father Galloway.

In the first place, this foolish fellow acknowledges that Galloway actually received *twenty-three thousand eight hundred and forty pounds*, when his contract was only for fourteen thousand pounds. But, that sixteen thousand of the money was paid him for things *wholly unconnected with the contract*. He does not tell us *what* things. It was the Greek money that he received; and there is no mention of any thing done by him, except to the steam-vessels. Here is a falsehood also in the assertion that Galloway received this money from the "*Greek agents*." This is a downright lie; for, the two Ricardos, who actually charged the money to the Greek Government, expressly tell the Greek Deputies that, in the employing and paying of Galloway, they have not acted as the agents *either of them or their Government*; but that they have acted under the authority of other persons: and what other persons could they act under, but those who had caused the Greek Deputies to lodge the money in their hands? and those persons avowedly were Burdett, Hobhouse, and Ellice.

The statement respecting a son of Galloway's being in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, which statement, the Tom Tit says, imputes treachery to the father, is said (as the Tom Tit says) to have been, as Tom Tit thought, *disposed of long ago*. This is a short way of "*disposing*" of things, at any rate; and I shall not suffer this thing to be "*disposed*" of in such a way. The Tit says that the engagement of Galloway's son with the Turks was of a nature entirely *unconnected with warlike operations*, and was *perfectly well known* when the father was employed to construct the machinery for the Greeks. Well known! Aye, perhaps it was; but, *to whom*? To Burdett and his two associates, together with the Ricardos, it might have been very well known; but, it was not known to the Greek Deputies, whom these three did, indeed, compel to lodge the money with the Ricardos; for, in their letters to Burdett, Hobhouse, and Ellice, they expressly *complained* that the father should be employed for Greece while the son was employed by the Turks; and, as to the Turkish Galloway being employed in matters unconnected with warlike operations, it is an unequivocal

falsehood ; there being no employment for him by the Turk except for purposes connected with war. But, has the Chee-wee never seen the copy of a letter written by a son of Galloway, who is or who was in London, to the other son who is or who was in the service of the Turk ? If he have not seen such letter, I have ; and he must have seen it too, or he does not read the *New Times*, the *Globe and Traveller*, or *Courier*, in all which papers the letter appeared on the twenty-sixth of June last, and of which letter the following is an extract :—" I should advise you to make the following proposition to him (the PACHA) that you should receive a *firman* from him, appointing *Father* his civil engineer, &c., and you his *resident* or *superintending* if he would allot *thirty* or *forty*, or *fifty thousand pounds*, he might *soon begin in a grand style*. It is very important, that some arrangement of this kind should be made, as hitherto the business we have done has not been of a sufficient extent to compensate for your absence and the *dangers you are*, and have been *exposed to*, unless the PACHA prefers giving you an adequate salary,

" say 1,000*l.* or 1,200*l.* per annum."

" *Dispose*" of that, Tom Tit, seeing that you are so adroit at disposing of things. This letter was dated on the 10th of October, 1826, just at the very time that "father" was almost swearing to the Greek Deputies, that *his heart and soul were in the Greek cause!* Dispose of that, Tom Tit ; make any one but an idiot believe, and make any one but Burdett, Hobhouse and Ellice *pretend* to believe that the son in London wrote this letter to the son in Egypt without the father's knowledge and approbation ; or, allowing this knowledge and approbation to have existed, make any one but Daddy Burdett himself pretend to believe, that "father's" heart and soul were in the Greek cause, and that he had no desire whatsoever that success and stability should attend that Government from which he was thus soliciting a *firman*, that being an appointment of honour and emolument ! Make any soul but Daddy Burdett pretend to believe these things, and then call upon me to proclaim you the Prince of Tom Tits !

Tommy says that the ONLY point in which Galloway can be censured is, the non-completion of the machinery by the time

specified! Just so, little Tom! This was all that we had to do with Galloway: he was not wanted to do any thing else for the Greeks but to complete the machinery according to his contract. Neither the Greeks nor their Deputies wanted any thing more of him. *They* had no elections to carry on and to employ Galloway in: they only wanted him to adhere to those promises which Hobhouse by letter says he had repeatedly broken: if he had completed the machinery in due time and manner, he might have been Burdett's Committee-man, might have stood at his back at his dinner, and, as a suitable crowning of the whole, he might have had a firman from the Devil as well as from the Turk, and might have constructed machinery, for any thing that the Greek Deputies cared, for the making of improvements in the infernal dominions; "*want improvements ma'am*" in the regions of the devil himself, supplanting the old-fashioned fire by the reek from his abominable "*high-pressure boilers*." The only thing, in fact, that Galloway omitted to do, was the only thing that he was employed to do; and this omission his miserable defender acknowledges; and, indeed, not to ac-

knowledge it, would have required more than the brass of Galloway himself, which far surpasses in thickness that of his kettles.

But, there is another item in this defence; namely, a question whether "*any engineer ever completed his work in the period prescribed to him*." If none ever did, it is a set of rascals, as the French call it, *hors de la loi*. So, all engineers are to be blackened for the purpose of making this impudent Scotchman as good as the rest. This is the old way of Doctor Black and of all the Scotch writers: catch a Scotchman in a dirty trick, "*all the world are dirty*." Prove a Scotchman to be a villain, and his Scotch defenders will damn human nature. Engineers, the Tom Tit says, are peculiarly sanguine. There is no reason, moral or physical, why they should be so; but, here was a contract; and, are men to get out of their contracts by putting forward their sanguine disposition; are they to take two years instead of four months, to do that which may as well be not done at all as not done in time; and, are they to shuffle off, and get rid of all responsibility, by saying that it was understood between the parties, that circumstances might arise which would interfere with punctuality?

And, who were these parties? Burdett, Hobhouse, Ellice and Ricardo: this is as clear as daylight; and the Tom Tit says that Galloway exerted himself to the satisfaction of *his employers*. It is very likely that he has; but it is not the less true that he has taken four years to do that which he engaged to do in four months; and that he has not done it yet.

The Tom Tit appeals to character for Galloway, and says that that is sufficient with all who know any thing of Mr. Galloway's *upright and honourable* career, amongst which all I beg not to be included; for, I know nothing of his "upright and honourable career"; I know nothing of him except what I see in these Greek pamphlets; and, these being what they are, and remaining wholly unanswered, to the Tom Tit I leave it to rest Galloway's defence upon his character. The only evidence that I have of Galloway's disinterestedness, and of his *probable loss of many thousand pounds by this job*, is that marked specimen of his disposition, explained in the proposition of his son in England to his son in Egypt, to get the Turk to allot thirty, forty, or fifty thousand pounds in order to begin in a grand style! Oh, dear good man; a patriot to the back-bone;

wanting nothing, not he, but merely a firman and a few pounds, and that from *the Turk*: judge then of the extent of his liberality when engaged in the service of Christians.

Well may the Tom Tit conclude by declining to add further to this "mischievous controversy," and that, too, upon grounds of generosity and wisdom. Generous enough, to be sure, to decline saying more; and, *wise* in the extreme; for, a defence like this never was before attempted by mortal man. I have asserted, upon this subject, *nothing of my own*: I have started not a single idea not dwelt upon by the Deputies: I know not whether the facts be true or false; but, this I know, that the charges of the Deputies remain unanswered; and that Tom Tit himself admits the facts. Still they may be false; but, if true, the being thrown into a chest, helter-skelter, neck and heels, and there steamed by one of Galloway's own boilers, would not be a punishment too severe for meanness, insincerity, duplicity, and perfidy such as is alleged against some of these parties.

When the Tom Tit has recruited himself with a meal of insects' eggs, I trust he will renew his efforts in the defence of these

worthies ; but, in the meanwhile, he may be assured that, unless he succeed better the next time than this, he will only dry on and harden the black instead of supplying its place by white. I say, that the law must have redress of some sort for the injured bondholders ; and, if no other man will go into Court to demand it, I will do it, if I possibly can : if the law opens any door for me, I will enter it in person, to endeavour to wipe this disgrace from my country.

WM. COBBETT.

HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE.

THIS Bridge, which, with one span, is supported by *chains* across the THAMES, at Hammersmith, is one of the few undertakings of Joint-Stock Companies, which has been accomplished with any degree of punctuality, and which is of unequivocal utility. It is, at once, an ornament and a benefit to its environs ; and the whole concern reflects great credit on those who have had the management of it. As an object to

behold, it is worth the going of many miles ; and it cannot fail to give pleasure to the public in general, that it is likely to be profitable to the owners. The Bridge gates were opened for passengers on Saturday last, when the Duke of Sussex was expected to attend, but did not, a circumstance which is said to have given *great offence* to some part of the people assembled ; but, *my readers* will, I am sure, think that the proprietors, or managers, will be little grieved at this, when it is known, that these dissatisfied fools had the baseness to *blame the Bridge-Committee*, and *not the Royal Duke*, for the non-attendance of the latter ! It is next to impossible that the Committee could have been to blame : they must have *wished* for the attendance, and the fashionable servility of the day, pervading all ranks and degrees, forbids us to believe, that they showed towards this Duke any want of respect. In short, the Committee must have been amongst the most disappointed ; and yet they were

by these fools; blamed for what must have arisen from *illness*, from some other *accident*, or from that sort of sudden *change of mind*, which, though not unbecoming, I suppose, in Royal Personages, would, in common men, be deemed *caprice*. The only blame, imputable to the Committee was, *that they applied* to the Duke for this purpose! They had completed their great undertaking: it was a bridge *to carry us safely over* that we wanted, and not a *show*, the mummery of which could have added nothing to the strength or the beauty of this most curious piece of amphibious architecture: royal names may captivate stupid starers, and attract loud huzzas; but the Bridge Company Committee, having, doubtless, the prosperity of the Company principally in view, will, I dare say, not fail to recollect that royal names afford little protection to people's property, and that thousands of unhappy tradesmen have lingered in jail for debt, while the royal arms de-

corated the fronts of their shops. If a royal name could clear a tradesman's books, or get rid of his stock for him; if it could, in short, turn the halfpence taken in the Bridge tolls into half crowns, or even into pennies, then indeed the Company might lament this absence of the royal personage in question; but the thing being as it is, I repeat that the subject of regret with me, if I were a Bridge Proprietor, would be, that some ground has been given for even *sensible* people, at a distance, to fear that this undertaking stood in need of a miserable piece of *puffery*, to give it that reputation, to which every one that sees the Bridge will agree it is fairly entitled by its own intrinsic merits. All that this Bridge wants is, for its *existence* and its *merits* to be *generally known throughout the country*: whatever tends to produce this knowledge, must be advantageous to the Proprietors; and, I do verily believe, from the bottom of my soul, that this little article of mine will be of infinitely

more use, will tend much more to promote the solid interests of the Bridge Company, than would the opening of the Bridge by the whole of the Royal Family in person, the King himself included. People know that I am a judge of such matters: even stupid creatures, who, whether from interest or from folly or from fashion, think it necessary to speak disparagingly of me, know that I am a man of great experience and of sound judgment: they know that I have no interest whatever in the success of this Bridge: they know there must be something particularly praiseworthy in any thing of this kind, that I would condescend to notice in this manner. Therefore, these remarks of mine will have some effect; whereas a grand opening, in royal style, would have had no other effect, than that of making all sensible persons at a distance disposed to believe that the Bridge wanted a PROP. One word more: the KING in person, the most monstrously "*Great Captain of the Age*" in person, and the devil and all of Dukes and Marquesses and Earls, and of soldiers, horse and foot, honoured the STRAND BRIDGE with an opening; and HIS MAJESTY baptized it the Bridge of Waterloo. The Bridge stands, to be sure; but, the pecuniary advantages of this grand opening and baptism, will be best estimated by those, who, when they shall get it, will begin to receive some little matter of interest for the money, which they have deposited on that Bridge.

BOXING.

TO MR. COBBETT.

Oxford, October 7, 1827.

SIR,—I am confident there is no man whose bosom is ennobled by the genuine feelings of an Englishman, who can have read your observations on the practice of boxing without admitting, *in the main*, the justice of your observations, and glorying in the

spirit that they express. But many, I should think, would be desirous of knowing to what length you would carry the principle. It would seem that you are, or were, an advocate of prize-fighting. A single question will throw more light on the subject than a volume of rhetoric. Had those who fought at Cressy and Agincourt ever seen a prize-fight? or had they ever been in the habit of deciding their quarrels by boxing? Admitting that even the latter is a thing of more modern origin, I rejoice that it has been introduced, and that it has long become a custom of England. I admit the soundness of what you have said of it, and that it ought to be encouraged. Of which I know not a stronger proof than this, that, in the University of Oxford, where all quarrels among the students are decided by the fist, quarrels are very rare, more rare than in any other equally large body of young men, and the use of deadly weapons quite unknown while in all foreign Universities, vindictive feuds and sanguinary combats are very common.

But, the base, blackguard, and mercenary practice of training men like dogs and cocks, to fight for money, wherewith they may enrich their abettors, and make

themselves drunken beasts for the next fortnight, is quite another thing. I defy all the jails in Europe, or in the whole world, to produce a set of men more worthy of the gallows, than the members and supporters of the boxing ring; as it exists at the present day. As to any sort of principle, or honourable bravery, their indifference to every sentiment but the love of gain, their varied modes of selling fights, and their murders by foul play, are too notorious to admit of an argument. In fact, if the sentiments of the present frequenters of fights could become universal, they would convert this country into a nursery of selfish gamblers, and utterly extinguish all true courage and honour. I cannot think that we have had the whole of your opinions on this matter. To give you my name would be to give you no information, but I am one of your warmest and most faithful disciples.

Yours respectfully,

JULIUS CRITO.

P. S. The words of Pope, though not exactly on the practice of prize-fighting, are true and quite to the point.

"Newmarket rose when England's glory fell."

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Sept. 28.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	54	11	Rye	33	11
Barley ..	32	5	Beans ...	43	10
Oats	23	10	Pease ...	45	7

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended Sept. 28.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	50,911	Rye	1,055
Barley ..	20,149	Beans ..	3,979
Oats ...	13,103	Pease	1,024

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks ended Sept. 28, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Per Quarter. s. d.

Wheat	57	7
Barley	33	11
Oats	24	11
Rye	35	1
Beans	47	3
Pease	43	9

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Tuesday, Oct. 2.—Imperial Qr.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat..	5,966	for 17,520	13	0	Average, 58	10
Barley..	2,056	..	3,476	6	6.....	33 9
Oats..	4,004	..	5,877	13	9.....	37 10
Rye....	66	..	117	12	6.....	35 7
Beans..	2,316	..	4,913	7	6.....	42 5
Pease ..	754	..	1,850	15	1.....	49 1

Friday, Oct. 5.—There are this week moderate arrivals reported of all kinds of Grain. The Wheat trade remains very dull, but no difference in prices for fine samples. New Barley is nearly unsaleable. Boiling Pease are still looking upward. Grey Pease are unaltered. Beans remain as last quoted. Oats find few buyers, and unless for prime

samples, they may be considered rather lower. The Flour trade is unvaried.

Monday, Oct. 8.—The past week's report of arrivals was considerable. This morning the fresh supplies consist chiefly of a moderate quantity of samples of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and some vessels with new Oats from Lincolnshire. The quantity of Wheat left over from last week, added to the fresh supply of this morning, constituted a good show of samples, and the sale was slack at last week's quotations, even for the best qualities, and other descriptions may again be reported 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, with many parcels left unsold. Rye is 2s. per quarter cheaper.

The Maltsters are still unsettled as to their future proceedings, they, therefore, make very few purchases; and new Barley is consequently heavy of sale at a further decline of 1s. per quarter. Old Beans are very scarce, and obtain high prices. New Beans are less plentiful than of late, but those only which are dry maintain last quotations. Boiling Pease are declined 2s. per quarter. Grey Pease unaltered. There is a very limited demand for Oats at present, and most kinds of old Oats are 1s. per quarter lower, while new parcels are 2s. per quarter cheaper. Flour unaltered.

Monday, Oct. 8.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 11,106 firkins of Butter, and 89 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 8,579 casks of Butter. The Butter market continues in the same dull state: prices rather lower. Bacon in good demand for the season.

COAL MARKET, Oct. 5.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
83½.	61½.	32s.0d. 46s.6d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 6, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	6,582	Tares	246
Barley ..	4,362	Linseed ..	4,729
Malt	1,763	Rapeseed .	1,451
Oats	8,400	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	1,698	Mustard ..	31
Flour	1,701	Flax	—
Rye	—	Hemp	—
Pease	1,701	Seeds ...	226

Foreign.—Wheat, 195 ; and Oats, 10,566 quarters.

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Oct. 8.—The arrivals this morning have not been so large as the middle of last week, and in consequence of that and the near approach of Weyhill Fair, there is a greater demand for fine Hops.—Currency as under:—Kent pockets, from 74s. to 90s., and Sussex ditto, 70s. to 78s. and 80s. per cwt. The duty estimated at 130,000*l*.

Maidstone, Oct. 4.—Our Hop-picking is now generally finishing, and we believe in point of quantity there are but few complaints of their falling short: the quality seems to vary, and does not answer quite so well as expected; in consequence the trade has been a rather better sale, with higher prices, particularly for the best sorts, which it is expected will be higher. Duty called from 135,000*l*. to 140,000*l*.

Worcester, Oct. 3.—On Saturday 1,236 new Pockets were weighed: prices 80s. to 90s.; very fine, 92s. Now that the picking is more advanced, the Planters are not so sanguine in their expectation of the produce: many are of opinion that there will not be more than a third of last year's crop, and bets have been laid against 12,000*l*. duty. In London, the duty of the kingdom is

giving way a little. The quality of this year's growth is certainly not fine, and hence it is probable that there will be more inquiry after yearlings.

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Oct. 8.—There was no alteration on Friday deserving of notice.—The trade, however, commenced briskly this morning, in consequence of the town being thin of meat. The best Beef sold on better terms than last week; and middling things were taken off more readily, though at no amendment in price. There were plenty of buyers of mutton, also at an advance, Downs reaching 4*s*. 8*d*., and polled light weights 4*s*. 6*d*. It is thought that every thing will be sold.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to	5 0
Mutton	3	10	—	4 8
Veal	5	4	—	6 0
Pork	5	4	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts . .	2,341	Sheep ..	23,370
Calves ...	154	Pigs ...	150

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	0	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	5 4
Pork	4	8	—	6 4
Lamb	3	8	—	4 8

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	2	to	4 2
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 2
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	4	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	3	10	
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0	0	
Chats	1	15	—	0	0	
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0	
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d.	per bush.					

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	3	10	
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	10	
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0	
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0	

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	70s. to 100s.
Straw...	28s. to 34s.
Clover.	100s. to 126s.
St. James's.—Hay....	80s. to 115s.
Straw ..	28s. to 37s.
Clover..	100s. to 126s.
Whitechapel.—Hay....	70s. to 100s.
Straw...	30s. to 36s.
Clover..	90s. to 120s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of
England and Wales, for the Week ended Sept. 28, 1827.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London*.....	58	9	35	0	30	1
Essex	57	10	32	6	25	0
Kent.....	57	4	33	7	24	7
Sussex.....	57	2	34	0	23	10
Suffolk	55	8	32	5	26	1
Cambridgeshire.....	54	11	31	2	21	0
Norfolk	55	6	32	0	26	9
Lincolnshire	47	10	33	3	20	8
Yorkshire	51	9	34	6	22	5
Durham	51	8	36	10	26	8
Northumberland	54	9	30	6	25	9
Cumberland	62	6	33	4	23	7
Westmoreland	62	7	33	0	25	6
Lancashire	51	5	26	8	21	11
Cheshire	51	10	0	0	24	2
Gloucestershire.....	58	0	34	1	29	7
Somersetshire	58	2	31	5	22	4
Monmouthshire.....	54	9	32	10	23	2
Devonshire.....	58	2	31	9	20	3
Cornwall.....	57	6	28	11	23	2
Dorsetshire	59	6	32	11	26	1
Hampshire	57	6	32	2	23	1
North Wales	58	0	36	1	20	6
South Wales	52	0	32	6	18	0

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

Derby, Oct. 5.—Our market this day was very full of all sorts of samples of new Grain, which was very much out of condition. Sales were also heavy, and prices lower for all sorts: the best 1s. to 2s.; ordinary almost unsaleable.

Edinburgh, Oct. 3.—Our market was well supplied to-day with Oats and Barley, which sold readily. Wheat was deficient in quantity, and the larger part of new was inferior in quality; but what was good sold readily, and fully supported last week's prices. A short supply of Beans and Pease, the prices of which remain without any alteration from last market day.

Horncastle, Oct. 6.—We had a good supply of most kinds of Grain. Prices of Wheat and Barley rather lower; other articles nearly the same as our last.—Wheat, 42s. to 47s.; Barley, 25s. to 30s.; Oats, 18s. to 24s.; Pease, 42s. to 45s.; Beans, new, 42s.; ditto, old, 63s.; and Rye, from 26s. to 30s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Oct. 6.—We had a smaller supply than for the last few weeks. The injurious alterations in the making of Malt, made by the last Act, and coming into operation next week, rendered Barley a very dull sale. Prices as follow:—Wheat, from 50s. to 58s.; Barley, 28s. to 31s.; Beans, 40s. to 43s.; and Pease, 40s. to 42s. per quarter.

Manchester, Oct. 6.—Although the prices of Wheat and Flour are now considerably lower than they were two or three months ago, the consumers purchase little more than a week's consumption at a time, and most other articles in the trade move off slowly at declining prices. At our market to-day, Wheat of fine quality met tolerable free sale at last week's rates. Oats dull sale, and barely support last Saturday's prices. The market is bare of fine Malts, and in a few instances 1s. per load more money has been obtained: inferior moves off slowly. Old fine Flour is in request, but new is in plentiful supply, and a shade lower. In Barley, Beans, and Pease, no alteration.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 6.—We had a small supply of new Wheat from the farmers this morning, but the condition was so bad that it is difficult to quote prices with any accuracy—they embraced all rates, from 36s. to 58s. per quarter, which was about 1s. per quarter more than last week. Old Wheat is taken off gradually for mixing, at fully last week's prices. Rye very dull sale, and 2s. per quarter lower. The maltsters feel themselves so annoyed by the new regulations, which come into operation on the 10th inst., that very few of them have begun work, and some of those who have, say they must cease again unless the construction of the act by the excise officers is modified;—in this state of things there is very little doing in Barley, at a decline of 2s. per quarter. Malt of fine quality sells at last week's prices, but all other sorts are dull sale and cheaper. We have had a considerable arrival of foreign Oats this week, mostly of the new crop, and prices of such are 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower; but old Oats are held at last week's prices.

Norwich, Oct. 6.—We had a large supply of Wheat to-day.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 56s.; White to 58s.; Barley, 25s. to 29s.; Oats, 22s. to 28s.; Beans, 38s. to 42s.; Pease, 40s. to 43s.; Boilers, to 48s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 43s. per sack.

Nottingham, Oct. 6.—Average price of Corn:—Wheat, 50s. 6d.; Barley, 35s.; Oats, 30s.; and Beans, 56s. 6d. per quarter.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Horncastle, Oct. 6.—Beef, 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d. to 7½d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.—*Horncastle* Sheep Fair will commence on Saturday, 27th October, and the Beast Fair on Monday the 29th.

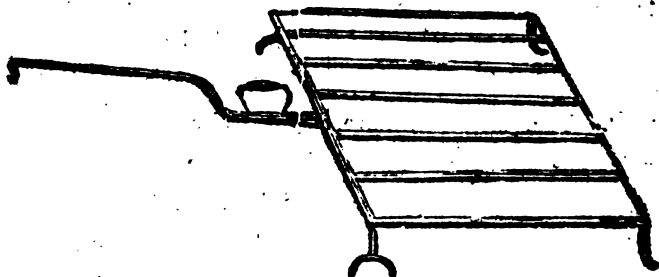
Manchester Smithfield Market, Oct. 3.—The supply of Sheep to this day's market was not so large as last week, yet it was fully equal to the demand, which continues very slack and dull. Only the finest Cattle meet with purchasers at the highest quotations; inferior things can scarcely be sold at all. Pigs are in short supply, and ½d. per lb. dearer, it being believed they are getting scarce, and the prices must go higher very soon. The supply of Lambs is decreasing weekly, and what few were purchased for slaughtering were full ½d. per lb. below last week's rates,—Beef, 3½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4d. to 6d.; Veal, 5½d. to 7d.; Pork, 4½d. to 6d.; Lamb, 4½d. to 6d. per lb., sinking offal.

At *Morpeth* market, Oct. 3, there was a very great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs. There being a good many buyers, fat met with ready sale; prices much the same. Beef from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; Lambs, 5s. to 5s. 9d. per stone, sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Oct. 6.—The supply of fat Cattle for slaughter continues very small, and to this day's market none to be called good; prices, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: of Store Stock it was abundant; Scots 4s., and forward ones to 5s. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, some of the best sort and condition were here, and sold from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Cows and Calves selling rather better; Homebreds quite a flat sale. Of Sheep we had a large supply; Shearlings, 20s. to 27s.; fat ones to 39s.; Lambs, 13s. to 20s.; and two-thirds of them remained unsold. Pigs in large number, fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to 8½d.; Mutton and Lamb, 6d. to 7½d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8½d. per lb.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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“Gentlemen, be assured that both STANLEY and WOOD want you to elect them, for the one single purpose : namely, that they may get out of the taxes, part of which you have to pay, something to maintain, or to help to maintain, themselves or their relations. STANLEY has a whole brood of relations eating either taxes or tithes. As for WOOD, he will have you believe, that he is an independent country gentleman ; for he tells you that he is ‘connected with the land!’ Connected with the land! Aye, and so are the caterpillars, curse them, that will be eating up my cabbages at Kensington next October.”

MR. COBBETT'S *Speech at Preston, 24th June, 1826.*

No. V.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

TO THE

ELECTORS OF PRESTON.

Barn-Elm Gardens, 18th Oct. 1827.

MY EXCELLENT FRIENDS,

WALKING out in my gardens this morning, and seeing, amongst my brocoli plants, the devastations of the devils of caterpillars, put me in mind of what I told you about STANLEY and WOOD ; thus

reminded of these gentlemen, I thought of the place that Stanley has lately got under the Government, and of some rumours (into the truth of which I will inquire) “respecting a certain appointment,” under LORD DERBY, which is said by these rumours, to have

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

become the lot of the other lucky man. From the moment that STANLEY became a placeman, *he ceased to be a Member of Parliament.* You, therefore, have, now, but one Member of Parliament. That one indeed, promised you that he would "*beard*" MR. CANNING; though, as I told him, at the Crown and Anchor, where he was one of BURDETT's backers, and where I drove him out, along with the rest, helter skelter, as sheep are driven out from a pen in a fair; though, as I told him upon this occasion, the only way in which he was likely to "*beard*" CANNING, was to operate upon him as a barber; or, as the Chinese operate upon the beards of the Mandarins; that is to say, to lick off from those beards the parts of the victuals that adhere to the mouth and chin, when the Mandarins dine. This, however, is the only Member of Parliament which you now have, and for which you may thank God. You must have *two* indeed, before next spring, and now we shall see

who is to be one of these two, I, WILLIAM COBBETT, OR STANLEY!

There remains, in order to fulfil my promise to you, a literary duty to perform now immediately, and that is, writing and sending to you, the Fifth and last Number of the POOR MAN'S FRIEND. Of the other Numbers I have sent you, and paid for carrying to your houses, upwards of three thousand copies, making in all twelvethousand little books. When this Number shall have been added to the other four, the whole will make a little volume of one hundred and twenty pages, the price of which volume will be One Shilling. I must stop here, to observe that, surely, the Government and the loyal and charitable souls that appear to be so anxious for the *education* of the people, who have set up God knows how many thousand schools, for the good of the people; these loyal souls will surely applaud this effort of mine to promote that "*march of mind,*" which was so

much patronised by that formerly saucy and now dead CANNING; who made a jest of OGDEN's rupture, who called the Reformers a low degraded crew, and who gave a place to your member STANLEY.

This loyal and charitable and religious band must surely applaud my efforts to spread light about, and you must have heard some of them, I dare say, remarking what a good man I must be to spread abroad so many nice little books. Be that as it may, however, you have read the books, and I defy the Devil himself to get the contents of them out of your heads or hearts. The former Numbers have related chiefly to your RIGHTS: this concluding Number, will relate to your DUTIES; or rather to your ONE GREAT DUTY; namely, to vote at the next and at every election, according to the dictates of your own consciences, proceeding upon the precept contained in the question of the Apostle: "What advantageth it a man, if he gain the whole world, and

"lose his own soul?" And if a man violate his oath, he is guilty of a mockery of God; and in this particular case, of treason against his neighbour.

I might have put off the writing of this Number a little longer, had it not been for an accidental occurrence, which I will relate to you. I was, as I told you before, walking out in the gardens this morning, and near to the spot where the caterpillars were carrying on their devastations. "Look you there," said I, "BOB," (speaking to a *Preston man*, whose name is ROBERT BOWESS, who finds it much more pleasant to weave young trees and cabbage plants, with plenty of bacon, bread and beer, than to weave rotten cottons, with miserable potatoes, and not much less miserable outcakes); "look you there, BOB," said I, pointing my finger to the green and grey devils that were hard at work upon the brocoli plants: "look you there, BOB: see how those infernal vermin have stripped off all the

"rich and tender parts of the
 "plants, leaving nothing but the
 "middle stock of the leaf, and
 "the tough lateral branches!
 "One of those leaves now repre-
 "sents, with almost exact simi-
 "larity, the back bone and ribs
 "of an Englishman, of each man
 "of the millions who pay the
 "taxes; and the devouring rep-
 "tiles that are curling themselves
 "round the bare branches of
 "those miserable leaves, repre-
 "sent the tax-eaters."

These reptiles nothing will sat-
 isfy; and they are too excessively
 difficult to destroy: lime will curl
 up slugs; salt will kill worms;
 but these devils of the caterpillar
 kind, which are engendered by
 that polite, gay, and courtier-like
 insect the butterfly; these vor-
 acious devils nothing will destroy,
 except actual removal by force
 and crushing under foot. Now,
 the thing for you to consider is,
 whether you have the power of
 assisting in rescuing your country
 from these insatiable devourers;
 whether **YOU** have it in **YOUR**

POWER to do any thing that
 shall prevent, or tend to prevent,
 you and your wives and children,
 and your neighbours and their
 wives and children, from continu-
 ing to resemble so nearly these
 devastated leaves of my brocoli;
 for, if you have this power, and if
 you fail to exercise it, never com-
 plain again of the ill-treatment by
 the Government or by any body
 else. You are willing slaves;
 and you would deserve to be
 treated as slaves are treated. I
 shall, by-and-bye, enter more
 fully into these matters; but, first
 of all, let me state to you my in-
 tentions, and describe to you the
 manner in which I mean to per-
 form my duty; I have no doubt
 of your performing your duty with
 equal fidelity; but, nothing short
 of death or inability of body (and
 that unequivocal too) shall pre-
 vent me from giving you a fair
 opportunity of doing your duty.

STANLEY, as I told you before,
 is no longer one of your Members.
 You must have another election,
 unless the law be openly, bare-

facedly, set at defiance, which I think is at this time not very probable. I hereby offer myself to you as a candidate; and pledge myself (life and health being given me by God) to be with you some days at least before the election, and to stand by you most faithfully to the last. Within a month from this time I shall send down my eldest son, or if he should not be able to go, some other gentleman, to consult with friends at Preston to make preparations for the struggle.^{or}

I shall have no subscription for this election; and I shall spend no money of my own. I want no place, as STANLEY did and does; I want nothing from the taxes; I am content with my own earnings; but I am not content to expend one farthing of those earnings upon persons who will not perform their own duty; who will not do their obvious duty towards their wives, their children, their neighbours, and their country, without being paid for it. I will be under no control of anybody;

I will be a free representative of free and honest men, or I will be no representative at all.

I would have you see this matter, from the beginning to the end, in its true light. I scorn the man, I despise the man who imagines that I am in pursuit of gain for myself or for any of my family.

What do I want? What can this Government give me, King and all taken together? Nothing, so help me God, that I would accept of. If there were a REFORM of the PARLIAMENT, I would give any assistance in my power to the King or his Council. Without such reform, all the titles, all the wealth, every thing that the King and the Parliament have to bestow, I would reject with scorn. I hereby distinctly pledge myself, that as I never have, in the whole course of my life, touched the public money in any shape, so I never will, unless in the way of bare payment of expenses for loss of time, that might be due to me for services actually and personally rendered to the country,

the country having first a RE-
 FORM in PARLIAMENT! I go further than this: I labour; I practice frugality; I rise early: I eat the bread of carefulness; not for the sake of myself, however, but for the sake of others; my food and drink is very little other than that of a ploughman in a good old-fashioned farm house: no man exceeds me in anxiety to make suitable and comfortable provision for every one dependant upon me: I have expended a considerable part of my earnings upon poor brothers and their children, and upon unfortunate labouring people, whom I thought demanded this alienation from the stock of my family. I have done all this with the greatest cheerfulness: I have had the greatest of pleasure in contemplating the prospect of seeing well off every one looking up to the result of my labours: I have sons that I love as much as any man ever loved his children; but, I here most solemnly declare, that if either of these sons should ever ac-

cept any post of profit, or any distinction; commonly thought on called "honourable," under this Government, the Parliament still remaining unreformed; that son never should again be under the same roof with me if I could help it. I am convinced that my country is ill-treated; I behold its fallen state; I detest the wretch, be he who he may, who can behold the miseries of the people without feelings of indignation: I see ruin and starvation spread over this once happy land; I feel all the disgrace of the projects of emigration committees: I see the magistrates of New York inflicting punishments on the mariners who, with English bribes in their pockets, have landed English paupers upon the American shore: and if I see and feel all this, I know that it arises from a want of reform in the Parliament; and if a son of mine were to lend his hand to wield the scourge upon my suffering country, he never should be again considered as my son; I should distinctly state to

you, that I do not suspect and never have suspected (God forbid), that any son of mine would be guilty of such baseness. On the contrary, I should not be afraid to pledge my life upon their faithful adherence to the principles of their father. But, young men get connected; and that, too, in a way, where the temptation may become very powerful. I have duly thought of all this matter. My own character; my own happiness; their happiness too, and, above all things, my duty to my country, call upon me to make this declaration, from which I never can flinch without being knocked on the head with impunity by any two or three fellows that may choose to perform the just but disagreeable job.

Then, it would be base and bootlessly base in me to participate in any shape or manner in the taxes squeezed out of the people. What do I want in this world but the things that I have? I have a house at Fleet Street, I have another at Kensington, I

have another at Barn Elm, which is only about half a mile over Hammersmith Bridge, and at about the distance of three and a half miles from Kensington. These are all good houses, too: they are furnished with every necessary. At Barn Elm I have now a farm of nearly a hundred acres, the richest land I believe in this whole world, except those marshes which bring diseases along with their riches. What more than this can I want? I have horses at my will: always not less than half a dozen men to start at my call: I feed more hungry, meritorious people than any lord in the kingdom: God has blessed me with health and strength very rare at my age: I am enabled to set a great example of enterprize, industry, early rising, perseverance, to all around me. What more can I want? Has ambition its calls upon me? What can it suggest beyond the farm which I have? Beyond the real power which I possess of upholding my friends and beating

down my enemies. What can ambition suggest, beyond the circumstance of my very name exacting attention whenever it is pronounced; beyond that of the innumerable persons, who testify their joy and even their gratitude at being permitted to shake me by the hand? What can I want more than these? What can the King of CANNING and of STANLEY; what can he who promoted these men, and who gave titles to WALTER SCOTT, COURTTS TROTTER, CHARLES LONG, and base DUDLEY; what can he bestow that would be accepted of by a man like me, who despises from the bottom of his soul what is called *wealth*: a man in whom it is no affectation to eat fat bacon and drink small beer at seven o'clock in the morning for breakfast, and who would not, if he could do it, even out of his own resources, make his children what is called rich, it being his firm conviction, grounded on long experience and observation, that riches, especially great riches, produce misery

in ten cases, where they produce happiness in one? What has the King or any king to bestow upon such a man? I think much of the office of the King; I think much of my DUTY towards him; I have always inculcated due obedience to his authority: but favours from him I want none; I set less value upon them, and infinitely less value than upon a single plant of five beds of sassafras trees which I now have growing in my garden at Kensington.

I will talk to STANLEY when I have him face to face: I will then ask him how he came by his office, and will explain to you the nature of that office; but I cannot refrain, even for the present, from observing to you, that in that very post in which STANLEY now is, I MIGHT HAVE BEEN TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO; and that too, observe, in *time of war*, when the office is about a hundred times of as much importance as it now is. The office was offered to me by the late MR. WINDHAM, in the month of February, 1806. This

is very well known to several persons to whom MR. WINDHAM himself told it. And, indeed, every one who was well informed of the state of things at that time, knew the fact perfectly well. Am I sorry that I did not accept of the office? No, indeed; but congratulate myself that I did not; for I should have been an underling of those Boroughmongers, to oppose whom, to the utmost of my power, was and is my duty. I might have been a lord by this time; for CHARLES LONG and VANSITTART are Lords, and HERRIES will, I dare say, be a lord in a year or two, if the concern should be thrifty. Nay, I should not wonder if young OTTIWEL WOOD were to be *half-peered*, at least. But, the name of William Cobbett would have been sunk; I should have been a poor thing compared to what I am, and have been, like CANNING, forgotten before I was rotten. Now I shall be remembered for many an age to come; I shall give delight and information to genera-

tions not yet born; and, which is a great deal more important in my eyes, shall end my days with knowing that I have been a great benefactor to my country; and that if I should not live to see a restoration to liberty and happiness completed, I have sown the seeds, widely and thickly sown the seeds of such restoration.

So much for myself and *my* duty: now for you and *your* duty. You know very well that the far greater part of you do not receive a quarter part of the due compensation for your labour: you know very well that you lead miserable lives, for the want of such compensation: you know that in the heart of that Old England, that was famed throughout the world for good living, good dress, and good bedding, you hardly ever taste meat, seldom taste wheaten bread, live upon wretched potatoes and oats, are dressed in the most ragged manner, and sleep in places and with covering, so painful to behold, that one turns from the sight with

feelings of rage against those who are the cause of such deplorable misery, and that, too, amongst a people the most industrious and the most ingenious in the world, and in addition thereto, the most frank, sincere and honest.

Virtue surely was never so ill requited before! All these facts you well know; and it would be useless for you to know them, and also useless for you to know the cause of them, if you had no power at all, in assisting to remove that cause. This cause I have, in general terms, explained to you, in the former Numbers of this little work. You complain of your employers; and tyrannical enough they, in general, have been, with regard to the exercise of your rights as voters at elections. Their conduct (or at least the conduct of some of them) has, in this respect, been truly detestable; but, as to your poverty and misery; as to your sufferings in body and in mind, your masters are no more the cause of them than I am. You

are half starved, it is true; but, the luckiest of them are more than half ruined. It is not their interest that you should be half starved. There may, possibly, be particular instances in which avarice in the master is so predominant as to make him not perceive, that he cannot gain in the end, by any pinching or grinding of his people; but, generally speaking, they well understand that it is better for them, when your wages are high, than when they are low. They are MY enemies in a mass; but they cannot be your enemies without being enemies to themselves; and that they will not be, except when drunk or mad. The truth is, that they would, for their own sakes, be very glad to give you more wages than they do give you; because, nothing is so clear as the fact, that it is better for them to give you wages as weavers and spinners, than to give you pay as paupers.

The cause of your bad living, your rage, and of all your mi-

series, is the pressure of the taxes. I explained to you, upon several occasions, how great this pressure was; that when you expended sixpence for beer, more than fourpence of the money was demanded by the system of taxation; and that this was merely a specimen of the effect of the taxes. Not only, however, by what you yourselves pay are you affected, but by what other people pay also. If a farmer's family, for instance, had not these enormous taxes to pay, that family would have more money to lay out on the goods of your manufacture. I spin the twist as nicely as most men; buy no beer, no wine, and as little of every taxed article as I possibly can, considering the circumstances under which I am placed. I pay no tax for flour that comes to me in the shape of bread; for, if I buy my bread ready baked, I must help to pay the taxes of the baker. The same with regard to the butcher: I have no objection to his meat; but I have great objection to share

in the payment of the taxes which he has to pay; and, yet, he must be repaid those taxes out of the amount of his meat, or he must go to the workhouse. The thing that comes immediately from the land, pays taxes too; but the sheep the drover buys of the farmer, and that the butcher buys of the drover, come to the unfortunate eater, loaded with the taxes of the drover and the butcher, as well as the taxes of the farmer. For these reasons, I jostle myself in as nearly as I possibly can to the land: I have my flour from the miller; my mutton I meet half way between the farmer and the butcher, and my hogs, those blessed animals, which the blaspheming Jews very naturally revile, I either breed in my own yard, or purchase them at a very tender age; and these are the main stay: so that as little as possible goes from me to fill that "crib," which BURNETT so reviled in 1821; and at which the newspapers told us that he was ACTUALLY FEEDING

in 1827; and that, too, observe, when the "*crib*" was kept, when the fodder was actually put into it, by that very CANNING, whom, in 1821, he had reviled for partaking of the contents of that "*crib*."

Thus close do I spin the thread; but, though I buy no beer, I must have beer; and to have beer, I must have malt. And to have malt I must pay the malt-tax, or run risks which I do not choose to run. Now, for the sake of explanation, to show you how you are affected by the weight of other people's taxes, take my case. My malt comes to about *seventy pounds* a-year; more than the half of this expense is caused by the taxes. In the days of "*popery and slavery*" Englishmen would have exterminated the man that should have dared to propose to prevent people from making their own malt. But, in these days, these "*enlightened days*" of liberty of the press, and of absence of "*popery and of slavery*," ruin falls upon the man who should dare to

make his own malt. In the days of our "*ignorant*" forefathers, who, God rest their souls, never had a dream about excise laws, nor about any of those polite and sublime arts and mysteries which the infernal Scotch "*intelligence*" has introduced into England; there used, indeed, to be maltsters by trade; and the statute book contains several acts relative to these maltsters; but, the sole purpose of the acts was to cause them to sell "*good malt*," and to punish them for selling bad; and it appears to me, that Englishmen in the days of "*popery and slavery*" would have chosen a hanging by the neck for an hour or two, rather than be driven to drink water. In those days of "*superstitious darkness*," it was the general practice for people in the country parts, not to buy their malt of the maltsters, but send barley to the maltsters to be malted; and for ages the custom was, for every bushel of barley to bring back a bushel of malt, the payment of the maltster being the increase

in the bulk ; and thus no money passed between the parties, and none was necessary. Now, if there were no taxation upon malt, I should pay at this time about *three shillings and nine pence* a bushel for my malt, and I do pay *nine shillings*. You will say that I ought to pay but seven and sixpence ; but, recollect, the maltster has to pay for his *licence* ; he has to pay taxes on the windows of his house ; he has to pay taxes on all he and his family consumes ; a tax on the land where his house stands ; a tax on the deed or the lease of his premises ; a tax on the sale or purchase of every thing, or else he is insecure for want of a *stamp* ; a thumping tax on any legacy which he may have left him ; a tax on the horse which he rides to market ; a tax on the iron and leather used on his carts ; a tax even upon his dog that guards his malt-house against pious Protestant thieves ; none of which things were ever so much as thought of in the days of our " benighted forefathers," who be-

lieved in the Pope and the Cardinals most sincerely, but who remained, nevertheless, most inflexibly attached to a tub of good beer. Faith ! the " light " of Protestantism, together with the " *march of mind*," seems to have turned the beer into water.

The maltster has, then, eighteen pence a bushel of me, in the way of repayment to him, of my share of the taxes which he pays. It follows of course, that, if we had the misery of being still in the " dark ages," I should have to pay for my year's malt *twenty-six pounds* instead of *seventy*. It is a great deal less that I should have to pay, if I were to reckon my own taxes as a farmer ; for in that capacity I have another great blessing produced by the Protestant Reformation, and by that alone ; namely, the POOR-RATES, of which, in the " dark ages," there were none ; and yet, my friends, bear in mind, that there were no beggars in those " dark ages." The popish priests kept the necessitous poor out of

their tithes. There were no **RATERS** in England; so that this blessing of poor-rates was of pure Protestant origin. As a farmer, I have these rates to pay. These rates, and the rest of my taxes, add at least two shillings a bushel to the price of my barley. Take these two shillings off, and then the malt would cost me *eighteen* pounds a year instead of *seventy*! And here we have a pretty good means of judging of the relative effects on the belly of these two different religions; the Catholics are pretty fellows to talk about *fasting* and *abstaining*! Mr. **WHITE**, the Rector of the ancient village of Selbourne, in Hampshire, where there had been a convent existing in former times, tells us that he found among the records of that ancient religious establishment, that one of the punishments which the monks inflicted upon their penitents was, "to fast a fortnight!" What! a whole fortnight at once! What hard-hearted dogs these monks must have been! This was

"Popery and slavery" with the Devil to it! Neither victuals and drink for a fortnight! Oh yes, the humble penitents were to have some little matters, "but **NOTHING** more than *Bread and Beer*!" *Fasting*, indeed! These "popishers" called this fasting, did they! The present inhabitants of Selbourne, who are as Protestant as piety could pray for, would jump for joy, I dare say, if their parson would compel them to fast this way. In fact, our forefathers were great humbugs with their fastings: their piety induced them even to pretend to fast, or "abstain," as they called it; only on Fridays and Saturdays; and then they crammed in as much as they could of fish, eggs, and butter, never excepting the two standing dishes at Selbourne of "bread and beer." They talk of their piety, indeed! "Abstain" only two days in the week, and cram in all these things at the same time on those two days; while we, children of the "Evangel," imported to us pure from Scotland, "ab-

"stain" seven days in the week, touch little more than cold potatoes and oatmeal, and think ourselves but too happy if we can get a red herring to give a relish to the potatoes on the Sunday. Let us hear no more, then, of the "abstainings" of our popish forefathers.

Take, then, I say, the two shillings off, and my malt would cost me 18*l.* a year instead of 70*l.*: and here are *fifty-two pounds* a year to go from me to the tax-eaters. The MR. WHITE who I have just mentioned, *laughs* at the *queer* regulation of the monks about fasting. With him, who was a fat rector of a parish, and who was giving the tithes to his wife and children (very naturally), instead of keeping the poor with them, as the monks had done in the times of "darkness and slavery"; with this gentleman, the "bread and beer" regulation might serve for a jest; but with us who have to keep the poor, and with them, poor souls, who have to submit to such a degrading and

miserable maintenance, it is no laughing matter. It is no laughing matter to me, to be compelled to give 70*l.* a year instead of 18*l.*; and far from a laughing matter to you, to have nothing at all a year to be laid out in your manufactures instead of 52*l.* It is true, I hope, that I should not lay the whole of it out in PEEL'S manufacture; and, indeed, if I could have my own will, without taking a great deal of trouble, it is much more than probable, that the PEEL'S affair would get very little of the 52*l.* But my taste in dress is nothing. The 52*l.* would get into hands, somehow or other, that would lay it out with you or some other manufacturer of some sort of thing. So that, a part of the fifty-two pounds would reach you even at Preston itself. And it is by taking the taxes from us at this rate; by expending them on those who, in many instances, carry them abroad; by creating monopolies of the necessaries of life, by working in all sorts of ways to empty the pockets of the

industrious people, that these taxes reduce them to misery, and pinch and destroy the manufacturers in particular.

Here, then, is the cause of all your sufferings, all your degradation, and of every thing that has made your country the most miserable upon the face of the earth. You may talk and you may petition about Corn Bills as long as you please. These Corn Bills are most oppressive in themselves; but, then, they also are produced by the taxes. Those who own the estates have the making of the laws; they cannot keep the estates with the present taxes without Corn Bills, and hence the Corn Bills come from the taxes. To take off the taxes, therefore, is the thing to relieve you and to restore the country; but, these taxes are necessary to the support, in one shape or another, of the nobility, the gentry, as they are called, and the parsons. There is no place where an advantageous attack can be made upon this system, except in the House of Commons: there is no man in that House, no, not one, who is able and willing to make that attack. There is some cause or another to prevent any man of them from driving into the ribs of this system. To

attack it boldly and with a fair chance of success, I am the man. I need not care a straw whether there was another man to yate with me. The system is now in such a state, that it could not resist a series of well-directed, heartily-laid-on blows, and I am the man to lay on those blows. This is a fact well known to the whole nation: enemies, as well as friends, know it and acknowledge it; and notorious it is, that the election for Preston, at the last contest, excited more interest than all the rest of the contests put together. On whose account was the interest excited? Not on account of either of the other three candidates, an interest for whom was felt only by a little Tory faction at Preston, by the most seriously wise family of STANLEY, and the little selfish and crafty tribe of Unitarians at Liverpool. Yet there was universal interest excited at that election: the eyes of the whole nation were fixed upon you, and your admirable conduct deserved all that attention: so much public spirit as I saw displayed at Preston, I never before saw displayed by any part of the people, Westminster not excepted. Very good were and are the main body of the electors of Westminster, but they never were

so oppressed as you have been, and never had such dangers to set at defiance.

At the ensuing election we shall have less difficulties to encounter. In the first place, there shall be none of OLD NICK's *traps*; none of his electing Members of Parliament by the means of deal boards and scantlings; there shall be no TALLIES; and, in short, no obstruction to fair play, without the open, undisguised and avowed employment of military force. In the next place, there can be none of that ingenious work, that nice mode of defeating the will of the people from what is called the SPLITTING of VOTES, by which the man who has the most votes out of three or four, may be set aside, and another two elected. Now it will be only one to be elected. All must be *plumpers*; for no elector can vote for more than one man. Next, STANLEY cannot cause the CATHOLIC OATH to be put. When I say that he cannot, I do not mean that the law will forbid him to do it; nor do I mean that his own sense of honour or of any thing else could or would prevent him from doing it; but, there are other reasons to prevent him. He would not like to be universally thought, by friends as well as

foes, the dirtiest fellow that ever trudged about in the political kennel; and, if he did like this himself, those that had the power of giving him the place, and have the power of turning him out, would not like it, so that he cannot put that oath. It is true that any two electors may cause the oath to be put to any particular man; but then it must be done by the voters man by man; a demand to this effect must be made on every elector as he comes up to poll; and, if there be different polling places, as there must, there must be a brace of these ruffians stationed at every polling place. It would be difficult to find so many determined ruffians in Preston. The place does not contain a dozen of blackguards, who have at once the baseness and the brute force sufficient to embolden them to go through such an undertaking. I am not a man to see double when difficulties are the object: if numerous I like to see them one at a time, and face them one by one; and not to array them in battalion, in order to afford me an apology for decamping. But, I do look at every difficulty, and, having looked well at them all, I see nothing but what may easily be overcome, if you have not lost that spirit that I witnessed in you

only fifteen months ago. I will take charge of Stanley: give yourselves no trouble about this undertrapper of HUSKISSON: let not naughty pretty little girls at Preston take the trouble to spit upon him again: leave STANLEY to me, and I will send him back to his clerkship as drubbed and as draggled as ever was cat chased out of high grass on a dewy morning. Leave him to me, once more I say, and if I do not do him strict justice, then never forgive me.

But, all depends upon YOU, the whole country will be looking to you: stand you by your duty; take your own parts; resent your own wrongs; and, there is not a man in England that does not think that I shall stand firmly by you. It is impossible for me to describe to you the monstrous inconvenience which three weeks' absence from home will occasion to me. It is just the time; probably just the middle of the time when I shall have a million of trees to have packed up and sent away: I have from fifty to a hundred glazed lights, with seedlings under them, of various sorts; I have a hot-house of considerable extent, besides which I have a farm, entered on at Michaelmas last, with all the objects of atten-

tion required in such a case; and there is no one of these objects, leaving writing out of the question, that would not take up almost the whole of the time of any other man. In such a case, there must be some loss, and there may be great loss from my absence. Taking into view also that those whom I most confide in here must go with me to Preston. Now, if I make a sacrifice like this; if I, who am three score and one years old; if I quit all these concerns, to say nothing of Fleet Street and book and seed selling; if all this be done by me, who work for my bread as well as either of you; if all this inconvenience, probable loss, certain fatigue; to say nothing of the expenditure of a hundred pounds that it must cost me, to go to Preston and back again, and to remain there a fortnight or three weeks, to which is to be added my share of the hustings and the poll clerks; if I am willing to encounter all this, and when I have rendered it completely impossible for me ever to derive *any profit from it whatsoever*; if I, under all these circumstances, am ready cheerfully to make these sacrifices from a sense of duty to my country, is there a man of you who will not shudder at the idea of shrink-

ing from any inconveniences which you may have to encounter? I trust, in God, there is not such one man amongst you; and, if I were to find any considerable number of such men, it would be an assurance to me that England was doomed to utter degradation and that she merited her fate.

In the former numbers of this little work, I have stated your rights, and have boldly maintained them; but, it is the office of the "POOR MAN'S FRIEND" to remind him of his duties as well as to urge him to the maintenance of his rights. The far greater part of the people of England have no opportunity of assisting in the restoration of the liberties of your country. YOU HAVE such opportunity; and if you neglect to use your power for the good of the country, what must be your reflections, when you shall experience oppression of any description. Your power of voting at elections, you hold in trust for your countrymen in general; to betray that trust for the sake of handfuls of gold would be detestably wicked; to betray it for the sake of food and drink would be to add meanness to the treason; but, would by no means make it less an act of treason than it was before. There is no apology for

the taking of a bribe; a bribe is not less a bribe from being small in value; and the bribery when communicated in gold is not less wicked, the perjury not less base, than when the bribe goes down the throat in victuals and drink.

I address these observations, not to the People of Preston in general; for I know they do not need them; but there are some men, in every community, who are too thoughtless, or too intent upon immediate convenience or gain to attend to their political duties, as they ought. It was my duty frankly to state my opinions to such men, if, unhappily such should be found amongst you. In the mean while I repeat to you my assurance, that I, life and health permitting, will again meet STANLEY before you, face to face; and, if you do your duty, the member that will next return to Parliament will be,

Your faithful Friend, and

Most obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. The above is the last Number of the "Poor Man's Friend," as far as I can see at present; I shall now have the five Numbers bound up in little volumes, and sell each volume for a shilling. I shall address you

again, and again and again, most likely, before the election; but I deem this little book now complete; and therefore, I shall write no more pamphlets in the same form. You will have the Number delivered at your houses in the same manner as the former Numbers were delivered. I shall pay the carriage down to Preston, and pay a man to carry the books about.

SMALL NOTE BILL.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter I inserted in a Register of some weeks ago, expressed his opinion that the Act of March, 1826, would not put a stop to the circulation of one-pound bank notes. I stated, at the time of inserting his letter, that I would look at the Act, and then give him my opinion on the subject. I am presently going to insert all the material parts of the Act; and if my Correspondent will look at the third section, he will find that no bank note, for any sum of money less than five pounds, can be issued, or re-issued, by any body politic or corporate, or person or persons, without exposing the makers, signers, issuers, or re-issuers, to a penalty of twenty

pounds, after the fifth day of April, 1829. My Correspondent had a notion that, as there was no penalty for keeping or circulating the small bank-notes, bankers might get them out by stealth; and he observed that they might pretend they had always been out, that they had never come in, seeing that there was no law to call them in, or to prevent them from circulating. But my Correspondent must be well aware that bankers would never expose themselves to the penalties of this Act, by re-issuing after the day named. How would they be able to get the notes out? I may be told, by their clerks or their friends; but, they must be paid to somebody, and for something; and, besides, nobody trusts his whole fortune in the hands of clerks or friends. The notes will not come in in a day; but, when once in, there they must remain; and there will be so many bankers like the two women in the Revelations, "one shall be taken and the other shall be left;" and people in general will be in such a pucker about the gold and the paper, that they will generally carry in the paper to exchange it for gold.

PROSPERITY ROBINSON, now "Lord Viscount Goderich," must know all this pretty well: if he

knows nothing else, he knows this; and, for my part, I should not be at all surprised if the famous Finance Committee, which has been as much talked about as if it was as certain to come as Christmas or Whitsuntide, were to begin and end their labours, by the repeal of this *Small-note Bill*; and, as a country paper has very well remarked, it would be curious enough for the country to find itself smothered one of these days, by this very Lord Goderick, in those very things which he himself had called "worthless rags." Such a measure, however, must be immediately followed by raving panic or by gloomy Bank-restriction. I here insert the Bill almost entire; for it will be useful to my readers: it will tell them with precision what they have to look forward to, and will warn them how to act. It is Act 7th of George IV. cap. 6.

An Act to limit, and after a certain Period to prohibit, the issuing of Promissory Notes under a limited Sum in England. [22d March 1826.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to limit, and after the expiration of a certain period to prohibit, the issuing, re-issuing, and circula-

tion by bankers, banking companies, or other persons, of promissory notes, drafts, or undertakings in writing, under a limited sum, payable on demand to the bearer thereof, in that part of the united Kingdom called *England*: be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act, an act passed in the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, *An Act to continue, until the Fifth Day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, an Act of the Thirty-seventh Year of His late Majesty, for suspending the Operation of an Act of the Seventeenth Year of His late Majesty, for restraining the Negotiations of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange under a limited Sum in England*, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said act passed in the seventeenth year of his late Majesty, intituled *An Act for further restraining the Negotiation of Promissory Notes and Inland Bills of Exchange, under a*

United Kingdom within that part of Great Britain called England, which act was made perpetual by an act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled An Act for making perpetual Two Acts, passed in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, for restraining the Negotiation of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange under a limited Sum within that Part of Great Britain called England, and will, by the repeal of the said recited act of the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, become and be in full force,) shall not extend or be construed to extend to any such promissory notes, or forms of promissory notes, payable to bearer on demand, of any bankers or banking companies, or other person or persons in England, duly licensed, as shall have been stamped before the fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, under the provisions of any act or acts relating to the stamp duties upon promissory notes or bills of exchange under the sum of five pounds; nor to any promissory notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, payable to the bearer on demand, for any sum under five

pounds, which shall have been made out and bear date before the tenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, but all such promissory notes so duly stamped, or so made out, and bearing date as aforesaid, may be issued and re-issued by all such bankers and banking companies and persons aforesaid, and by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England respectively, until the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; any thing in any act or acts of parliament to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And be it farther enacted, that if any body politic or corporate, or any person or persons, shall from and after the passing of this act, and before the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, make, sign, issue, or re-issue in England any promissory note payable on demand to the bearer thereof, for any sum of money less than the sum of five pounds, except such promissory note or form of note as aforesaid, of any banker or bankers, or banking companies, or person or persons duly licensed in that behalf, which shall have been duly stamped before the fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six;

and except such promissory note of the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England* as shall have been or shall be made out and bear date before the said tenth day of *October* one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; or if any body politic or corporate, or person or persons, shall, after the said fifth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, make, sign, issue, or re-issue in *England* any promissory note in writing, payable on demand to the bearer thereof, for any sum of money less than five pounds, then and in either of such cases every such body politic or corporate, or person or persons, so making, signing, issuing, or re-issuing any such promissory note as aforesaid, except as aforesaid, shall, for every such note so made, signed, issued, or re-issued, forfeit the sum of twenty pounds.

IV. And be it further enacted, that if any body politic or corporate, or person or persons, in *England*, shall, from and after the passing of this act, publish, utter, or negotiate any promissory or other note, (not being a note payable to bearer on demand, as is hereinbefore mentioned,) or any bill of exchange, draft, or undertaking in writing, being negotiable or trans-

ferable for the payment of twenty shillings, or above that sum, and less than five pounds, or on which twenty shillings or above that sum, and less than five pounds, shall remain undischarged, made, drawn, or indorsed in any other manner than as is directed by the said Act passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of his late Majesty; every such body politic or corporate, or person or persons, so publishing, uttering, or negotiating any such promissory or other note, (not being such note payable to bearer on demand as aforesaid,) bill of exchange, draft, or undertaking in writing as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds.

V. And be it further enacted, that the penalties which shall or may be incurred under any of the provisions of this Act, and which are in lieu of the penalties imposed by the said Act of the seventeenth year of his late Majesty, may be sued for, recovered, levied, mitigated, and applied in such and the same manner as any other penalties imposed by any of the laws now in force relating to the duties under the management of the Commissioners of Stamps.

VI. And be it further enacted, that the Governor and Company of the Bank of *England* shall

and they are hereby required, from time to time, from and after the passing of this Act, on the fifteenth day of each month in each and every year, preceding the fifth day of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, (or if such day, or any of them, shall happen on a Sunday, then on the sixteenth day of any such month respectively) to cause a true and perfect account in writing to be taken and attested by the proper officer, of the total number of notes of the said Governor and Company, under the value of five pounds, which shall have been issued during each and every week of the preceding month, ending on the Saturday next preceding such days respectively, from Monday until Saturday in each and every week, both inclusive, distinguishing the respective denominations and values of such notes, and also stating the total amount actually in circulation at the close of business on every such Saturday, and shall cause such account to be transmitted and delivered within three days after such fifteenth day of each and every such month as aforesaid, to one of the Secretaries of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, who shall and they are hereby required

to cause the same to be published forthwith in the *London Gazette*, and shall also, and are hereby required to cause a copy of each such account to be laid before both Houses of Parliament each and every of the periods to above-mentioned, if Parliament shall at such times be sitting; or otherwise within ten days after the next meeting of Parliament.

VII. And be it further enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, the Commissioners of Stamps shall not be empowered to provide any stamp or stamps for expressing or denoting the duty or duties payable in England upon any promissory note for the payment to the bearer on demand of any sum of money less than the sum of five pounds; nor shall it be lawful for the said Commissioners, or any of their officers, to stamp any promissory note, or the form of any promissory note, for the payment to the bearer on demand of any sum of money less than five pounds.

VIII. And whereas the said Commissioners of Stamps did, in pursuance of directions in that behalf from the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the third day of February last past, order their

officer is not to stamp any more promissory notes for circulation in England of less value than five pounds; and it is expedient that the said Commissioners of the Treasury and the Commissioners of Stamps, and all persons acting under their authority in that behalf, should be indemnified for having so respectively acted without the authority of Parliament; be it therefore enacted, That the said Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the said Commissioners of Stamps respectively, and all persons who shall by their order, in pursuance of the said directions, have refused to stamp any such notes, or to do any matter or thing relating thereto, shall be and are and is hereby saved harmless, indemnified, and discharged in respect thereof, as well against the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, as against all and every other persons and person; and that all suits and proceedings whatsoever touching or concerning any matter discharged by this Act, shall be and the same are hereby made void and of no effect, to all intents and purposes; any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

IX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing

herein contained shall extend to any draft or order drawn by any person or persons on his or their order, their banker or bankers, or on the order of any person or persons acting as such banker or bankers, for the payment of money held by such banker or bankers, person or persons, to the use of the person or persons by whom such draft or order shall be drawn.

X. And be it further enacted, That every promissory note payable to bearer on demand, for any sum of money under the sum of twenty pounds, which shall be made and issued after the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be made payable at the Bank or place where the same shall be made and issued as aforesaid: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent any such promissory note from being made payable at several places, if one of such places shall be the Bank or place where the same shall be so issued as aforesaid.

XI. And be it further enacted, That this Act may be altered, amended, or repealed, by any Act or Acts to be made in this present Session of Parliament.

-deep 9/1 TREES. In my next Register, I shall insert an account of trees which I shall have for sale this year. I have a much greater number, and much greater variety, than I ever had before. I have placed some apples at Fleet-Street, that grew in my garden at Kensington; and I believe them to be the finest apples that ever were seen in England. There are four apples upon one bud, the twig being cut off, and the apples yet remaining on it, which weigh, together, more than three pounds. There are three separate apples, that weigh twelve ounces each. They are pretty nearly of the colour of gold; and, in every respect, the finest fruit that I believe ever to have been seen in England. This is the apple that I described in my "Year's Residence," written in Long Island. The Newtown pippin is a smaller apple, and not properly ripe till it has been kept till the middle of winter. My young apple-trees are very fine; perfectly clear from blight and canker; and a part of them were transplanted last spring, and will be fit to plant out as espaliers immediately, as soon as taken up. I recommend espaliers to all gentlemen for such fine fruits as these. The fruit is larger upon espaliers: the firm state of the

tree, and its branches, prevents the fruit from being shaken off by the wind. Espaliers were once universally in fashion in gentlemen's gardens. It was laziness, and want of taste for rural affairs, that introduced the dwarf standards. The whole of the business of gardening has greatly declined within the last forty or fifty years: it is very rarely that we now see those very neat spots, grass like a carpet, and gravel like a polished table, such as we used to see, at every turn, when I was a boy. It has been pretended that this was "stiff." It was the "better for being "stiff"; but the truth is, that the falling off has been occasioned by the want of stiffness in the backs of the second and third ranks of country gentlemen, who have been broken down by thousands upon thousands, by the Pitt-system of transferring the land to the Jews and jobbers. Says a French song "tout finit par des chansons"; and thus, my readers will say, "every thing ends with politics."

ROTTEN COTTONS.—"The envy and admiration!"

TO

MR. WILLIAM COBBETT.

RESPECTED SIR,

WITH many thanks for the saving of my time and money, oc-

mentioned by your frequent ex-
 -position of "Mr. Economy" and
 -like nausea, I beg leave to
 hand you an extract from the last
 number of the Edinburgh Review,
 which may afford you matter for
 occasional merriment, and help
 to turn a sentence of "hoot-awa,
 mon."

215 The Cotton manufacturers
 "have contributed in no common
 "degree, to raise the British Na-
 "tion to the high and conspicuous
 "place she now occupies! Nor
 "is it too much to say that it was
 "the wealth and energy derived
 "from the cotton manufactures,
 "that bore us triumphantly
 "through the late dreadful con-
 "flict; at the same time that it
 "gives us strength to sustain
 "burdens that would have crush-
 "ed our fathers, and could not be
 "supported by any other people!
 "It now forms the principal sup-
 "port and bulwark of the coun-
 "try! We scruple not to affirm
 "that the health, morals, and in-
 "telligence of the population,
 "have all gained by the esta-
 "blishment of the present ma-
 "nufacturing system!"

Well, Sir, may the Westmin-
 -ster Review (another thorough,
 through and through, thick and
 thin "feelosopher" of the Scotch
 "system" of "intelligence," &c.)
 thus define political economy;
 "The problem which it is the bu-
 "siness of political economy to
 "solve is,—how to produce the
 "most, with the least labor!"

The next time you write about

over production, have the good-
 -ness to think of the above speci-
 -men of the Edinburgh Review.

"The Times newspaper" (said
 the Edinburgh Review lately)
 "is composed as well as printed
 "by a steam-engine"; but really,
 able as that concern is "to pro-
 -duce," I must confess that it can-
 -not cram into one sentence, so
 much and such varied, right down,
 off-hand lying, as is crammed
 into this Edinburgh manufactory.

Pray notice the nasty use of
 the word "intelligence," by this
 system-monger:—a cant word
 with the muck-writers. The West-
 -minster noodle uses the same
 slang, and in its last number (I'll
 read no more) threatens "to
 "inoculate the minds of the in-
 "telligent with the principles of
 "the beneficent science of political
 "economy"!

I call upon you, Sir, to send
 this "beneficent science" to the
 devil; I hate it and loathe it, as a
 mental Scotch itch, and moral
 hotch-potch. You have often
 given it a scratch, and a scratch
 of your pen is the only cure for this
 disease. You have often served
 up in fine style this sickening
 dish; have the "beneficence" to
 do so as often as you can, and
 you will confer additional favour
 on many

A GRATEFUL DISCIPLE.

6, New Norfolk St. Terrace, Islington,
 26th Sept. 1827.

MARKETS.

**Average Prices of CORN through-
out ENGLAND, for the week end-
ing Oct. 5.**

Per Quarter.					
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	53	6	Rye	34	6
Barley	31	1	Beans	43	8
Oats	23	0	Pease	45	10

**Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for
the week ended Oct. 5.**

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat	46,838	Rye	597
Barley	27,527	Beans	4,486
Oats	21,060	Pease	1,444

**Imperial Average of the Six Weeks
ended Oct. 5, which regulates the
Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.**

	s.	d.
Wheat	56	6
Barley	32	11
Oats	24	5
Rye	34	6
Beans	45	11
Pease	44	3

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

**Quantities and Prices of British
Corn, &c. sold and delivered in
this Market, during the week ended
Tuesday, Oct. 9.—Imperial Qr.**

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	4,687	for 13,469	5	7	Average	57	5
Barley	4,560	.. 7,675	16	1	.....	33	0
Oats	6,430	.. 8,656	15	3	.....	26	10
Rye	45	.. 79	16	9	.....	35	5
Beans	1,130	.. 4,577	3	3	.....	42	6
Pease	1,421	.. 3,788	19	3	.....	49	9

Friday, Oct. 12.—There are this week fair arrivals of most kinds of Corn. The Wheat Trade continues extremely heavy, and Monday's prices are with great difficulty supported. The Barley Trade is still in a stagnant state. Beans fully sup-

port Monday's prices. Pease are rather cheaper. There has not been much business done in Oats to day, and the rates of Monday last remain unvaried.

Monday, Oct. 15.—The arrivals of the past week were moderate of all kinds of Grain. This morning there is only a limited quantity of Corn fresh up from the neighbouring counties, and a few vessels with Oats, chiefly from Lincolnshire. Some few very dry samples of Wheat have rather exceeded the terms last quoted, but the principal part of this morning's supply being damp, such parcels still meet a heavy sale, but the prices are not quoted lower; a good part, however, is left unsold.

The quantity of Barley for sale is still very moderate, and the demand of this morning being nearly equal to the supply, this article has maintained the terms last quoted for all kinds that are good in quality. Old English and Egyptian Beans command ready sale: the latter are 2s. per quarter higher, and now sell at 39s. to 41s. per quarter. New Beans come so damp as to be nearly useless to our buyers, and they sell very slowly at last week's prices. Boiling and Grey Pease less in demand, and each 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower. Oats meet a heavy trade, and the prices have declined since this day seven night 1s. per quarter. The new Irish come good in colour, but high dried. In the Flour trade no alteration.

Monday, Oct. 15.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 8,813 firkins of Butter, and from Foreign Ports 2,019 casks of Butter. The market continues nearly as before.

COAL MARKET, Oct. 12.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
194.	154.	33s. 6d. 43s. 0d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 8 to Oct. 15, both inclusive.

Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat .. 4,015	Tares 266
Barley .. 1,445	Linseed ... 1,507
Malt .. 1,335	Rapeseed ... 390
Oats .. 1,117	Brank ... 293
Beans .. 1,537	Mustard .. 70
Flour .. 4,037	Flax —
Rye .. 109	Hemp —
Pease .. 1,301	Seeds 138

Foreign.—Wheat, 1,200; and Oats, 1,445 quarters.

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Oct. 15.—Our Hop market continues to improve:—both Sussex and Kent Pockets are 3s. to 5s. 6d. each. Currency—Sussex, 75s. to 84s.; Kent, 76s. to 98s. The accounts from Weyhill and Worcester have caused an increased firmness on the part of the sellers.

Weyhill, Oct. 11.—We have done hop-picking, and consider the quantity will fully answer the calculations that were made on the Plantation: the trade is considerably better than last week, as there is a quick sale for all the good Hops that are offered at higher prices. Duty called 135,000*l*.

Worcester, Oct. 10.—We had on Saturday the largest supply of Hops we have had this season; there was a greater inclination to buy, and the prices looked up: 1587 New pockets were sold, averaging 82s. to 92s. Little is doing in yearlings; they may be quoted at 75s. to 80s. The picking is nearly finished; there are few backers of our duty at 12,000*l*. The accounts from London to-day state, that there is more activity in the Borough, with an inclination to an advance of price.

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Oct. 15.—On Friday the Trade had some symptoms of further improvement, but these have all vanished to-day. Owing to the great scarcity of prime Beef, the few of that description here may have reached a crown a stone; but all other qualities have receded to the terms of this day fortnight. Good useful things have been selling at 4s. and under. The trade for inferior Beasts is as dull and low as ever. The demand for Mutton is not quite so brisk as last week, but the best light weights support the prices quoted. The large supply, and the mildness of the weather, have contributed to the downward tendency.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to	4 10
Mutton ...	3	10	—	4 8
Veal	5	0	—	6 0
Pork	5	0	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0
Beasts ..	2	370	Sheep ..	26 290
Calves ...	267	Pigs ...	150	

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	2	—	4 2
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	4	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to	4 2
Mutton ..	3	2	—	4 4
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	4	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

Ware	2 5 to 4 0
Middlings	2 0 — 0 0
Chats	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red	0 0 — 0 0
Onions, Or. Od.	0 0 per bush

BOROUGH, per Ton.

Ware	2 10 to 3 15
Middlings	2 0 — 0 0
Chats	1 15 — 0 0
Common Red	0 0 — 0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay	80s. to 105s.
Straw	30s. to 34s.
Clover	100s. to 126s.
St. James's.—Hay	72s. to 110s.
Straw	30s. to 38s.
Clover	100s. to 115s.
Whitechapel.—Hay	70s. to 106s.
Straw	31s. to 39s.
Clover	100s. to 126s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Oct. 5, 1827.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	58	10	33	9	27	10
Essex	56	7	31	6	25	8
Kent	55	10	33	0	25	0
Sussex	56	8	33	11	23	8
Suffolk	54	5	30	10	27	0
Cambridgeshire	48	0	28	11	19	4
Norfolk	53	8	30	2	24	8
Lincolnshire	47	3	29	10	20	0
Yorkshire	50	0	33	6	22	6
Durham	51	3	36	1	27	6
Northumberland	52	8	30	9	25	6
Cumberland	64	6	31	10	24	0
Westmoreland	61	3	32	0	26	0
Lancashire	49	2	25	6	22	2
Cheshire	50	6	38	5	23	2
Gloucestershire	57	5	32	1	29	9
Somersetshire	66	10	31	3	22	10
Monmouthshire	54	5	32	6	0	0
Devonshire	57	6	31	3	18	8
Cornwall	57	0	27	8	23	9
Dorsetshire	53	2	31	1	26	0
Hampshire	56	7	31	5	23	1
North Wales	55	4	33	4	23	3
South Wales	51	7	32	1	17	1

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT
COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.—This day's market was badly attended by dealers, and there being a good supply of Wheat and Oats, fresh in from Ireland, the demand was very languid, at a trifling decline upon last week's quotations. In Barley, Beans, and Pease, there was little done, and prices were without alteration.—Sack Flour and Oatmeal were each 1s. lower.—The stock of Indian Corn is become very heavy, and no sales to any extent could have been effected without submitting to some reduction in price. Of sweet Flour in bond, occasional small parcels have been taken for export, at former prices.

Derby, Oct. 13.—Our market was full of samples of new Wheat, and the greater part continues to come in a damp state; such meet a heavy sale, and prices lower. Barley continues to come to hand very plentifully and in good condition.

Horncastle, Oct. 13.—We continue to have a good supply of most kinds of Grain, without much variation in prices. Wheat, 44s. to 47s.; Barley, 26s. to 30s.; Oats, 20s. to 24s.; Pease, 40s. to 45s.; Beans, 42s. to 44s.; and Rye, from 26s. to 30s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Oct. 13.—We had to-day a very short supply of all Grain, and prices were in consequence rather higher, as follow:—Wheat, from 50s. to 58s.; Barley, 28s. to 32s.; Beans, 40s. to 44s.; and Pease, 40s. to 42s. per quarter.

Manchester, Oct. 13.—Our market to-day was well supplied with most descriptions of Grain and Flour, which met dull sale. The millers having bought pretty freely last week, and there being a large show of Irish New, they were offered on rather less terms, without being able to make sales; but for a few samples of fine English New, a small advance was obtained. Oats are in plentiful supply, and 2d. to 3d. per 45 lbs. lower. The consumption in Beans is small, and the sale very limited. There are several inquiries for New Pease, but as yet there are none offering; Old Foreign moves off slowly. The demand for Malt, at this season of the year, is in general good, and fine qualities have further advanced 1s. per load, and inferior descriptions are better sold: the supply of New is very small at present, and unless an alteration is made in the Malt Act to meet the views of the principal Maltsters, as to enable them to begin to work, we shall soon be without Malt, as the stock on hand is very small. Flour has further declined 1s. per sack.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 13.—The condition of the New Wheat was very bad to-day, and a proportion of the farmers' supply was difficult to sell at almost any price, whilst dry new and good old Wheat, sold readily at last week's prices. Barley continues dull sale, and is 1s. per qr. lower, but as the present depression is occasioned principally by the dread of the new Excise regulations, any modification of them may be expected to produce some briskness in the trade.

Norwich, Oct. 13.—The supply of both Wheat and Barley to this day's market was small, and the prices a little higher.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 56s.; White to 59s.; Barley, 25s. to 30s.; Oats, 22s. to 28s.; Beans, 38s. to 41s.; Pease, 40s. to 43s.; Boilers, to 47s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 43s. per sack.

Nottingham, Oct. 13.—Average price of Corn:—Wheat, 50s.; Barley, 33s.; Oats, 30s.; and Beans, 56s. per quarter.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Horncastle, Oct. 13.—Beef, 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d. to 7½d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.—Horncastle Sheep Fair will commence on Saturday, 27th October, and the Beest Fair on Monday the 29th.

Manchester Smithfield Market, Oct. 10.—Our market to-day was well supplied with sheep, which met a brisk sale at 4d. per lb. above last week's rates. Good fat Beasts also met a ready sale. The show of Pigs was of the Irish breed, and of poor quality; what few were disposed of were 4d. per lb. below the price of this day se'nnight. In Veal no alteration. The advance in the price of Sheep had a similar effect on Lambs.—Beef, 4d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4d. to 6½d.; Veal, 5½d. to 7d.; Pork, 4d. to 5½d.; Lamb, 4½d. to 6½d. per lb., sinking offal.

At *Morpeth* market, Oct. 10, there was a great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; and although there were also a good many buyers, the sale was very dull; Sheep at a reduction in price. Beef from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Lambs, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per stone, sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Oct. 13.—We had again this day a very small supply of fat Cattle, prices, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: and of Store Stock again abundant; Scots, only a few sold at 4s. to 5s. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, 3s. to 4s.; Cows and Calves, some good ones selling at rather more money; Home-breds of one and two-year-old, sale quite flat. Of Sheep we had a very large number penned, and not half of them sold; Shearlings, 20s. to 25s.; fat ones to 40s.; Lambs, 13s. to 20s. each. Pigs rather cheaper, fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to 8½d.; Mutton and Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 7½d. per lb.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. 64.—No. 5.] LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1827. [Price 6d.



HEBER AND HARTSHORN.

Barn-Elm Farm, Surrey, 24th Oct. 1827.

THE trial which has just taken place, in the Court of King's Bench, relative to two paragraphs in the JOHN BULL newspaper, which were charged as libels on a MR. HARTSHORN, is worthy of particular and general attention; and, though there are several other subjects which I intended to treat of this week, I should lay them aside, for the sake of inserting an account of this trial; but, the Stamp-Office has told me that I must not do this, it being a piece

of "public news or intelligence" which I must not give, unless I pay GODEFRICH and Co. some stamp duty, which I do, indeed, upon a part of the Registers, but which I do not do upon the six-penny ones. Oh, this invention of the Six Acts! May God forget me when I forget that, or when I cease, during life and my senses, to endeavour to obtain strict justice on that score. One of those Acts ought to be called the "Register's Act," or "Cobbett's Act:" and my firm belief is, that the

I

Register, which that Act was intended to destroy, will outlive, not only the Act itself, but something of a vast deal more disagreeable nature.

Being thus hemmed up, I cannot insert this report; but I can and will insert remarks on it; and if I be stopped here, by the successors of Mr. SEDGWICK; if I be stopped here, by those who were sitting at the Board of Stamps, in virtue of the new commission, proceeding from WALLACE'S Report, of which the public must hear a great deal more, at no distant day; if I be stopped here, by them, and am compelled to resort to the stamp, which I think very probable; if I be stopped here, my boys, I will be stopped in company with all the Magazines and Reviews; and, even here, Six Acts will be defeated; for, the stopping will be very far from *stopping me*. Six Acts, kind things; those Acts, which make it banishment for life for an Englishman to utter that which has a tendency to bring the precious

House of Commons into contempt: this wise Act, being the admiration of the world, and that so nicely described the sheets of paper on which we should print; which stated so exactly the number of *superficial inches* which each sheet was to contain, and to fail in observing which, was to cost us better than half our lives was worth: these famous Six Acts swept out of my way the whole crowd of twopenny things, which were unable to live in such a sea. The renowned "Collective Wisdom," who passed PEARL'S Bill: *that is enough*: who passed PEARL'S Bill: who compelled the people to eat the pig-meat, in order to prevent the effects of scarcity, by preventing, of course, the growth of pig's flesh: that "Collective Wisdom," who discovered that all the evils of England arose from a surplus of food, at the same time they granted money to send the *mouthe*s out of England: that "Collective Wisdom," who, while they have Committees sitting to devise the means of lessening the number of

months, keep in existence most rigorous laws, to prevent food from coming into the country; that "Collective Wisdom," who were called upon by CANNING to extinguish the accursed torch of discord for ever, did their best (like the wry-mouthed family in the caricature), all blew on one side or on the other side of the "torch," blew out all the farthing candles that were endeavouring to rival it, and at last left only the torch burning; that "Collective Wisdom," who, at the call of CANNING, "drove at the whole herd," "in order to get at one ignoble beast," actually destroyed all the little nibblers down to the very fawns, and left the old buck to range alone in the forest.

So would it be now. The Magazines and Reviews are in some degree a sort of rivals; and, put a stamp upon the Register, or suffer it to contain no remark upon reports, the Register will bear a stamp and Reviews and Magazines will not. They are slaughtered in a moment by that, which

would not wound even the outward skin of the Register. As yet, however, the successors of Mr. SEDGWICK have not stopped me, and, therefore, I shall now proceed to make some remarks upon this trial about Heber and Harts-horn. The former was one of the members for the University of Oxford, chosen, for what reason the parsons only know. He appears to be a man of great estate in Shropshire, or somewhere in that part of the kingdom. In 1825, he went abroad, and it was first rumoured, that he had suffered in those days of panic in his pecuniary affairs. It was afterwards rumoured that this was not the cause of his absence; but that there was another cause, which people did not care specifically to state. When the general election was approaching, it was announced that he did not intend again to offer himself, or, rather, that he declined being chosen again to represent the University. This appeared very strange, and particularly if pecuniary distress

were the cause of his absence from England, seeing that it is a rule with the University never to change their members, except death or the peerage come and snatch them away from them, and seeing that the University bear all the expenses of their own elections, and never suffer their members to expend a farthing on account of being their members; seeing, besides, that, to a man in pecuniary distress the honourable, honourable House is the most comfortable of all possible things: no bailiff, or bailiff's follower, can lay his vulgar hand upon his shoulder; no attorney's clerk can visit him with those neatly written but really very ugly slips of paper, about an inch and a half broad and nine inches long; seeing that no unreasonable tradesman, be he butcher, baker, brewer or vintner, can incommode him, any more than if he were rolling about amongst bags of gold; seeing that he can live where he likes, on any spot between the two poles; seeing that it signifies not which o

the two hemispheres he is in, that he may come and go when he pleases, as freely as the swallows or the woodcocks, and without any of the dangers to which those poor little creatures are exposed. One little thing, and that a very little one, indeed, would have been necessary to Mr. Heber: he must have been at Oxford at the time of his re-election: he must have been in *England* at that time, or must have produced very satisfactory reasons for his absence, or else the pride of his constituents would have been touched, and they might have been tempted, and would have been tempted, to depart from their ancient practice.

All these circumstances put together, gave rise to rumours, which, at last, discovered themselves more openly in the form of newspaper paragraphs, of which paragraphs the *John Bull*, published the two following, the first bearing date on the seventh of May, and the second on the fourteenth of that month, 1826.

f " Mr. Heber, late Member

for the University of Oxford, has not yet returned. The backwardness of the season in this country, renders a residence abroad more congenial to some constitutions.

The complaint for which Mr. Heber has been recommended to travel, is said to have been produced by an over addiction to *Hartshorn*."

The word *Hartshorn* is, it seems, the name of a very young man who is about to take holy orders. This young man went abroad soon after Mr. Heber went; but did not go to join him. His own story is, that he first became acquainted with Mr. Heber in 1821, when he, *Hartshorn*, was about to leave school to go to the University; and that he continued acquainted with Mr. Heber until the latter left England. He says that he did not know of Mr. Heber's intention to leave England. He himself went abroad with Lord Guildford, and travelled in various parts of Italy and the East. He never heard of the rumours about

Mr. Heber till just before he received the newspaper containing the above paragraphs. As soon as he got intelligence of those paragraphs, he set off on his return to England. He did not believe in or give credit to the rumour respecting Mr. Heber. He declared on his oath, that his intercourse with Mr. Heber had been no other than that which it ought to be; that he looked upon Mr. Heber as a man of letters and as a patron; and that he cultivated his acquaintance as such.

The Attorney-General, who was the lawyer for *Hartshorn*, stated, in the course of his speech, that Mr. Heber himself was a gentleman of the highest character; that "there was no station, however high, that might not derive dignity, no talents, however splendid, that might not have received information, no virtue, however pure, that might not have derived *comfort* from an acquaintance with Mr. Heber, as was then universally believed;" he added, that "there

“was no rank, however elevated,
 “no attainments, however exten-
 “sive, no accomplishments, how-
 “ever elegant, which were not
 “supposed by the possessors of
 “them to derive additional splen-
 “dour from the honour of that gen-
 “tleman’s acquaintance.”—Now,
 if all this be true; nay, if only
 a tenth part of it be true, what a
 strange thing it is [that nobody in
 the world seems to care one straw
 about this Mr. Heber; and that I,
 who have lived, now, for pretty
 near thirty years in England
 (with an exception of two years
 and a half in Long Island), and
 who have been amongst politi-
 cians, writers of all sorts and
 sizes; who have had all the Lords
 and Commons constantly under
 my eye, who have been hearing
 all about them in all sorts of ways
 all this time, never should have
 heard of this Mr. Heber; never
 so much as heard his name pro-
 nounced, until he became Mem-
 ber for the University of Oxford.
 Mr. Scarlett says that the parson
 who was the tutor of Hartshorn,

advised him to cultivate the ac-
 quaintance of Mr. Heber by every
 means in his power; that Hart-
 horn, in consequence of this, ad-
 dressed to Mr. Heber a copy of
 Latin verses, with the elegance of
 which Mr. Heber was so much
 charmed, that he invited the young
 man to his house, where he was
 afterwards a frequent guest, and
 where he constantly met the *best*
society in England; and, that we
 may know for certainty that this
 was the very best society, the
 lawyer tells us that *he himself* was
 reckoned amongst the friends of
 Mr. Heber!

However, he does not tell us the
cause of Mr. Heber’s going
 abroad. This is the story he tells:
 “Mr. Hartshorn was wholly ig-
 “norant of the cause of Mr. He-
 “ber’s departure, and, as well
 “as the rest of Mr. Heber’s
 “friends, expected him back in
 “a short time. As, however, Mr.
 “Heber did not return, various
 “rumours began to be circulated
 “about the cause of his absence.
 “It was, among other things, as-

"sorted, that he was kept away
 "by pecuniary embarrassments,
 "as he had been known to have
 "expended large sums in the en-
 "couragement of literature, as
 "well as in the purchase of books,
 "of which he had the most splen-
 "did collection in the kingdom.
 "It was at last officially an-
 "nounced that he would not be a
 "candidate for the representation
 "of the University at the next
 "general election, and there
 "were heard low murmurs, and
 "vile, dark insinuations, which,
 "though not secret, were private,
 "that Mr. Heber would not have
 "continued abroad, unless there
 "existed some reasons to render
 "a residence here disagreeable.
 "He, the Attorney-General, had
 "in vain inquired into the cause
 "of Mr. Heber's absence, which
 "he had never yet been able to
 "learn. He only knew the fact,
 "that Mr. Heber went abroad,
 "remained abroad, and was there
 "at present."

I shall leave this just as it is.
 Mr. Hartshorn, upon arriving in

England, "addressed a letter to
 "Mr. Heber, inquiring the cause
 "of that gentleman's absence. It
 "would not be necessary to go
 "any further into that corre-
 "spondence, were it not due to
 "Mr. Heber to assert that, in his
 "reply, he treated the charge
 "against him with *abhorrence* and
 "*disdain*. He concluded, however,
 "with leaving Mr. Hartshorn to
 "follow his own course."

With Lawyer Scarlett's leave,
 it would have been necessary to
 go a little further into this corre-
 spondence, in order to give any
 degree of weight to the declara-
 tion of Mr. Heber. If it was at all
 necessary to mention the corre-
 spondence as something *due* to
 Mr. Heber, it was quite necessary
 to let us see what the correspond-
 ence was, and, particularly, what
 was the *answer* which he gave to
 the inquiry respecting the *cause*
 of his absence from England. As
 the thing now stands, this trial
 certainly is not a very mild pro-
 ceeding towards Mr. Heber. It
 exhibits him as merely saying that

he is filled with horror and disdain at those publications in the English newspapers; but that he leaves Mr. Hartshorn, who is only a second personage in these paragraphs, to follow his own course, which is as much as to say that he, Mr. Heber, will not prosecute at all.

On the trial, there was evidence to show that the paragraphs were published in the John Bull. That was all the evidence against the party publishing. The jury, with very little hesitation, found the defendant guilty, after a very impartial charge from the judge, who is the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. For my part, I can have no partiality for the paper in which these paragraphs appeared; but, I must say, that this case, all taken together, is a most serious one; and, especially, when we consider how very slight the publications are. I cannot imagine how any man came to presume that any harm was meant Mr. Heber, by the first paragraph. There is not a word in it that can

be deemed offensive to Mr. Heber; it is not at all connected with the second paragraph. The first appeared on the 7th of May, and the other on the 14th of May. If I, or any of my readers, had seen these paragraphs in any newspaper, we might have wondered how the devil a man could have a complaint arising from swallowing too much *hartshorn*, and we might have supposed that the fool of an editor had a bungling equivoque in his head, especially as the word *hartshorn* was put in *italic* characters; but, how were we to imagine that there was any imputation against Mr. Heber contained in this paragraph, especially as none of us had ever heard of this Mr. Hartshorn any more than of any young Indian, who might have been taken into the wigwam of a Cherokee chief; and, I will be bound for the fact, that this young Latin *verse-monger* would never have been heard of by the public to the day of his death, had it not been for this trial. The first of the two para-

graph we should have taken for
 edition staff examined in to help
 to fill up of Column, and the latter
 for a culpable pun. But, now
 we shall talk about the matter;
 and we shall be convinced, that
 this vender of paragraphs, whom
 long ago called the vender of
 smart, had heard a great deal, had
 found out, in his rakings about
 affairs, a great deal of some-
 thing or another to induce him to
 write those paragraphs, which he
 well knew were a commodity to
 the taste of his readers, who, as
 the Attorney-General says, he is
 sorry to understand consist, in
 part, of the main body of the
 Clergy of the Established Church.
 I said, about three years ago, that
 the paragraphs of the John Bull
 were the great amusement of the
 parsons' wives, and now the At-
 torney-General has confirmed my
 statement.

Mr. Denman, the illustrious
 Common Sergeant of London, was
 the defender of the John Bull
 upon this occasion; and he did as
 most lawyers do in like cases;

that is to say, praised Hartsorn
 to the skies; and dis-praised his
 client and his paper. If I had
 had to conduct the defence of Mr.
 Shackell (a thing which I should
 not have relished), I would have
 taken a course with that Common
 Jury very different from the course
 pursued by Mr. Denman. I would
 have dwelt upon every circum-
 stance calculated to make them
 view the complainant in a light
 just the contrary of that in which
 he was placed by Mr. Denman;
 and I would have asked particu-
 larly; I would have put it to the
 breasts of these jurymen, whether
 they, in their consciences, be-
 lieved that Mr. Shackell could
 have been the inventor of the pre-
 tended insinuations contained in
 the paragraphs, and that, too, for
 the express purpose of doing in-
 jury to individuals who had never
 offended him, and who, in all
 human probability, he had never
 seen in the whole course of his
 life. We have no occasion to
 presume, or to have any opinion
 about the guilt or the innocence

of the parties. The question for the jury to decide upon was this: whether the paragraphs were published with the intention of doing injury to either of the parties. No matter what was the fact. If the intention was not wicked, there was no crime in publishing the paragraphs. Denman got hold of this point, but he did not press it home to the jury, while he neglected nothing to make that jury believe that the complainant was an injured person.

The guilt or the innocence of the parties is, as I said before, nothing in this case; it is the guilt or the innocence of Mr. Shackell; and, for my part, I would freely take my oath that I believe him to have been innocent of bad intention. The truth manifestly is, that *he believed* the stories about Heber and Hartshorn. Let the stories be false, if you please; but, if he believed them true, then his paragraphs, if they had the tendency which is ascribed to them, were meritorious instead of being criminal. He

detested the imputed crime himself, and it was a merit in him to hold it up to the detestation of his readers. This is so clearly the case, and it so accords with the natural justice of man, that, if it had been pressed home, I am strongly disposed to believe that the result would have been different. The Chief Justice observed, that the intention was necessarily implied by the act; but, with very sincere deference to his Lordship, good intention, as well as bad intention, ought, in such cases, to be taken into view. If the writer thought what he wrote, there was great merit in his intention; and I cannot help believing, that if Mr. Hartshorn should expect that "tremendous punishment" which his lawyer seems to have anticipated, he will find himself disappointed.

Mr. Denman's was the most curious defence that was ever heard of in this world, since the defence of the ill-treated Queen Caroline, when this champion and his companion in arms, "kept to-

gether in their civility," and when the former had the bravery to call upon the House of Lords to say to his client, "Go, woman, and sue no more"! I hope he will do the same for his client, Mr. Shackell, and get him off for a "tremendous" scolding, or something of that sort. There was a boy, in Hampshire, who, in his juvenile practices of poaching, was caught in a shrubbery of a gentleman, upon the borders of Waltham Chace, catching his rabbits on Sunday. They do not shoot people that they hear in shrubberies in Hampshire, as they do in Ireland; the gentleman caught the little rascal himself, and threatened to take him before the magistrate; but the boy, who was afraid of losing a day's work, and who had a stick in his hand, with which he had intended to knock down the rabbits, suggested to him a more summary mode of obtaining satisfaction. "Here," said he, holding up the stick that he had in his hand, "Give us a good cut or two, and

"let that be it." The offended party was so pleased with the boy (who was turning round his back to him to receive the blows) for his readiness in proposing such ample satisfaction for the wrong, that he let him go, with, "There, get along, you dog, and never let me see you here again." If I might venture to take the liberty to offer a suggestion to their Lordships, the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, I would treat Mr. Shackell in much after the same manner. "Tremendous punishments" do no good to any body; and that, I believe, their Lordships are, by this time, convinced of. Two or three instances I have at my fingers' ends, in proof of the correctness of this my opinion. And, as to Mr. Hartshorn, notwithstanding the opinions of the lawyers on both sides, his reputation would be just where it is (and I do not say or insinuate that it is bad), if the sentence of the Court were, that Mr. Shackell should rot in a jail.

Here I should stop, but there

is another part of this curious defence of Mr. Denman that I cannot help noticing. He had the sagacity to smell out a foul innuendo in the word "*backwardness*," in the first paragraph, a thought that never could have come into the head of any human being upon simply reading the paragraph. But, when put into the heads of the jury; and, when he attempted to make them believe that the *John Bull* had heard nothing at all of the rumours about Mr. Heber before the publishing of this paragraph; when he started the innuendo, and at the same time attempted to make the jury believe that the *John Bull* had heard none of the rumours beforehand, it was impossible for the jury not to perceive the insincerity, and to infer the bad intention. The ingenuity of this gentleman went still further; for, he found out an excuse for the hitherto unaccounted for absence of Mr. Heber. The words are so curious that I must insert them. "There was "nothing in the word '*backward-*

ness' which necessarily meant "anything" wrong. It might "merely allude" to Mr. Heber's "coolness on the Catholic Question, one in which it was well "known, however, the Members "for the University of Oxford "were much interested. Although "he had voted for them on that "question, yet they might think, "and the publisher of this paragraph, who was on their side, "might think, that Mr. Heber "was too backward and lukewarm on the subject, and that "Sir Charles Wetherell would "be a much better representative "for their purpose; and in that "view it was very natural for "the *John Bull* to insert such a "paragraph."

Juries are apt to look upon what is said by the advocate as coming from his client; and, if they believed, upon this occasion, that Mr. Shackell resorted to a miserable shuffle like this; that he really wished to make them believe that the insinuation contained in the paragraph, was level-

led at Mr. Heber's *politics*, and not at the imputed vice in question; if they believed that he was so great a hypocrite, so mean a wretch, and, withal, so abominably conceited and insolent as to attempt to palm this upon them, they must have believed that that which he had done was done with evil intention. How was the "*backwardness of the season*" to be construed to apply to the politics of Mr. Heber, or to his opinions about the Catholic question; and, if the John Bull had been displeased with Heber, for any coolness on the subject of the Catholics, why should the John Bull resort to so very dark, so very blind a way of expressing its displeasure? Is it in this way that any of us express our disapprobation of the conduct of Members of Parliament? So glaring, so bungling an attempt to impose upon the common sense of the jury, was calculated to produce the worst effect on the case of the defendant; there being nothing that men resent more than such

palpable attempts to impose upon them, which they resort to as challenges to their understanding, and, the ready means of repaying the insult suggested themselves in the very words of the defence; for, if a man could resort to means like these to explain away what he manifestly meant, the fair conclusion was, that he must have meant evil towards the party mentioned in the paragraph, and that, too, without having any good public motive. The word Hartshorn, then, in the second paragraph, connecting itself along with the rest, made out the case for the complainant; and, as Mr. Denman pointed him out as a sort of angel of light, little wonder is there that the jury, turning round in the box, took only "*two minutes*" to agree on a verdict of guilty, which verdict, together with all its consequences, Mr. Shackell richly merits, if he suggested this miserable defence to his advocate, which one would almost suppose that he did; for, to believe that Denman could have

preferred it himself, is, really, something almost incredible.

The mode of a real defence was this: to maintain that there was no evil intention: to prove that the rumours had long been current, and that ought to have been done by as many credible witnesses as could have been conveniently brought to the box: to allege that Mr. Shackell could hardly help believing in the truth of the rumours; and broadly to state and to assert, over and over again, that, if he did believe in them, it was his duty to the public to take the most effectual means, consistent with his own safety, to hold the parties up to general execration. He might be blameable, in some degree, for being too ready to believe such rumours; and the rumours themselves might have been wholly false; but, there is no twelve men in England, unless selected amongst the very, very corrupt and cruel, who would deliver a man over to any punishment at all, as a criminal, if they believed that his intentions were

good instead of being bad. I would have left the Attorney-General to praise to the skies the prosecutor of my harassed client. This was the second verdict which Mr. Hartshorn was seeking, in order to wipe away the stigma cast on his character. Had I been the advocate of Mr. Shackell, I would have left to the advocates of Mr. Hartshorn to get a third, a fourth, or a tenth wiping away; but, so help me God, I would not have assisted them in getting the second. Mr. Hartshorn they might have made, if they could, as white as driven snow, and Mr. Heber along with him; but, not one word of praise, not one word of apology, not one word calculated to give the jury a feeling in their favour should have been heard from me. And, why did Mr. Denman go out of his way to say that these paragraphs "were introduced amongst a heap of others, *not very creditable to the wit or the acuteness of the John Bull.*" These words "*not very creditable,*" and this word

"heap" were not calculated to make the jury feel much for the client of Mr. Denman; and especially a Common Jury, consisting, I dare say, principally, of honest tradesmen, who all know, well, the origin of the John Bull, who remember its atrocious calumnies on the poor Queen, who look upon it as the instrument of those who are the most hostile to public liberty; and who must have believed that Denman himself thought little better of it than they did. Men are too apt to content themselves with what is generally called "*substantial justice*"; and, after such a defence; such praises of the complainant, such slight, not to say contempt on the defendant from the lips of his own advocate, who is to wonder at the result? If Mr. PHILLIPS had had to defend Shackell, I do not say that he would have acted with more *fidelity* towards his client; for, I dare say Mr. Denman did *his best*; but, very different, indeed, I am persuaded, would have been the course that he would have pursued.

For its contents, I very much dislike the John Bull; I must dislike, also, all those who have any thing to do with the conducting of it; but, when a man is brought to trial, I like to see the same done by an enemy as I would wish to see done by a friend or by myself. I must say, too, that I remember that when I alone had the courage, boldly, and by name, to drag forth the Bishop and the Soldier before the public, this very paper, the John Bull, which was published the day before the day that I published, *met with an accident in the printing machine*; and, though the intelligence had been carried from the police-office; though it was in the possession of every one of the press in London on the Saturday evening, this public-spirited John Bull had not a word upon the subject on the Sunday. I must remember this, and, remembering it; having in my full recollection the whole affair of BISHOP JOCELYN and JOHN MOVELLY, whose final disappearance from this country or from

this earth was the most miraculous that I ever heard of; having this in my mind, I am compelled to doubt of the goodness of the intention in this case; but, still, I would have left the past out of my mind, if I had had to decide for the present.

After all, however, as Lord TENTERDEN, with his usual gentleness and discrimination observed, *the degree of punishment* remains to be settled in another quarter; and, I again express my hope, that their lordships, when they do come to decide upon this question, will act in somewhat the good-natured way of Mr. DONAGER of Waltham Chace, and "give him a good cut or two and *let that be it.*" Mr. Shackell will, doubtless, now do what he might, if he would, have done upon the trial; that is to say, prove by the oaths of credible witnesses, in the form of affidavit, that the rumours were afloat long before the insertion of the paragraphs. He will remember, too, that the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has recently

refused costs, even, to a plaintiff who had obtained damages from another newspaper than that against which he had just obtained a verdict for one farthing damages. Nothing could be more just than this, and nothing more wise than the reason given by the Chief Justice. He said, that once damages was enough for any man's character: if that were not enough, nothing could be enough; and that a man was not to be allowed, under pretence of vindicating his character, to go on getting money from every one who, perhaps from inadvertence, had published that which was calculated to do injury to his character, and this, too, relating to one and the same accusation. The jury gave a farthing damages, and the judge certified against costs to the plaintiff. I can see no reason why these principles should not be applied in a criminal as well as in a civil case. There is, in fact, no such reason; and this is a circumstance of great importance to Mr. Shackell. It might so hap-

men that, owing to some singular misunderstanding; some prevalent deceit, that every paper in the kingdom might contain a paragraph, unjustly injurious to a man's character. Every paper in this whole kingdom have contained paragraphs of this description and of this tendency with regard to ME; and that, too, behind my back, and while it was impossible that I should hear, in less than about six weeks, of what had been said of me. The originator of these slanders ought to have been not given "*a cut or two*," but to have been soused into prison, and had his naked body well scourged, or had his head knocked half off, and then covered with blood and guts and the pillory; but, were all the publishers in England to be punished for those atrocious slanders on me; ought there to have been a general flogging, without distinction of age or sex, and some of them, poor devils, that had no other means of getting their bread than publishing slanderous paragraphs upon such

men as I, and who had, perhaps, never read, and were, indeed, perhaps, unable to read the very paragraphs themselves! I have always held the doctrine, that the reputation that stands in need of recourse to the law, is such a reputation as I do not want to possess. It is true, indeed, that, when present, I have the means of defence, to a certain extent; but, these gentlemen must be unfortunate indeed, opulent as Mr. Heber is, if they want the press, and cannot have it. However, the press was put to rights by the first verdict obtained by Mr. Hartshorn; and, if he thought a second verdict necessary, surely the punishment; the severity of the punishment, I mean, can never add to the utility of the verdict.

There is another consideration which must and which will have its weight with the Judges, and that is this: that heavy punishment for offences against character, must have the tendency of preventing men from exposing real vices: it must have

the tendency of it is to destroy the utility of the press as to the morals of the country; men, however zealous, will not run such tremendous risks, for the sake of performing a duty towards the public: thus will all discrimination cease, the bad will be confounded with the good: character is of no value, if nobody can say that such a one is a bad man, if his conduct be bad. The very word itself, implies discrimination: where no one can talk of bad character, to talk of good character is nonsense. There is an end, at once, of all character, and thus would end the boasted utility of the press, in correcting the immoralities of the people.

WM. COBBETT.

BARNES OF LEEDS.

My readers will remember the remarks which I made upon the conduct of this fellow; the following is his answer, on which, when I have inserted it, I shall make a remark or two. "A long article,

"written in Mr. Cobbett's usual
"titulative style, has been in-
"serted in his Weekly Register,
"commenting on the paragraph
"in the Leeds Mercury of the 6th
"instant, relating to the suspen-
"sion of payment of Messrs. Je-
"remiah and William Thompson,
"of Rawden, near this place, on
"which we have only one obser-
"vation to make, namely, that the
"article in the Mercury was what
"it professed to be — the sub-
"stance of the statement made by
"Messrs. Thompson and Co. or
"rather by Mr. William Thomp-
"son, to the Creditors at Leeds —
"and for the accuracy or inaccu-
"racy of which we feel ourselves
"in no way responsible. As to
"any reply to Mr. Cobbett, we
"should as soon think of carrying
"on a contest with one of the
"ladies who pursue their avoca-
"tion in Billingsgate market, as
"with him. We cannot fight
"with his weapons, and the argu-
"ments conveyed in the epithets
"of 'fool,' 'liar,' and 'brute-
"beast,' are wholly out of our

"has To all the Honour and
 "the estimation, that the writer of
 "the *Weekly Register* has ob-
 "tained in society, during a long
 "public life, by such arguments,
 "we leave him in undisputed pos-
 "session."

This is always the way that a
 shuffling, lying fellow endeavours
 to get out of a scrape. What
 signifies it to BAINES, what my
 general language and mode of
 arguing are: it signifies not, whe-
 ther it was a *Billingsgate* fish-
 woman, or whether it was a gen-
 tleman, that he waited upon to
 PAY HIS RESPECTS TO AT
 KENSINGTON, and that was
 so unmannerly as not to ask the
 great chuckle-headed brute to sit
 down, and of whom he took leave
 with a low bow, and with tendering
 his hand to be shaken, AND
 WHICH HAND WAS NOT
 TAKEN HOLD OF! So that
 if I be a "*Billingsgate*"; if I be
 a low sort of fellow, what the
 Devil must this BAINES be? I
 did not drive him out of my house,
 to be sure; nor did I abuse him,

nor hate him. I treated him with
 as much civility as such a fellow
 deserved at my hands; but BAINES
 of Leeds; UNITARIAN BAINES has
 not to say that his skin ever
 touched mine; with a hundred
 thousand dirty-fisted fellows I
 have shaken hands, if you please;
 many thousands upon thousands,
 women as well as men, have
 asked it as an honour to shake me
 by the hand: UNITARIAN BAINES
 stretched forth his paw for the
 same purpose, but it was a pur-
 pose which he did not accomplish;
 and now the mean fellow would
 fain have it believed, that the
 man who is laying the lash on him
 is a person not held in any esti-
 mation in "*society*"; which word,
 by-the-bye, is abused as much as
 any word I know of. Why, a
 parcel of people like this BAINES;
 a parcel of great, stupid fellows
 that understand nothing but the
 tricks by which money is raked
 together; a parcel of such fel-
 lows with their tawdry wives and
 daughters, these are no "*society*."
 The coveys or bexies of gossiping

women, or more contemptible go-
 sipping men; a parcel of creatures
 of women that spend their time
 in affecting to imitate what is
 called the quality, by paying
 morning visits at three o'clock
 in the afternoon, when every one
 of them ought to be at home,
 washing up the dishes after din-
 ner, or mending their husbands'
 stockings, instead of leaving some
 hired girl at home in the house to
 suffer the cats to run away with
 the meat, and to smash away
 the earnings of the husband in
 crockery ware; why, BAINES, you
 fool, these are no "society."
 Society means a due arrangement
 of men and women in a country;
 it means the proper and sensible
 intercourse of the members of
 each rank separate from the rest,
 and of the suitable communication
 of each rank with the other. It
 means order, due obedience, and
 respect; it means harmony and
 peace amongst masses of persons;
 and, in short, it means a commu-
 nity; and not a set of junketting,
 gossiping, tattling, conceited uni-

variats, whiggish frolics the Jews,
 only in being a little more inpon-
 dent, and a little less industrious.
 But these things aside, what
 has my society ship, and suppose
 this fellow would call it to do with
 BAINES's veracity! I charged him
 with having promulgated, or repeat-
 edly and studiously promulgated,
 as widely as he possibly could,
 mischievous lies, lies calculated
 to do the people of Yorkshire
 infinite mischief; I charged him
 with having actually done much
 mischief in the case of WARR-
 WORTH and Co.; I charged him
 with having assisted to ruin thou-
 sands of families in Yorkshire; I
 found him at just the same work
 again, in the case of the shocking
 breakage of the "friends," the
 THOMPSONS. It was my duty to
 stop him when the thing came to
 my knowledge; in the other case,
 it did not come to my knowledge
 till it was too late; and I should
 not have seen the paragraph, even
 now, had it not been for the Morn-
 ing Chronicle, who seems to have
 thought it a pity that so valuable

awpleed of fannabiggdy, should not confound his honon on the kominis; ub The miserable wretch's paper, ab never see, except it be sent me lempally by some one; but when I saw this paragraph, it was high time for me to do something to put a stop to that series of deceptions on which I clearly saw the UNITARIAN was entering. And this is his answer: this is the answer which he has given to charges like those, which I thought fit my duty to prefer against him! The answer, however, proves the good effect of my remarks upon his conduct; it shows that he could not remain silent. He was compelled to speak, at any rate: he was afraid to remain totally silent, and yet it would have been the wiser course; for the attempt at answer which he has made, proves that he has no answer to give.

blued I bue
TO THE
ELECTORS OF PRESTON.

In my letter to you of last week there was a very gross error of

the press; I wrote, in one part of that letter, *Bate Dudley*, but the printers, by mistake, unquestionably, put *base Dudley*, inserting an s instead of a z. I owe this correction to the memory of Mr. Dudley, who was what is called a good hearty fellow, and who once gave me a brace of greyhounds. He was, almost all his life-time, an owner or part owner of a London newspaper; but he was a parson, and, while a parson, fought a duel, upon an occasion so very singular and so very full of queer circumstances, that it was a subject of great noise throughout the kingdom. He was a parson-magistrate in England before he died, and a beneficed clergyman at one and the same time both in England and Ireland, and, what he, who had no children, could want to be a baronet for, it would puzzle a wizard to discover. He was a very pleasant man, and, in general, very good to poor people; but he fought a duel while he was a parson; and I, that knew his bankerings very well, told him

my mind at the time when I knew that he was fishing for his baronetcy, of which I always disapproved. Towards the end of his life he acted what I thought a very severe part towards a part of the people of Cambridgeshire, who had been really driven by hunger to make resistance to the laws. With these exceptions, he was as far from being *base* as any man that I have ever known.

I hear that our worthy friend Stanley and his friends are in what we, in this country, call a great *pucker* or *quandary*. I shall send down to you the fifth Number of "The Poor Man's Friend" next week. I beg you to read it with attention; to consider, well, what it is your duty to do, and what the country expects of you. I remember that, when I entered Preston the first time, there was a man who, in a very loud voice, called out, at the end of about every fifty yards, "*England expects every man to do his duty.*" I hope that every man of you is now ready, not only to repeat this

memorable phrase, this memorable admonition, of that really great captain of the age, Lord NELSON; but that every man of you is ready to act up to the sentiment of that admonition. As things now are, few, indeed, are the numbers of the poorer people who have any political rights, at all. Those few who happen to have them hold them in trust for all the rest of the working people in England as well as for themselves. It is useless, and, indeed, unjust, to complain that you are burthened with taxes; that you are poor, that you are miserable, that you are wretched beings compared to what your fathers were; it is unjust to complain of this, if you be disposed to do nothing, to risk nothing, to rescue yourselves from this situation.

How long (good God!) have you been complaining, and with great truth, that your substance is taken away by placemen, by pensioners and the like. Well, here is a man returned to Parliament in the name of the people of

Preston, and the first thing he has done for you is, to get a place for which he is to receive fifteen hundred pounds a year of the public money. He is now to come before you again and look you in the face with a half year's salary in his pocket! And will you, under such circumstances; will you again give your votes for that same man? I trust you will not; but, as I said before, if you were to do it, there would be this consolation, at any rate, that you would richly deserve the full measure of every species of misery that can fall upon you.

As I told you in my last letter, I will spend, and can spend, no money for the purpose of succeeding in this undertaking, except the money necessary to take me to Preston and back again, and to pay my expenses at Preston during the contest. I shall come with the amount of no poor man's dinner in my pocket: the stripings of no poor man's house will assist to make up a sum to be squandered in causing drunken-

ness and all sorts of disorderly conduct. Give me the man that has courage to act without the fumes of liquor in his head; give me the heart that wants no intoxication to make it bold! The miserable drink and the hardly less miserable, half-cooked food that is swallowed at an election, is the basest species of bribery that it ever entered into the heart of man to think of. Again I tell you, that there is no apology in the possible loss of employment: you must be employed, let your masters think how they will. If those masters could get rid of their foolishness; of their blind attachment to the present order of things, they would think as I think, and they would prefer me to any other man. Their foolish dread of something, they know not what; or, rather, their unreasoning pride, keeps them up in opposition to their own interests: instead of being really free men themselves: instead of putting a member into Parliament to attend to their interests, to receive their

representations, to urge their claims on the attention of the Government and the Parliament, and, above all things, to prevent the fruits of their labour and care from being withdrawn from their families and given to those of the aristocracy, they are now the mere tools, and the despised tools, too, of a family, who not only look down upon them with disdain, but who provide for all its younger branches, partly, at least, out of what they ought to keep to themselves. We read of the slaves that used to draw at the chariot-wheels of their Roman masters: we read, and we know the fact to be such, of the innumerable slaves from Africa, who fill the lands, and do all the labour of white men. But, in these cases, the slaves were and are slaves by compulsion: they had and have no power to prevent themselves from being slaves. Your masters, or the greater part of them, at least, are willing slaves, and seem to be proud of the harness which they wear in

tugging along at the chariot of his dominating family. There are many things that excite our wonder; but, to me, the most wonderful thing in this whole world is, that men like your masters, men of great intelligence, great knowledge of the world, astonishing expertness in business, a thorough knowledge of some of the most ingenious arts that ever were in vogue; men whose establishments excite the admiration of all foreigners, who, returning home, place those establishments amongst the foremost of the wonders of England, and ascribe to them her predominance in riches and power; to me, the most wonderful thing in this whole world is, that such men who, generally speaking, surpass the members of this family in every quality of the mind held in estimation amongst men; better educated, far more really learned, better manners a thousand times over, a million times more agreeable companions, ten millions times more fit to govern a country: to me, the most wonderful thing

shoulder (blatantly) and without the smallest prospect of gain of any sort, and such down, think themselves little, and never presume, for one moment of their lives, to raise themselves up in an erect attitude before this family; that they should be content to be the underlings of those, the mere scrubs of those who live upon their money. They know, well, though, perhaps, they may endeavour to disguise the fact from even themselves, that this family would no more sit down to the same table with them than they would sit down with their own hounds or horses, nor, indeed, any thing like so soon.

I know not how it is: there must be different sorts of men, as there are of dogs; for, I cannot recollect the time or the circumstances: I can recollect no moment of my life, when I did not think myself equal to any man, in point, not of mere rank in society; but of those qualities, which, if there be distinctions, ought to dis-

tinguish one man from another. No man ever saw me, the fool or underling of another; and, I never could conceive any reason or even common sense in that base servility to rank and riches, which has so long been the fashion in this country. Honour is due to the king, and to all persons in authority; terms of respect are due from servants to their masters; but, servility is due from no man to another. The servility of your masters, however, to the family of Stanley, really passeth knowledge: it is unaccountable, and can be traced to nothing but that blindness produced by the long habit of living in a state of willing subjection.

In them, however, there is no change to be expected; and, being thus slaves themselves, they wish to bend your necks to the same yoke. They feel the degradation of their state, but they dare not whisper their thoughts about it even to one another: each, in order to disguise his shame, affects to have a monstrous attachment

state this fact; and, I dare say, that they will pretend that it is an honour to the town of Preston that it should have enabled one of this family to receive annually a ~~thumping~~ sum from the public. Men comfort themselves in this way: when they want courage to assert their rights and maintain their characters, they affect to regard it as a good thing to lose them. You, however, have no such affectation. You know that you have no dinners, and you wish to have them.

I do not say, nor do I pretend to hope that I could restore those dinners to you in a day nor in a year; but, this I think and this I know, that I could do more towards it than any other one man; and I know, further, that I should do all that I could. It is a clear case that you cannot again be treated as you were at the last election. The same means cannot be employed against you; and, if you be faithful to your oaths and to your country, we must succeed.

My time is my only property; that is to say, I have nothing but what comes from a good employment of the whole of my time. I cannot, therefore, afford the time for a CANVASS of the town. It is at a monstrous expense that I shall be able to afford the time necessary for being present at the election. That time, however, I will afford; and, as to a canvass, after what you know of me, it would be to insult you to think it was necessary. You cannot know me better than you do. I want nothing of you for myself nor for my family. I want from you the means of rendering you and my country service, and those means consist of the very cheap performance of your duty. It will cost each of you but two hours at the most, to give his vote: it will cost me three weeks' absence from home at the least, and a hundred pound or two in money, to go and receive your votes. I beg you, therefore, to see the thing in its true light; and, trusting that you

will do your duty as well as I considerable quantities) and shall
 shall do mine, I subscribe myself sell the whole at as cheap a rate

Your Faithful Friend, and

Most obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

AMERICAN TREES.

I SHALL begin to pack up trees
 in the last week of November,
 and not before. This mild and
 wet weather has made the trees
 grow to a later period than ordi-
 nary. The leaves are yet as
 green as they are in summer:
 they cannot be taken up with
 safety till the leaves are quite off;
 and if taken up they cannot be
 packed up. I have my catalogue
 ready, but I have not room to
 publish it this week. The locust-
 trees, ash-trees, wild cherry trees,
 tulip trees, deciduous cyprus,
 black walnut, occidental plane,
 I have in great quantities; the
 honey locust, that beautiful shrub,
 the althea frutex, and a great
 variety of shrubs, I have in very

as I ever did before; some of
 them cheaper; and all of them at
 a price merely trifling, compared
 to what the prices of such things
 have, hitherto, in general, been.
 I have never seen but two *sassa-*
fras trees in England. I believe
 I have more than ever were in
 England since the tree was first
 heard of in this country. It is
 extremely difficult to raise; but,
 notwithstanding the rareness of
 the tree, I shall sell these trees
 of mine, if I sell them at all, for
 a shilling a piece. However,
 the particulars must be stated in
 another Register. My young
 apple trees never were so fine as
 they were this year: there is not
 a speck of blight in about three
 thousand of them. They were
 removed last year, and are fit to
 be planted out immediately. For
 these, I shall charge two shillings
 a-piece. I will give a list of them
 in my catalogue.

MARKETS.
Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Oct. 12.

Per Quarter.			
s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat .. 50	8	Rye 32	1
Barley .. 30	7	Beans, .. 42	9
Oats ... 22	10	Pease ... 47	5

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended Oct. 12.

Qrs.		Qrs.	
Wheat .. 42,162		Rye 621	
Barley .. 31,067		Beans .. 4,043	
Oats ... 20,013		Pease ... 2,404	

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks ended Oct. 12, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Per Quarter.			
s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	55	6	
Barley	32	3	
Oats	23	10	
Rye	33	11	
Beans	44	8	
Pease	45	0	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Tuesday, Oct. 16.—Imperial Qr.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat .. 5,725	for 15,833	19	8	Average, 55	4
Barley .. 2,623	.. 4,213	13	3	.....	32 1
Oats .. 8,681	.. 11,437	5	5	.....	25 9
Rye 63	.. 111	5	5	.....	35 3
Beans .. 1,495	.. 3,207	9	1	.....	42 10
Pease .. 942	.. 2,346	10	2	.....	49 9

Friday, Oct. 19.—The arrivals of English Corn this week are moderate, but the supply of Irish Oats has considerably increased. Prime Wheat firmly maintains the prices of Monday, but this is not the case with other kinds, which are dull in disposal. As the maltsters have not yet received any answer from Go-

vernment, the Barley trade is somewhat heavy. Beans as last reported. Pease heavy sale. There is a good demand for old Oats, but Irish being plentiful, are dull in sale. Flour unchanged.

Monday, Oct. 22.—The arrivals of all kinds of English Grain last week were moderate, but of Irish Oats the quantity was considerable, and mostly of fine colour, but high dried. The report of Flour from our own coast was large. This morning the fresh supplies of all descriptions of Corn are small. The quantity of Wheat for sale to-day was less than for some weeks past, and the few dry, heavy samples that appeared, met a free sale, at rather better prices, but the damp parcels, as heretofore, sell very indifferently.

The trade for Barley has become more free, and the best parcels are advanced 1s. per qr. on the terms of this day se'nnight. Old Beans continue to command high prices, and New that are in fair condition, rather exceed the terms last quoted. Boiling Pease are very heavy in sale, and 2s. per qr. lower. Grey Pease maintain the prices of this day se'nnight. The large arrival of Irish Oats has had a great effect on this trade, and such parcels are declined in value full 2s. per qr. since last Monday, and English Oats are 1s. per qr. lower, but the trade is not worse than on Friday last. There is a free trade for fresh made Flour, at no alteration in value.

Monday, Oct. 22.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 16,552 firkins of Butter, and 153 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 5,892 casks of Butter. The Butter market continues in the same dull state; the stocks unusually large; prices nearly as before.

COAL MARKET, Oct. 19.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
61½.	36.	33s. 6d. 43s. 6d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 8 to Oct. 16, both inclusive, 1827.

Wheat	4,923	Tares	51
Barley	2,248	Linseed	3,593
Malt	1,770	Rapeseed	35
Oats	2,557	Brank	—
Beans	956	Mustard	415
Flour	8,197	Flax	—
Butt	—	Hemp	—
Pease	2,240	Seeds	447
Foreign Oats	1,135	quarters; and	—
Flour	50	barrels.	—

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Oct. 22.—Our Hop market continues brisk, at improving prices since our last report, and Sussex pockets are 5s. to 6s. dearer.—Sussex, pockets, 80s. to 86s.; Kent, 84s. to 105s., some choice have sold at 112s.; Kent, bags, 80s. to 95s.; the Planters are not anxious sellers at these prices.

Another Account.

Oct. 23.—Our market this morning continues brisk, and prices improving even at the advance of 5s. to 6s. per cwt. upon our last quotations. The Planters seem unwilling to sell.—Currency as under:—Kent pockets, from 84s. to 105s. and 112s.; Ditto bags, 76s. to 90s. and 95s.; Sussex, pockets, 78s. to 86s.—Duty called 442,000l.

Maidstone, Oct. 17.—At our Fair, this day, there were a great many samples of Hops for sale, and the attendance of the London Factors and Dealers was much more numerous than usual, still, upon the whole, we find that very little business was transacted, the Planters holding out for higher prices than the Dealers would give: some few lots of bags were sold at from 80s. to 90s. per cwt., and very choice pockets as high as 95s. to 100s.; the middling and ordinary sorts there is no demand for whatever.

Worcester, Oct. 17.—On Saturday 1,483 New Pockets were sold; though

no material advance took place, the highest prices of the last market day were fully maintained, the average may be stated as in our last report, 82s. to 92s.; but very fine samples were a few shillings higher. Including Saturday's sale, 3,772 New Pockets have been sold in our market this season.

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Oct. 22.—On Friday the trade was extremely heavy, and very little doing. The sales effected were for the best of the supply, but on lower terms. There is an immense market to-day; both Beasts and Sheep considerably outnumbering the great Christmas market of 1826. On the 18th December last year, there were only 2,969 Beasts, and 22,500 Sheep. To-day there are 3,405 head of Cattle, and 25,060 Sheep. This number, and the warmth of the weather, have occasioned a considerable depression; and it is expected that a great many things will be left over.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive)

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 8
Mutton . . .	3	8	—	4 6
Veal	4	8	—	5 4
Pork	4	8	—	5 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts . . .	3,405	Sheep . . .	25,060
Calves . . .	124	Pigs . . .	202

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead)

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 0
Mutton . . .	3	0	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	6 0
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead)

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	to	4 0
Mutton . . .	3	2	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	5 4
Pork	4	4	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

Ware	2	10	to	4	0
Middlings	2	0	—	0	0
Chats	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red.	0	0	—	0	0

Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.

Borough, per Ton.

Ware	2	10	to	4	0
Middlings	1	15	—	2	0
Chats	1	10	—	1	15
Common Red.	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay	80s.	to	105s.
Straw	28s.	to	34s.
Clover	100s.	to	120s.
St. James's.—Hay	80s.	to	105s.
Straw	39s.	to	40s.
Clover	100s.	to	115s.
Whitechapel.—Hay	75s.	to	105s.
Straw	32s.	to	36s.
Clover	90s.	to	120s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Oct. 12, 1897.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	57	5	33	0	26	10
Essex	54	11	31	0	26	1
Kent	55	11	32	1	23	1
Sussex	55	0	35	1	24	1
Suffolk	53	11	30	2	26	5
Cambridgeshire	45	8	28	7	18	9
Norfolk	52	7	29	1	24	5
Lincolnshire	47	2	31	9	18	8
Yorkshire	47	5	31	0	21	0
Durham	51	5	37	8	27	4
Northumberland	53	3	29	6	26	4
Cumberland	62	4	31	8	22	4
Westmoreland	61	1	31	4	26	0
Lancashire	51	10	0	0	24	4
Cheshire	50	3	37	0	24	0
Gloucestershire	55	6	31	1	30	10
Somersetshire	56	3	31	6	21	6
Monmouthshire	53	0	31	6	25	0
Devonshire	56	10	30	3	18	0
Cornwall	56	8	28	8	23	5
Dorsetshire	57	6	30	5	25	0
Hampshire	56	1	30	7	23	6
North Wales	55	0	33	7	21	1
South Wales	52	4	31	10	17	0

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

LONDON: W. & A. G. & S. & S.

T. & S. & S. & S.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 16.—At Tuesday's market the show of samples was very large, and the importers being desirous to effect sales from the vessel, there was a fair business done in Wheat and Oats, at a decline of 3d. to 4d. per bushel in the price of each. In some instances the quality of the new Irish Wheat appeared rather better than that of the previous imports, but still much inferior to last year's crop. Beans nominally maintained their value, but owing to their high price, the consumers bought very sparingly. Barley was rather lower, and in limited demand. Sack-Flour and Oatmeal may again be quoted 1s. to 2s. lower, and heavy of sale. Indian Corn continues to meet a moderate demand, at former prices. Sweet Flour, in bond, is seldom inquired for, and prices are without any alteration.

Oct. 20.—There was scarcely a bushel of any kind of Grain sold to-day, and the quotations generally of Tuesday may be repeated.

Derby, Oct. 20.—We had a good show of samples of Grain at this day's market. The Wheat still continues in a damp state. Barley is in general very good.

Horncastle, Oct. 20.—Our Corn market continues to be nearly the same as last week. Wheat, 42s. to 47s.; Barley, 25s. to 30s.; Oats, 20s. to 24s.; Pease, 40s.; Beans, 42s., old, 68s.; and Rye, from 26s. to 30s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Oct. 20.—Our market to-day was shortly supplied with Corn, our farmers being engaged in the field. Prices were rather higher, as follow:—Wheat, from 50s. to 58s.; Barley, 28s. to 33s.; Beans, 40s. to 43s.; and Pease, 40s. to 41s. per quarter.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 20.—The supply of New Wheat was almost wholly from the farmers to-day, and the few samples that were dry, sold readily at 1s. to 2s. per qr. advance, but the damp qualities sold at about last week's prices. Rye is only salable for hog feed, at about 1s. per stone. The supply of Norfolk Barley has been all taken off, and 1s. per qr. advance was obtained for the last arrival. The New Oats from the farmers came in bad condition, and are difficult to sell at former prices; and as the consumers have all a small stock of Old, there has not been much business done in the article this week.

Norwich, Oct. 20.—We had only a small supply of all Grain to this day's market.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 57s.; White to 60s.; Barley, 25s. to 31s.; Oats, 22s. to 29s.; Beans, 39s. to 41s.; Pease, 40s. to 43s.; Boilers, to 46s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 43s. per sack.

Nottingham, Oct. 20.—Average price of Corn:—Wheat, 50s. 6d.; Barley, 33s. 3d.; Oats, 31s.; and Beans, 55s. 6d. per quarter.

Reading, Oct. 20.—We had a moderate supply of Wheat this day, which met a ready sale, on full as good terms as last week. We note it by the imperial measure: Old, 53s. to 66s.; New, 50s. to 54s. per qr. There was a tolerable supply of Barley, which met a brisk sale, at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. There was no alteration in the price of Oats, Beans, and Pease. Flour, 45s. per sack.

Wakefield, Oct. 19.—There is a good supply of Wheat fresh up the river as well as from the farmers; good quality sells slowly, at much the same prices as were obtained last week, but the damp and inferior are very dull. Oats are very dull, and 1d. per stone lower. Good Malting Barley is scarce, and ready sale, at an advance of 1s. per quarter.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

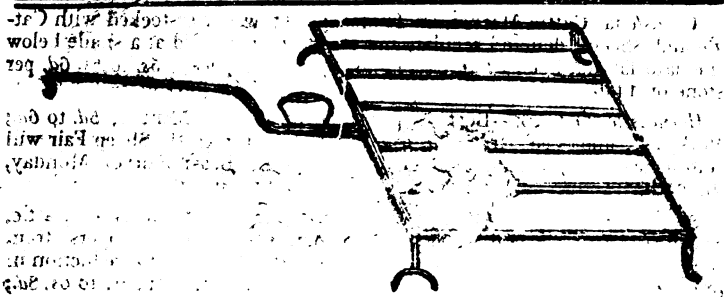
Carlisle fat Cattle Market, on Thursday last, was overstocked with Cattle and Sheep; demand regular, and about the half sold at a shade below the late fat markets. Fat Cattle, 5s. to 5s. 9d.; Sheep, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per stone of 14 lb.

Horncastle, Oct. 20.—Beef, 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.—*Horncastle* Sheep Fair will commence on Saturday, 27th October, and the Beast Fair on Monday, the 29th.

At *Morpeth* market, Oct. 17, there was a very great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; and although there were a good many buyers, from the great number of stock, they met with very dull sale, at a reduction in price, and part were not sold.—Beef, from 5s. to 6s.; Mutton, 5s. to 6s. 3d.; Lambs, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. per stone, sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Oct. 20.—The supply of Cattle for slaughter again this day was very small; prices, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: of Store Stock, very large Scots sold at 4s. to 5s. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, 3s. to 4s.; Cows and Calves more in request; Homebreds, of one and two-years old, sale quite flat. We had a large supply of both Sheep and Lambs; Shearlings, 20s. to 29s.; fat ones to 40s.; Lambs, 13s. to 21s. each. Pigs, plentiful and cheaper, fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to 8½d.; Mutton and Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8½d. per lb.

Saint Faith's Fair, near *Norwich*, which commenced on Wednesday, the 17th, was well attended by purchasers, and a great many bullocks were sold; the show of Scotch Cattle is deemed to be the best, both for the excellence of the breed, and the forward state of the condition they were in, that ever were exhibited for sale in one day on *St. Faith's* fairstead; and the prices from 4s. to 5s. 6d. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; and some lots of Heifers, nearly fat, sold as high as 6s. or more.



Moreover, the profit of the earth is for all: the king himself is served by the field.

He that loveth silver, shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance, with increase: this is also vanity.

“When goods encrease, THEY are encreased that eat them.”

Ecclesiasticus, 5th Chapter, 9th 10th and 11th verses.

TO DOCTOR BLACK.

ON HIS SCHEMES FOR GETTING RID OF THE PEOPLE
OF ENGLAND.

Barn-Elm Farm, Surrey, 1st Nov. 1827.

DOCTOR,

FOR some time past, until just recently, I have entertained hopes of your having abandoned your schemes for getting rid of the people of England. But, the “*Report of the Emigration Commit-*

tee,” one word of which I never read except in your illuminating columns, and the costly cart loads of which, if I had them, I would use about this farm house and its stables and calf-pens, as I propose, God willing, to employ about one hundred and fifty weight of

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English and American newspapers, one word of the latter of which I never read, except the small parts marked by the pen of my correspondent, who ^{is} so good as to send me them in my boxes of seeds; and as horses and calves do not like drafts of wind much better than we ourselves do, I propose to line the whole of my stables and calf-pens with these broad sheets of the "best public instructor that can be imagined." If poor Mr. CONSTABLE, who had the misfortune to be a bankrupt along with Sir WALTER SCOTT, BARONET, will send me up a Berwick smack load of his "VALUABLE STOCK" of Edinburgh Reviews, I would, in the wet days of the winter, line the whole of the barn with them, together with the cow-stalls, the hen-house, and even the beds of the pig-sties, the granary (God be praised) being lined with something a little better; namely, sheets of thin iron.

The "Report of the Emigration Committee," the mention of which has led me into this digression, seems to have set you what the women call "*agoy*" again, as a girl after having been sobered a little by a fire-and-brimstone sermon of a Methodist parson, is flung off the hinges before she gets home, by the carnal discourse of some young blade of the parish. Here you are, then, mad as a March hare again, upon the subject of "*surplus population*." This seems to be a disease with you, Doctor, like one of those itches which the Scotch call "*Yaws*," and which is not confined to the skin, but is said to go down to the very bone. This disease, I was in hopes, had left you: I thought that the general ridicule now attached to the name

of **MALTHUS**; that the laugh which people set up even at the mention of the name of that check-population parson; that the fate of **CARLILE**, the unreserved propagator of the obscene, the nasty, the beastly, the most infamous precepts of **PETER THIMBLE** of the **Rump**; I thought the fate of this nasty wretch, who justified his obscenity upon the ground that he was acting in pursuance of the doctrines of Malthus; I thought that the fate of this wretch, and the swift and signal judgment on the **Black Dwarf**, had taught you to quit for ever those doctrines, which necessarily lead to the obscenity and beastliness to which I have above alluded. But this "*Report of the Emigration Committee*;" this famous production of a Committee of that Collective Wisdom, which made a Bank restriction in 1797, which passed

PEEL's Bill in 1819, which passed a Small-note Bill in 1822, which passed another Small-note Bill in 1826, and which will now, in a few months' time, do such wondrously wise things as will astonish the *natives*, not only of this country, but of every country upon earth; that "**Collective Wisdom**" who shouted applause when **CANNING** called upon them to send an army to Portugal; that "**Collective Wisdom**," in short, which has at last got us into a *Jew* debt of eight hundred millions, a dead weight debt of one hundred and fifty millions, and a pauper debt of two hundred millions, or thereabouts: this "*Report of the Emigration Committee*," the main object of which Committee was to discover the means of getting rid of part of the people; this Report seems to have encouraged you to resume your *antelluc*

efforts to keep down the population, as you call it; and accordingly you are doing your best, your most ridiculous best in this war against reason, against experience and against nature; aye, and against political and civil liberty, too; for the drift of all these Reports, of PARSON MALTHUS' nasty trash, of CARLILE'S most impudent and most beastly publications, which are now selling off, and which, if I had them would certainly go to the lining of even the outsides of the privies of the pig-sties, being satisfied that "piggy" would have too much sense to be corrupted, and to have his population checked by the worse than beastly precepts which CARLILE says were, by OWEN of *Lanark*, brought from Paris, whither that SCOTCH FEELOSO-
 PHER had gone for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the me-
 thods, by which men and women might live in a state of marriage without having children. The drift of all these Reports, of PARSON MALTHUS' writings, of those of the Edinburgh Reviewers upon the subject; the drift of the whole of these writings is, to impute the miseries of the country, all its calamities, all its disgraces, every evil that afflicts it, all the dangers that menace it: the main drift of these writings is to *impute all these to the PEOPLE THEMSELVES and not to THEIR RULERS*; and, at the same time, to find an apology for the rich in suffering the poor to be reduced to starvation. This is the main drift of all these writings, and of all the speeches upon the subject of over population. All the reports made, by various pretended political economists; all the doctrines of PETER M'COLLOCUM; all

the innumerable efforts made by all these various very nasty "philosophers," have this one and sole object, and particularly to persuade the people to believe, that none of the miseries of the country arise from the doings of the "Collection Wisdom."

Having mentioned PARSON MALINUS, I must here do a piece of justice to the parsons in general as to this matter. I have heard, and I believe it to be true, that the greater part of the parsons, large as their belief may be in other respects, have little belief in the doctrines of PARSON MALINUS. As far as my observation has gone, this is true; and it is really curious that it was a parson of the Church of England who induced me to make that attack upon this beastly wretch, CARLILE, which attack and which attack alone, brought him down.

There were people to blame me, men who detested CARLILE's atheism, and who loathed his obscenity as much as I did: there were men of this description who blamed me for mentioning the wretch at all. I was very much indisposed to do it; but, I happened to be in a house, the master of which had got the Book, and there was a parson of the Church of England in the company, and who had been walking with me in the garden in Kensington. He it was that urged me to make the attack, and finally he induced me to resolve to do it. I verily believe that no man in the world, this gentleman excepted, could have persuaded me to depart from a resolution which I had formed to myself, never to mention in my Register, the infamous production to which I allude. But, the great respect due

to the person from whom the advice came, his goodness, so great and so well known to me, his sound understanding, his love of truth, and his love of the liberties of his country; taking all these into view, I followed his advice. He urged the attack upon me as a duty: he said, that if these pernicious, these worse than bestial principles were once to worm themselves into the minds of the people, England might become as detestable in manners as the worst of foreign nations. He said that I and I alone was able at once to put down this pest; and as to the dirt that the performance of the task might bring upon myself, that was nothing when compared with the sense of duty which I ought to entertain. I am of opinion, or at any rate I love to believe, that the good sense, the natural virtue of the common people of

England would have put down the wretch in time: It is due to those common people, who have been so vilely slandered by the Scotch crew of writers, and by the sons and daughters of corruption in general, of which the Scotch writers are merely the tools: it is due to the character of the common people of England, to state, that the very first mention of the subject; the very first *insertion*; nay, the only insertion of a short article upon the subject, destroyed the BLACK DWARF, as completely as the little smutty devil (had it been a living body) could have been destroyed by a bullet from a gun. People have wondered how the Black Dwarf came to die. To be sure they would have expected his death, if they had known the deep decline in which he was; but there is reason in all things; and rea-

son did not teach people to expect that the poor little, empty, part, conceited, shallow, devil, would go off in a FIT! The truth is, that BLACKKEY took to evil courses, took to courting BURDETT, and thus got acquainted with PETER THIMBLE, of the Westminster Rump. Now, PETER is great as a writer and philosopher: has a pen as sharp as a needle, and can *baste* you up a paragraph on political economy, as neatly or, at least, as quickly, as he can tack together two bits of *cabbage*, Peter penned a little manual of beastliness, to be circulated among the manufacturers of Manchester and elsewhere, teaching the married women how they might avoid having children, and teaching young girls who were consumptive, how they might resort to a remedy, without the danger of child-bearing, which remedy was

described in the greatest detail, by PETER THIMBLE, of the Rump. The unfortunate BLACK DWARF, teeming with "*antelluc*," and burning with zeal for the cause of "feelosophy," inserted the whole of PETER's infamous article. That DID *him*, as the saying is. His readers consisted of thorough-going reformers, who had given him credit for sincerity at least; these readers continued to read after he became insufferably dull: the sixpenny act bent the back of the poor fellow; the reformers did not, however, abandon him; they pinched their bellies for the sake of keeping him alive; but, the moment they found him co-operating with PETER THIMBLE, that moment they cast him off. He pretended to *disapprove* of the thing; he pretended that he detested the principles; he pretended to insert the article in order

to call the attention of the ATTORNEY GENERAL to it; but BLACKKEY WOOLLER an attorney's clerk, or was not so cunning as he was something of that sort; and curiously it is, that we saw this same the disguise; and they instantly Wooller put up upon the table, at withdrew from him the means of the Crown and Anchor, on the 23d existence. I have been informed, of May last; not for the vain purpose of exhibiting the charms of that, of the number of the BLACK his person, but for the purpose of DWARF which contained PETER defending the character of BURTHIMBLE's beastliness, TWENTY DETT; for the purpose of defending SIX were sold by the seller of ing the character of "*Westminster's Pride and England's Glory*," who, with DADDY COKE them at Leeds, and of the succeeding number, only THREE! on his left, and Lords Nugent and Never was any thing more honourable to man, than this was to William Russell on his right, sat the reformers of Leeds. It was in the veritable Whig Club Chair, every where much about the with his nose just upon a level, same; and as the BLACK DEVIL and about two feet from that part could not live without the means of the Black Dwarf man, which of eating and drinking, he expired one does not care much to name; from starvation at the end of about the Black Dwarf man having been three weeks; he pretended, like brought to the spot from the lower end of the room by BURDETT'S BURDETT, to have been seeking ATTORNEY, who is WOOLLER'S in vain for a public, and that, therefore, he gave the matter up.

master, and actually put upon the table for the afore-mentioned purpose, and afterwards seated down between LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL and LORD NUGENT.

There was a sight to behold, Doctor! there was feelosophy with the Devil to it! there was nobility and gentility and patriotism! Of all the monstrous scenes of this sort, that eyes ever beheld, this was the most monstrous. But, the main thing to observe here is, that here we find this vender of beastliness the defender of the *character* of BURDETT; and, indeed, where is there a defender of that *character* who is not of this description? Thus fell the Black Dwarf, before the real modesty and virtue, not of the higher orders, as they have the impudence to call themselves, but of those whom they term the "lower orders," but on the fruit of whose labour many of them condescend to live. CARLILE and his still more elaborate beastliness would have fallen in time, without any attack upon my part; but, infamous as the thing is, horrible as is the fact, incredible as it must appear, it is a fact, that his infamies were supported by a sort of Joint-Stock-Company; and I have a great mind to mention by name one man of Liverpool, who subscribed one hundred pounds towards that stock. The article in the Register, exposing the infamous publication of CARLILE, did in fact cause the dissolution of this infamous Company; men, however wicked or perverse or stupid; such men, with money in their pockets, had something of *character* to support: they were afraid of the effects of my hostility: callous as they might be as to most other things, they were afraid of that.

They grew shy; they withdrew their support by degrees; they might cause the accursed thing to be printed, and given away, or flung about the streets; but they saw the danger of ultimately being flung about the streets themselves, if the infamous thing should be traced to them: therefore, they withdrew the props, and down came the infamous concern; and, upon my word, I do not recollect any service performed by any member or members of the Church of England equal to that which was performed by one of its parsons on this occasion; who, being a man of sense, knew that I could do more in this way, than all the parsons put together; and being a man of sincerity, wanted to have the thing done.

So much for the fate of the downright, undisguised, beastly attempts to propagate the doctrine

of anti-population, or anti-breeding; and now, DOCTOR BLACK, let me turn to YOU; and let me first observe, that, though you certainly are not beastly in your *language*, and put forth, perhaps, nothing that can be called *beastly sentiments*; yet, mind, it is impossible; however, for persons of any acuteness, not to perceive from the whole tenor of your writings upon this subject, that you are, at bottom, not a very sturdy opponent to the doctrines of PETER THIMBLE, OWEN OF LANARK AND CARLILE; and I can assure you, that I have perceived (and not without some regret, that the cause justifies the effect), that the MORNING CHRONICLE loses not a little in public estimation from this line of conduct on your part. You are “dark as EREBUS, and deep as the bottomless pit;” but the plain sense of the public, when applied

to matters of this sort, is extremely penetrating: That plain sense, which puts *two* and *two* together; that plain sense which produces hangings and transportations from circumstantial evidence; that plain sense, when it sees CARLILE'S infamous productions come forth, professing to be grounded upon the principles of MALTHUS; and then sees MALTHUS called before the COMMITTEE of the "COLLECTIVE WISDOM," to be consulted upon the subject of population; that plain sense then says, put "that and that together, and see what that will make." Then, when that same plain sense hears you, the reverend DOCTOR BLACK, praising MALTHUS to the skies, and extolling also the laudable endeavours of the Committee, the plain good sense then runs back over the whole, and says, "put all these together, and see what they will make in favour of DOCTOR BLACK and the MORNING CHRONICLE;" and, DOCTOR, be you assured, that the conclusion of plain sound sense is, that you are more cunning, and less daring, than CARLILE, but that you are both of you aiming at the same point! Take care, DOCTOR, or the operations of this plain, good sense, will reduce the CHRONICLE to the same state as that of Carlile's concern; a thing, which, for the sake of the proprietor, I should be very sorry to see. I once saw in the CHRONICLE an article in the *form of a letter*, which, I could almost swear, came from the renowned PETER THIMBLE; and if that article had been taken by me, and handled in the manner it deserved, from five hundred virtuous families, the Chronicle would have been banished for ever. Let the pro-

prietor, therefore, recollect the fate of WOOLLER and CARLILE. Both Wooller and CARLILE prove that judges and juries cannot kill, though they can deal most dreadful blows; but both these men have found that the public can kill by its *frown*, and that, too, instantly: the public of England is not, thank God, a beastly public, at any rate; and it will not tolerate beastliness in any body. A word to the wise is sufficient; and therefore leaving this matter for the present, I will now turn to the "Report of the Emigration Committee, and to your remarks upon it." A word to the wise, Doctor, is sufficient.

In the first place, what a thing, merely to think of, is a Committee of those who are called *representatives* of the people, sitting for the purpose of discussing whether and how a *part of those people*

can be got out of the country!

and, when it is at the same time

a notorious fact, that those same

representatives of the people, have

made laws, and keep in force

laws, to prevent the food and the

drink of the people being at low

prices. The whole world never

witnessed such things before. Two

such things were never before

witnessed, in one and the same

country, since the world was the

world. One would imagine, to

look at these two facts, that it was

become wise to exterminate the

human race; and that all that

God has said, and all that man

has heretofore said, upon the

subject of population, have been

false; and that people will increase

under a state of half-starvation,

more than they will increase under

a state of good living. Nothing

ever was more true than that pas-

sage of the Scripture which I

have taken for my motto ; but the legislators of the present day act as if they regarded it as a lie.

As I observed before, the tendency, and, indeed, the main object of all these speeches and writings about the evils arising from an over population, is, to inculcate a belief in the people in general, not only that there is an over population, but that that, and that alone, is the cause of all the miseries in the country ; all its want of employment ; all the distresses in trade and commerce ; all the breakings of the farmers ; and, in short, of all that progress in perishing, which is now visible to every eye.

I will not here again go over all the innumerable proofs which I have, at various times, produced of the population of England having been, in the reign of EDWARD the CONFESSOR, much greater than

it is now ; I will not again go over these proofs : I will not here again incontestibly prove, that one out of the two population returns, laid before the Parliament, *must have been false*. I will not at present go into the question of an increase or decrease of population ; but, in answer to the impudent assertion, that the distresses and sufferings of the country are to be ascribed to a surplus population, I will just ask a few questions :

1. Was it a surplus population, and not want of wisdom or virtue in the Government and Parliament, that produced the first American war, by which we lost a country, that has, in the course of only about forty years, become our rival on the seas ?

2. Was it a surplus population,

- or a surplus of hungry families, who wanted to live from the public purse, that produced the late war with France, and the late war with our former colonies, now our rivals ?
3. Was it a surplus population that produced the terribly heavy *dead-weight*; and that gave half-pay as naval and military officers to men who had livings in the Church, and each of whom had declared at the altar before God, with the sacramental bread and wine hardly down his throat, that he verily believed himself called by the Holy Ghost to become a minister of God's word ?
4. Was it a surplus population that created the Bank and the National Debt ?
5. Was it a surplus population that caused the Bank of England to be protected against demands of gold for its notes in 1797 ?
6. Was it a surplus population that caused PEELE'S Bill to be passed ?
7. Was it a surplus population, or was it the "collective wisdom," that passed the Small-Note Bill of 1822, in order, as they alleged, to relieve the country ?
8. Was it a surplus population that caused the paper to come tumbling out in 1822, 183, and 1824 ?
9. Was it a surplus population that caused the paper to be drawn in in 1825 ?
10. Was it a surplus population that produced "late panic."
11. Was it a surplus population that produced, in 1826, an Act to counteract the effects of

that of 1822, under which brought the Right REVEREND
 Act of 1826, the country is Father-in-God BISHOP Jocelyn,
 now wasting down to a skeleton? uncle to the EARL of RODEN, and
 JOHN MOVELLY, a soldier of the

12. Was it a surplus population, Guards, together at a snug ale-
 or rather is it a surplus po- house in a street at Westminster,
 pulation, that is creating and that afterwards brought them
 Branch Banks, and that is together in a watch-house. Here
 setting the QUAKER pigs to are the causes of all the evils of
 wrangling with the Old Sow? the country at this time. The

There, Reverend Sir, Doctored ruin amongst farmers and trades-
 by what devil I know not, give men; the breaking up of indus-
 a plain answer to those questions trious and respectable families by
 before you talk about the miseries the thousand; the fluctuations
 of a country having been produced and uncertainties attending all
 uced by a surplus population; pecuniary affairs; the want of
 and, if you have the brass to say, good faith between man and
 that a surplus population has man; the want of employment
 produced these things; or to say for the people, with remuneration
 that these things have not been for their labour suitable to their
 the cause of all the miseries of the state of life; the dreadful increase
 country; if you have the brass to of crimes of all sorts; and the
 assert either of these, you would horrible habit of thieving to such
 have the brass to assert, that it a degree that all confidence is
 was a surplus population that lost between master and servants;

and, added to all these; the disgraceful and never-ending severities of the laws: in the above questions is stated, in fact, the causes of all these evils; every one of which causes is at once traced to the Government and the Parliament. Every one of these causes has been enacted, actually enacted, by the Parliament.

To deny this to be true, is to deserve almost any punishment that the hand of man can inflict; and yet you, Doctor, you are continually labouring to cause it to be believed, that it is not the taxes; not the places, and pensions, and sinecures, and grants; not the monstrous sums swallowed by the relations and friends of the great seat-people; not the swarms of dead-weight creatures that are actually swallowing several millions a year out of the money raised from the people; not the

crowds of German officers, who have already been receiving out of our taxes twelve years of half-pay, to be spent in Germany; not to any of these, nor to any other cause, but that of a pretended increase of the people who do the work of the country.

And what is the motive, what is the base motive, of this monstrous perverseness? Why, simply this, a desire in you, and all men like you, to live without work yourselves, at the expense of this oppressed people. To accomplish this object, you have, with safety to your bacon, but one way; and that is, to pay your court to those who have, in one way or other, the handling of the people's money, and by that means to get a share of that money, and to be as much a devourer of the people as any other of the tax-eaters. Therefore, we never hear you ascribing

the evils of the country to the weight of the taxes; we never hear you recommending reduction of taxation: that would not suit your purpose; but you lay your heavy hand upon the poor people, upon the suffering labouring people, who have no power to keep their money from you, and who have no power to punish you for your baseness. You do that which of all things in this world is most hateful in my eyes: you attack the *feeble* in order to please the *strong*; and you do that which has always been held by true Christians to be the most mortal of sins; you rob the labourer of his hire; or you do your best to cause him to be robbed, which is just the same thing. That injunction of the Scripture, which forbids us to "despise the poor, *because* he is poor," you boldly and daringly set at defiance; and, think what you

will of the matter, to commit robbery, to commit theft, to commit even murder, was always held by the fathers of the church, to be a less sin than that which you commit. I trust in God, that the day will come, when the people will take ample vengeance on all those who have thus despitefully and cruelly treated them.

All your "*feelosophy*," your pretences about discovering causes in the ignorance, the want of education, the early marriages, the improvidence of the people; all these pretences are false; they are the meer screens for your baseness. Your pretended *compassion* for them is another of the tricks of your trade. In abusing them, in ascribing the calamities of the country to them, and not to the makers of the laws, you know you are pursuing your own dirty interests; and I would stake my

existence, that, if this present infernal system last so long, you will be in receipt of part of the taxes before this day two years. However, drop your *filthy inuendos*; drop PETER THIMBLE; and, above all things, drop the hints which you sometimes give too broadly, that men and women may go on very well together *without having children*.

You know, that, if you ascribe the evils of the country to the Parliament, as you ought to do, you must go a little further, and acknowledge that it is necessary to make *some change in the constituting of that Parliament*. That would be to preach Parliamentary reform; and that would be to take from you every chance of helping to suck the blood of the people through the channel of the taxes. Here are the true motives of your conduct: you are

not a fool; you clearly understand the real causes of the misery of the people; but you wish to participate in the fruits of oppressing them; and, that you may just suffer from it in some way, or other is the earnest prayer of

WM. COBBETT.

BURDETT, HOBHOUSE,
ELLICE and GALLOWAY.

THERE is a pamphlet published by a CAPTAIN HIGGINSON, which is entitled thus: "*Exposure of the Conspiracy to ruin the Greek Cause in England, with Hints to the Lord Mayor,*" and which begins in these words:—
"Were it possible to search the annals, public and private, of human nature, from the creation of the world, to the present era, no transaction,

parallel in turpitude and in unshrinking villany, to the one about to be detailed, could be advanced." The Captain does indeed put a "perhaps" at the head of this sentence; and he certainly is in error when he says this transaction *surpasses* in turpitude and villany any thing to be found in the annals of human nature; but, this is a pretty badish transaction, to say the least of it; and the four persons whose names stand at the head of this article ought to be called upon by the public, in a regular and formal, manner, to account for those parts of the transaction in which they had a share.

CAPTAIN HIGGINSON lays great part of the blame at the door of LORD COCHRANE; but I would fain hope still that all he says of the MARQUIS of MARRANHAN, and more especially of the Mar-

quis's brother, MAJOR COCHRANE, has been somewhat exaggerated to say the least; for if it be true, God knows what we are to hear next. The CAPTAIN's pamphlet is published by Mr. STOCKDALE of St. James's Square; and it is very well worth the perusal of the public. I understand that the MAJOR has brought an action, not against the author, but against the publisher; or, at any rate, he has commenced against him legal proceedings of some sort. To be sure, the things said of the poor MAJOR in this pamphlet are things that deserve the severest animadversions of the law, *if they be destitute of truth*; but if they be true, what then does the Major deserve? And if they be true, CAPTAIN HIGGINSON has done his duty to the public to state them.

As to BURDETT, HOBHOUSE,

ELLICE, and GALLOWAY, we gather from this pamphlet very little that is wholly new; but nothing is here said to contradict the statements of the Deputies. BURDETT's receiving the 37,000*l.* for LORD COCHRANE; ELLICE's receiving the 10,000*l.* to build a steam-vessel; HOBHOUSE's correspondence with the Deputies, all remain uncontradicted; while CAPTAIN HIGGINSON brings forth some precious new matter with regard to GALLOWAY. The CAPTAIN calls a *spade* a *spade*; he tells a pretty story about the connexion with the PACHA of Egypt; and he says a little more than the Deputies said about the motive of employing GALLOWAY, and giving him so much of the money of the unfortunate Bondholders. The Captain, after giving a most ludicrous account of GALLOWAY's *engineering*; after giving his

opinion, and indeed positively declaring that *Galloway's engineering* was quite upon a level of the politics of his great patron, proceeds, in the following words, to state what he thinks to have been the reason for not turning him off and getting other engineers; and this reason the reader will please to connect with the circumstance of Galloway being Burdett's head-steward and toast-crier in the horrible court of the Crown and Anchor, which, under the name of purity, is certainly the most corrupt of all earthly things. These are the Captain's words upon this part of the subject:

"To prevent misconception,
 "Mr. Galloway having himself,
 "no command of the funds, it
 "may be necessary to explain,
 "that not only would it have been
 "very awkward to have quarrelled
 "with one so deeply versed in

"the mysteries of the combination
 "as Mr. Galloway, and whose
 "only fault, in all probability,
 "was going a little beyond his
 "directions; *but that a general*
 "*election was, -at that time,*
 "*scarcely anticipated. Mr. Gal-*
 "*loway, from his local connexions,*
 "*and his command of votes as an*
 "*extensive manufacturer, was not*
 "*to be rashly offended at such a*
 "*time.*"

The reader will do the Deputies
 the justice to observe, that this
 tallies perfectly with what those
 gentlemen said upon this part of
 the subject; and my readers will
 do me the justice to remember,
 that, the moment it was announced,
 that BURDETT, HOBHOUSE and
 ELlice were at the head of the
 Greek affair, I said that that af-
 fair must fail. In another part of
 his pamphlet, CAPTAIN HIGGIN-
 SON, in speaking of the disposal of

the Greek money and of the su-
 perintendence of the affair gene-
 rally, says, "Since the time of
 "the ELECTION, the inter-
 "ference of SIR FRANCIS BUR-
 "DETT, Mr. HOBHOUSE or Mr.
 "ELlice, was *wholly disconti-*
 "*nued*, although they were oc-
 "casionally consulted for form
 "sake." This is what might be
 easily imagined: BURDETT had
 got the £7,000*l.* for LORD COCH-
 RANE; I beg his pardon, the
 MARQUIS of MARRANHAN; and
 though Greece was not *saved*
 agreeably to his promise to the
 DEPUTIES when he got the mo-
 ney; and though the Turkish
 fleet had not been burnt agreea-
 bly to the promise of Ellice when
 he got the money; and though the
 MARQUIS of MARRANHAN was still
 at Brussels with his family; and
 though the devil of a vessel had
 GALLOWAY sent to fight against

the Turks, still BURDETT's seat was saved for Westminster; BURDETT and HERHOUSE were both returned again as Members for that city; and this being done, they did, as CAPTAIN HIGGINSON tells us, wholly discontinue their interference.

I cannot conclude without strongly recommending this pamphlet to the perusal of my readers: it is written in a good style: it has nothing of foreign flummery about it; and it relates facts with which every man in the community ought to be acquainted,

AMERICAN TREES.

IN about a fortnight or three weeks, and certainly by the end of the month, I shall begin to take up my trees, the principal part of which are at Kensington. They have grown to a very late period, and they are growing even now, and they cannot be taken up until the leaf be off, which will not be much before the twenty-fifth, or the end of this month.

In the present Register, I merely give a list of the trees and shrubs, and of the different sorts of apple trees, of which latter, I have the finest plants that I have ever seen in my life. To the fifty-seven different sorts, I shall have, in another year, three or four to add, having received the cuttings of a few of these sorts last spring.

The numbers placed against the different sorts of trees and shrubs, are the numbers which I am obliged to adhere to, as corresponding with my lists and catalogues of seeds. Of several sorts that I have sown, none have come up; of others, too few to sell any of them; and of others, the plants

are of a nature, or are too small to be removed the first year. In another regular catalogue, I shall place against each, little or much, by way of description; and shall also state the prices.

1. Locusts. (*Psuedo Acasia*).
4. White Ash. (*Fraxinus Americana*).
5. Black Ash. (*Fraxinus Sambucifolia*).
6. Plane. (*Planus Occidentalis*).
8. Red Cedar. (*Juniperus Virginiana*).
10. Cypress deciduous. (*Cupressus disticha*).
12. Honey Locust. (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).
14. White Birch. (*Bouleau Blanc* French, or *Betula Papyracea* Latin).
17. White Beech. (*Fagus Sylvestris*).
18. Red Beech. (*Fagus ferruginea*).
19. Black Walnut. (*Juglans Nigra*).
20. Hickory. (*Juglans tomentosa*).
21. Persimon. (*Diospiros Virginiana*).
22. Wild Black Cherry. (*Cerasus Nigra Virginiana*).
25. Sassafras. (*Laurus sassafras*).
30. Catalpa. (*Bignonia Catalpa*).
37. Ampelopsis quinquefolia.
38. Winter Berry.
39. Crataegus tomentosa.
40. Prickly Ash. (*Fraxinus Ornus Americana*).
42. Plum-leaved Thorn.
43. The Snow-drop tree. (*Chionanthus*).
45. Nettlewood. (*Celtis occidentalis*).
47. Staff tree. (*Celastrus Scandens*).
48. Clethra Alnifolia. (No English title).
49. Judas Tree. (*Cercis*).
50. Bignonia Radicans.
54. Halesia tetraptera.
57. Iron Wood. (*Carpinus ostrya*).
58. Symphonia racemosa.

61. Dog Wood. (*Cornus Florida*). 116. Red Ash. (*Fraxinus Ru-*
 62. Sumac. (*Rhus Carolina-*
 num).
 66. Fox Grape.
 67. *Pyrus Arbutefolia*.
 69. *Gordonia Pubescens*. (*Frank-*
 lina).
 70. Chicken Grape.
 71. *Althea Frutex*.
 79. *Pinckneya pubens*. (*Geor-*
 gia Bark).
 81. American Larch. (*Larix*
 Americana).
 84. Live Oak. (*Quercus Virens*).
 86. Pride of India. (*Melia Aze-*
 darach).
 87. Red Bay. (*Laurus Caro-*
 liniensis).
 88. Black Spruce. (*Abies Ni-*
 gra).
 89. Sour Tupelo. (*Nyssa Capi-*
 tata).
 90. Large Tupelo. (*Nyssa gran-*
 didentata).
 92. Pine White. (*Pinus strobus*).
 101. Hemlock. (*Abies Cana-*
 densis).
117. Water Locust. (*Gleditsia*
 monosperma).
 —————
- APPLE TREES.**
- EATING APPLES.**
1. Newtown Pippin.
 2. Rhode Island Greening.
 3. Fall Pippin.
 4. Spitzenberg Pippin.
 5. Golding.
 6. Domina.
 7. Matchless.
 8. Vandevere.
 9. Belle Flower.
 10. Congress Apple.
 11. Doctor Apple.
 12. Pennock.
 13. Pound Sweeting.
 14. Mammoth.
 15. Long Island Codling.
 16. New Jersey Seek-no-farther.
 17. Midsummer Apple.
 18. New large Pearmain.

19. Beer's Fancy.
20. Hendrickson's Great Pippin.
21. Newark King.
22. Magnum Bonum.
23. Sweet Russet.
24. Michael Henry.
25. Eusopus.
26. Priestley.
27. Newark Pippin.
28. Virginian Crab.
29. Woodward's Seedling.
30. Corlies Apple.
31. Winter Green.
32. Conklin's Pie Apple.
33. Long Island Russett.
34. Bough Apple.
35. Tonichon.
36. Will Albert.
37. Shivener's Red.
38. Black Apple.
39. Redling.
40. Orange Apple.
41. Cumberland Spice.
42. Tewkesbury Blush.
43. Wine Apple.
44. Lady Apple.

CIDER APPLES.

45. Harrison's Apple.
46. Barrack Apple.
47. Campfield.
48. Red Stripe.
49. Tender Sweeting.
50. Long Island Seedling.
51. Daniel's Apple.
52. Brown's Apple.
53. Aunt's Apple.
54. Father Abraham.
55. Wine Sap.
56. Granniwinkle.
57. Poveshon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

RELATIVE TO THE RENOWNED
FAMILY OF "WALTER."

THE information which I have received with regard to this race, would make the Devil laugh, if laugh he ever do. It does, perhaps, form as curious a collection of Anecdotes as ever was drawn together. One part of the re-

renowned family throws in a most positive disclaimer of any and of all connexion with the Old Times newspaper; and, if the parties would write to me with a little less of affectation, with something more of sense, and a little less of sentiment, I might be disposed to listen to their prayer.

I thank the Correspondent for his information about old WALTER's progress after he set up the Old Times, but I want still to know, what OLD WALTER originally was, what trade or calling

he followed, and in what manner he got out of that trade or calling. This is what I want to know, and shall be obliged to any correspondent who can refer me to any document giving me an authentic account of that part of the history of this renowned family.

I am still without any authentic information as to CARDEN; whether he be that famous Captain of the Macedonian, which was taken by the American CAPTAIN DECATUR.

MARKETS.

**Average Prices of CORN through-
out ENGLAND, for the week end-
ing Oct. 19.**

Per Quarter.			
	s.	d.	
Wheat	52	4	Rye 31 4
Barley	29	10	Beans 42 0
Oats	22	7	Pease 47 2

**Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for
the week ended Oct. 19.**

Qrs.		Qrs.	
Wheat	40,162	Rye	651
Barley	25,451	Beans	3,344
Oats	23,804	Pease	1,613

**Imperial Average of the Six Weeks
ended Oct. 19, which regulates the
Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.**

Per Quarter.			
	s.	d.	
Wheat	54	5	
Barley	31	7	
Oats	23	3	
Rye	33	2	
Beans	43	6	
Pease	45	8	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

**Quantities and Prices of British
Corn, &c. sold and delivered in
this Market, during the week ended
Tuesday, Oct. 23.—Imperial Qr.**

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.. 3,916 for 10,922 16	3	8	Average, 55	9	
Barley.. 2,588	3,980	8	0	30	9
Oats.. 9,437	11,637	14	6	24	7
Rye.... 30	51	0	6	34	0
Beans.. 1,636	3,454	13	1	42	2
Pease.. 1,964	4,790	10	4	48	9

**Friday, Oct. 26.—The supplies of
English and Irish Corn this week are
small, and there is a fair quantity of
English Flour, and also of foreign
Oats. Wheat remains firm at the
prices last quoted. Barley, Beans,
and Pease have had no alteration
since the beginning of this week.
Oats of good quality find buyers at**

the quotations of Monday; in other
sorts there is little doing. Flour has
no variation.

**Monday, Oct. 29.—There were
small arrivals of nearly every de-
scription of English Corn last week,
but a good quantity of Foreign Oats,
and a fair arrival of Flour from our
own coast. This morning the fresh
supplies of all sorts of Corn are small.
The fine dry samples of New Wheat
that appeared, found ready sale at
an improvement in value of 1s. to 2s.
per quarter, and good Old Wheat
met some extensive purchases at ra-
ther higher prices, but all parcels,
both Old and New, that are rough,
still meet a very slow sale.**

Barley was sold at an advance of
1s. to 2s. per quarter on the terms
last quoted. Old Beans are so scarce,
as to be almost nominal in value;
New, that are in good order, have
advanced 2s. per quarter. Boiling
Pease are more in demand than of
late, and are therefore advanced in
value. Grey Pease may also be re-
ported rather higher. Oats of good
quality meet a slow sale at last week's
prices, but inferior sorts are 1s. per
quarter cheaper than on this day
se'nnight. The sale of Flour con-
tinues brisk at the last quotations.

**Monday, Oct. 29.—The arrivals
from Ireland last week were 7,308
firkins of Butter, and 569 bales of
Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 9,226
casks of Butter. The Butter mar-
ket still continues very dull. Bacon,
ready for delivery, is in brisk de-
mand.**

COAL MARKET, Oct. 26.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
17½ 14½ 32s. 0d. 40s. 6d.

**Price of Bread.—The price of the
4 lb. Loaf is stated at 9d. by the
full-priced Bakers.**

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 22 to Oct. 27, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	3,786	Tares	195
Barley ..	3,087	Linseed ..	—
Malt	1,869	Rapeseed ..	328
Oats 6,110		Brank ..	10
Beans 1,252		Mustard ..	45
Flour 7,573		Flax	—
Rye 8		Hemp	36
Pease 1,937		Seeds	386
Foreign.—Oats, 13,784; Beans, 10 quarters.			

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Oct. 29.—There has been a brisk sale this week for Sussex and Kent Pockets, at rather improved prices. Currency: Sussex, 80s. to 86s.; Kent, 88s. to 105s.; choice, higher; Bags, 30s. to 95s.

Another Account.

Oct. 29.—Our market this morning is not so brisk as at the beginning of last week, owing to a large supply from Kent and Sussex, of both bags and pockets, which has occasioned a decline in prices. Currency as under:—Kent pockets, from 84s. to 105s.; Ditto bags, 76s. to 90s.; and Sussex pockets, 76s. to 84s.—Duty called 140,000*l*.

Maidstone, Oct. 25.—Our Hop market continues in a very dull state, particularly for the middling quality, for which there does not appear any demand whatever at present, the sales being confined to the finer sorts only; it is reported the duty in the Borough is advanced to 142,000*l*., but the general opinion here considers it much over-rated.

Worcester, Oct. 24.—In our market on Saturday 825 pockets were weighed; another advance in price took place; very fine samples, which are scarce, fetched 98s. The general average may be stated at 82s. to 92s. The Worcester duty is laid at 15,000*l*.

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Oct. 29.—The trade on Friday experienced no alteration in price from the previous market. The supply to-day is abundant, but the things will be all sold, as the weather has become cool and favourable. Some choice Beasts have made near a crown a stone, but the general trade is from 3s. 6*d*. to 4s. 10*d*. The demand for Mutton is cheerful, and the terms a shade better than this day se'nnight.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to	4 10
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 6
Veal	5	0	—	5 8
Pork	5	0	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts . . . 2,843	|	Sheep . . . 24,270
Calves . . . 148	|	Pigs . . . 170

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	0	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	6 0
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef 3	2	to	4	2
Mutton ... 3	2	—	4	0
Veal 4	4	—	5	8
Pork 4	4	—	6	2
Lamb 0	0	—	0	0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	4	0
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0	0
Chats	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.					

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	4	0
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0	0
Chats	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....80s. to 105s.

Straw...28s. to 34s.

Clover. 100s. to 126s.

St. James's.—Hay.... 70s. to 110s.

Straw .. 30s. to 36s.

Clover.. 90s. to 115s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....72s. to 100s.

Straw...30s. to 34s.

Clover 90s. to 120s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of
England and Wales, for the Week ended Oct. 19, 1827.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London*	55	4...	32	1...	25	9
Essex	55	0...	30	2...	25	1
Kent	54	10...	31	8...	24	8
Sussex.....	54	2...	32	6...	24	0
Suffolk	53	4...	29	6...	25	4
Cambridgeshire.....	46	3...	29	7...	19	3
Norfolk	51	8...	28	0...	21	8
Lincolnshire	47	1...	29	3...	17	8
Yorkshire	47	4...	28	11...	20	11
Durham	50	7...	37	4...	25	9
Northumberland	51	10...	31	10...	26	10
Cumberland	60	6...	30	5...	21	8
Westmoreland	58	1...	32	0...	24	2
Lancashire	52	0...	34	8...	22	6
Cheshire	50	3...	35	5...	20	10
Gloucestershire.....	56	5...	29	4...	28	3
Somersetshire	54	11...	30	3...	21	4
Monmouthshire.....	54	5...	33	8...	0	0
Devonshire.....	54	9...	32	0...	19	5
Cornwall.....	55	4...	26	9...	22	8
Dorsetshire	56	5...	27	11...	26	1
Hampshire	55	4...	30	2...	23	3
North Wales	55	8...	32	7...	21	9
South Wales	48	11...	32	4...	16	3

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.—There was a good attendance of dealers at this day's market, and the supplies of both Wheat and Oats, during the preceding week, have fallen off. There was an improved demand for these articles, at some advance on the prices of Saturday, and for the best new Irish Wheats an advance of 2d. per bushel upon the quotations of Tuesday was in some instances realised. The sales of Wheat and Oats were extensive. Old Foreign (duty paid) Wheat was also in improved demand for shipment to Scotland, as well as for town's consumption, and last week's quotations were more easily obtained. New Beans came forward freely to market, and must be quoted 4s. to 5s. per quarter lower. Some very fine samples of Old Beans were held at former rates. For Sack Flour and Oatmeal there was a fair inquiry, and each supports last week's currency. In Indian Corn there was no alteration in prices, but rather an improved demand. There has been an increased demand for Sweet Flour, in bond, and as holders have submitted to rather lower prices, about 1500 barrels have been taken for export.

Oct. 27.—There was a rather better than usual attendance of dealers at to-day's market, and a fair business was done in both New Irish Wheat and Oats, at the full prices of Tuesday. Indian Corn was rather more inquired for, and 1s. per quarter dearer. In other articles there was no alteration.

Horncastle, Oct. 27.—Our Corn market this day for Grain was nearly the same as last week. Prices continue very low. Wheat, 42s. to 43s.; Barley, 26s. to 30s.; Oats, 18s. to 22s.; Pease, 40s. to 42s.; Beans, 40s. to 42s.; and Rye, from 28s. to 30s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Oct. 27.—We had to-day a good supply of Barley, but not much of other Grain. Barley was full 1s. per quarter higher. Prices as follow:—Wheat, from 50s. to 58s.; Barley, 29s. to 34s.; Beans, 40s. to 43s.; and Pease, 41s. to 42s. per quarter.

Manchester, Oct. 27.—At our market to-day we had a good supply of Irish Wheat, the best descriptions of which met tolerable free sale at 2d. to 3d. per bushel of 70lbs. advance. The show of English was small, and a few choice samples commanded 1d. to 2d. per 70lb. more than last week. Barley in short supply, and nominal. Oats are in short supply, and the best qualities are 1d. per 45lbs. dearer. Beans stationary. Malt in good demand, and fully supports its price. Flour in plentiful supply, but no lower. In other articles no alteration.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 27.—We had a fair supply of Wheat from the farmers this morning, but the condition was not improved; Old Wheat was in consequence 1s. per quarter, and dry New, 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer than last week. The Maltsters having got relieved from the obnoxious Excise regulations, the sale for Malting Barley is brisk at an advance of 2s. per quarter. We had again a large arrival of Oats from the Continent, and prices of both Old and New may be quoted 1s. per quarter cheaper.

Nottingham, Oct. 27.—Average price of Corn:—Wheat, 51s.; Barley, 33s. 6d.; Oats, 32s.; and Beans, 55s. 4d. per quarter.

Norwich, Oct. 27.—The supply of both Wheat and Barley this day was large, and the demand brisk.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 58s.; White to 60s.; Barley, 26s. to 32s.; ditto, superfine, to 34s.; Oats, 22s. to 29s.; Beans, 39s. to 41s.; Pease, 40s. to 43s.; Boilers, to 48s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 43s. per sack.

Wakefield, Oct. 26.—The supply of Wheat here to-day is moderate, and the sellers, at the commencement of the market, asked rather more money; but prices being lower at Liverpool, the buyers would not comply, and the trade concluded heavily, at the rates of last week. Oats are very plentiful, and the sale very dull, and although Old nearly maintain late prices, New are offering at lower rates. Fine heavy Barley is 1s. per qr. dearer, but there is no amendment in other descriptions. Beans are dull, but there is no alteration in price.

Edinburgh, Oct. 24.—We had a short supply of all sorts of Grain to-day, particularly Wheat. Sales flat, and prices in general a shade lower, except Oats, which fully support last day's prices. Wheat, 50s. to 74s.; Barley, 26s. to 34s.; Oats 20s. to 29s. 6d.; and Pease and Beans, 42s. to 56s. per Imperial quarter.

Dalkeith, Oct. 25.—The quantity of Grain at this day's market is in middling supply, and in general very damp.

Haddington, Oct. 26.—A full supply of Barley, 100 quarters sold; top the same as last day, but only one quarter sold at the top price. Average, 2s. 4d. down. Oats seem on the rise; quantity sold, 156 quarters; average, up 10d. Top the same as last market. The Wheat market was rather dull, and prices looking downwards; average, 9d. below that of last day. No sales of Pease. Beans, 36 quarters sold.

Hull, Oct. 23.—The supplies of all descriptions of Grain, by the farmers, continue to be inconsiderable. New Wheat comes to hand in worse condition, still it fully supports the prices of last week; all samples of the best descriptions, as well as Good Old, either English or Foreign, meet free sale at rather better prices. Old Barley found buyers on full as high terms, and the best New was a shade dearer. No Old Beans at market, and but few New are offered. The demand for good Old English Oats exceeds the supply, but the abundant arrivals of New Oats from abroad completely overload the market, particularly with Danish and middle quality from other ports. The holders of the best descriptions give way with great reluctance. All other sorts are 1s. per quarter cheaper.

Leeds, Oct. 23.—There was a short supply of Grain to-day; the demand for Wheat was very limited; only the best and middling qualities supported last week's prices, and but few sales effected. Barley, owing to the short supply, was sold at 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher to necessitous buyers. Oats and Shelling were each dull sale, and rather lower. New Beans were also very dull, and 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter cheaper. In Rapeseed there was very little doing, and prices much the same.

Lynn, Oct. 25.—Our supply of Wheat on Tuesday was but moderate, nevertheless quite equal to the demand, and our prices continue the same as last week. Fine Barley was in good demand, and about 1s. per quarter dearer: the general runs were without alteration.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Horncastle, Oct. 27.—Beef, 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

At *Morpeth* market, Oct. 24, there was a very great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; being a good demand, fat sold readily at last week's prices.—Beef, from 5s. to 6s. 3d.; Lamb, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. per stone, sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Oct. 27.—Again this day we had a very short supply of Cattle for slaughter, but none of them sufficiently fat to be called good; prices, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: but that of Store Stock was abundant: Scots sold at 4s. to 5s. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, 3s. to 4s. 3d.; Cows and Calves selling freely; Homebreds, of one and two-years old, unless very good, selling at low prices. The supply of Sheep and Lambs was large, Shearlings, 20s. to 28s., fat ones to 39s.; Lambs, 13s. to 20s. 6d. each. Pigs more in request; fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6d. to 8½d.; Mutton and Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8½d. per pound.

Birmingham Smithfield Market, Oct. 25.—The show of fat Beef and Mutton small, and a ready sale. Stores plentiful, and a little better sold than of late.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Veal, 5d. to 7d. per lb.; fat Pigs, 10s. to 10s. 6d. per score.

Manchester Smithfield Market, Oct. 24.—Beef, 4d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Veal, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6½d. per lb., sinking offal.

At *Salisbury Michaelmas Fair*, on Tuesday, there was but a small quantity of Cheese pitched, which met with a dull sale at the following prices:—best Somerset, 68s. to 74s. per cwt.; second ditto, 62s. to 66s.; best North Wilts, 60s. to 65s.; second ditto, 54s. to 58s.; skim, 24s. to 30s. A considerable quantity remained unsold. Onions were in vast abundance, exceeding in quantity, and also in quality, any before remembered at this fair: they fetched from 2s. to 4s. per dozen ropes, and from 4s. to 6s. per sack. There was a large quantity of Potatoes, which fetched from 3s. to 5s. per sack.

At *Wellow Sheep Fair*, on Wednesday, Lambs sold at from 10s. up to 24s.; the best Ewes obtained 37s.; and the best Wethers 40s. On the whole, the prices were from 3s. to 4s. a head higher than last year.

An extremely large number of Sheep was penned at *Devizes Green Fair* on Saturday last: Sales in the morning were rather heavy, but towards noon nearly the whole were cleared, at about Weyhill Fair prices. The show of Horned Cattle was very inferior; there was not a good Heifer in the Fair; nor scarcely a Horse worth purchasing.

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“My great grand-children will owe shady groves to me. The thought
“of this is a reward that I already enjoy.”—LA FONTAINE.

TO TREE PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.

Barn-Elm Farm, Surrey, 8th Nov. 1827.

THIS seems a strange address to an article published in a political Register; but, it is very difficult to find a really suitable title to a work which is necessarily miscellaneous. To be sure there are incongruities in this literary

way, and particularly in the department of *giving titles*, which sometimes astound one, or are sufficient to make a philosopher choke himself with laughter, an instance of which was to be seen, and is to be seen, in that dead Attorney General and Judge, the

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

very happy, pleasant - looking, round-faced, ruddy, jovial, and surprisingly good natured VICARY GIBBS, who, in the year 1808, or 1809, brought in, and procured to be passed by the *Collective Wisdom*, a bill for "*better preventing the practice of smuggling*"; and who had the cleverness to introduce into that bill, and the *Collective Wisdom* the constitutional integrity to pass in that bill, a snug little clause, for authorizing him and every future Attorney General, to cause any author, printer, or publisher, against whom he or they might file informations for LIBEL, to cause the said author, printer, or publisher, to *be at once taken up and sent to jail*, there to remain to the day of trial, like persons taken up and committed on oath for felony; unless such persons could find bail, and heavy bail too, for their appearance to take their trial! In this manner; thus almost unperceived, was this savage innovation on the laws of the land introduced. It has undergone improvements since; "*waust improvements*," to correspond with "*PEEL's improvements of the age*"; with MACKINTOSH's "*softening of the criminal code*"; with DOCTOR BLACK's extension of the "*human antelua*"; with BROUGHAM's "*blessings of education*"; with the twenty thousand "*national and Lancasterian schools*"; and with bawling DADDY BURDETT's "*march of mind*," which is at last, he tells us; to bring us reform in Parliament, for which reason the DADDY stuck his knees in the back of a Prime Minister (till it pleased indignant death to snatch the back from the knees), who, while the knees were so stuck in

his back, most distinctly declared, that he would oppose PARLIAMENTARY REFORM TO THE END OF HIS LIFE; which life was, however, ended in about ten weeks from that day! "*Wast improvements*" have been made on sweet tempered GIBBS's bill; but that lovely tempered creature was the introducer of the bill itself, having for its *title* words expressing simply an intention to suppress more effectually the "*practice of smuggling*;" but the main provisions of which contained a greater blow on the liberty of the press, than had ever been struck before, and that had ever been attempted to be struck, even by that political judge and enemy to liberty LORD MANSFIELD; even no Scotchman ever proposed anything equal to this; and here we are living under this law, together with all its additions and "*improvements*,"

which are very great indeed, and, yet there are men, and men belonging to the press, too, who have the audacity to represent us as being more free than our forefathers, and the still greater audacity to contend, that we exceed them in point of *knowledge of our rights*, which latter, if true, would mark us out as the most degenerate and base of all mankind, our only apology being, our own apology for submitting to the laws being, that the base and botheration "*best public instructor*" has so bewildered the senses of the great mass of the people; that this botheration press, together with the more than a hundred Acts of Parliament which are passed every year, have so drowned the senses of the mass of the community, and have strewed the path of every man with stumbling blocks so numerous, that he has no time

to think of ancient rights, and deems himself a happy mortal if he can run the gauntlet with little hurt from the present laws. Take away this apology, and the *silence* of this nation under GIBBS's Bill, with its "*waust improvements*," mark Englishmen out for the most degenerate, the most spiritless, the very basest race that ever grovelled about the face of this earth.

Though the *Title* of a periodical work ought not to be so wretchedly abused as the Title of this Bill of lovely-looking GIBBS, who has long ceased to live, to bless his beholders with the sight of his happy face, with the sight of those features on which, like those of little PERCIVAL, good nature, gentleness, benignity of heart, seemed to be seated; though a periodical publication, calling itself "political," cannot with any decency take li-

berties so great as were taken with the Title of beautiful GIBBS's Bill; yet it may treat of things not purely political; and particularly, I think, on matters of "*rural economy*," especially (DOCTOR BLACK will *sor-costically* observe, in a voice like that of a turkey cock) "*when the writer happens to have trees and seeds to sell*." Very true, DOCTOR; and that is a special reason, and is one great reason with me at this moment for making this address to Tree-planters and Gardeners, by which words I mean, of course, those who own and occupy the land on which the tree planting or the gardening is performed.

As to the interest, the *pecuniary* interest, that I have in this case, it has been, and is, something considerable, if I view myself merely as a nurseryman and seedsman. It is as much, perhaps, of profit, as would compen-

sate very fairly any ordinary man, engaged in those branches of business, for the use of his skill and his time. But, if I were to reckon *my time*, and were to reckon that time employed in this business as so much time deducted from literary pursuits, my loss by these pursuits, on rural economy, would amount to ten times the amount of my gain; and of this I am persuaded every sensible man who takes a view of all my pursuits, must be fully persuaded.

Am I, then, a foolish man for thus employing a portion of my time? Do I, by these pursuits, lessen the chance, which I might have, of making provision for my family, which is my duty, as it is that of every other man, if it can be done without a departure from principle? By no means; for, in the first place, to effect this object of duty I must have *health*,

and *to have health*, is, as the sage BURDETT truly observes, "*to have it*;" but, to have it, I must have exercise; and to make good use of that health in a literary way, I must have bodily exercise, and in the pursuit, too, of something *that I like*. I never could go out "*to take a walk*" in the whole course of my life; nor to take a ride: there must be something to make me take either one or the other, and, though it would be pretty difficult to make me lie in bed late in the morning, without actually tying me down with ropes, and those pretty strong ones too, and keeping all knives out of my reach, I should, I dare say, degenerate in time, and by slow degrees, into that disgraceful thing called a sluggard, and should come reeking down from my hot bed to my hot breakfast at ten or eleven o'clock in the day,

if I had nothing to call me out into the gardens or the fields. Therefore, here, without any thing more, is payment for all my pains, all my care, all my labour, bestowed upon this affair of trees and seeds.

Then, though DOCTOR BLACK and every *sorcastic* Scotchman that reads this will put on a smile, or rather a grin like that of the Devil, when he has just won the soul of a stock-jobber; though this will be the case, I will venture to add, that, I derive the greatest of pleasures from the reflection, that I shall cause millions of trees and shrubs to be planted in England, that never would have been planted in England, for ages yet to come, had it not been for me. I am proud in the reflection that no other man in England could, or can even now, do these things except myself. MILLER, to whom,

though he was a Scotchman, I willingly confess great obligations, and whose work, though written and published four score years ago and more, is still, under the title of "*Gardener's Dictionary*," the very best work of the kind in our or in any language: MILLER described, for instance, and his work still describes, the matchless durability of the Locust wood. MR. JOHN HUNTER (another Scotchman), in his edition of "*EVELYN'S Sylva*," published thirty or forty years ago, describes the durability of this same wood; and gives an account, furnished him by an American ship builder, of the Locust wood having been used *instead of iron*, in various cases in the building of a ship; and he brings indubitable proof of this wood having been found superior to *iron* for these purposes. Yet, people did

not know any thing at all about this wood, till I began my publications upon this subject. I had not attended to this part of MILLER's book, nor to the long note on the subject which will be found in HUNTER's edition of EVELYN; though I had always since I possessed books, "HUNTER's Evelyn," and though my father had MILLER when I was born: I had no knowledge of these, when I brought the certificates of the durability of the wood from Long Island, together with the two old posts and stakes which are now at Fleet Street. Every gentleman in England, who has books, worthy of being called books; for, the circulating library trash, abounding with WALTER SCOTT's amusements for the dirty necked daughters of the Jews and jobbers; and the lazy wives, who sit and almost rot by the fire-side, stuffed with the drugs of the apothecary instead of being bustling about the house, and taking care to spare the purses, and make pleasant homes for their husbands and children: these are not books; they are heaps of rubbish intended by half-fool half-knaves, to be sold in order to get something to enable them to live without work; and read to the destruction of the good morals of the country, it being quite impossible for a young girl, who has got her head stuffed with the amours of knights and damsels, to think about ordering the affairs of a family; the directing of how good bread should be made, the making of puddings and pies herself; or, in short, the doing of one earthly thing of any use to any one earthly being or any part of the animal creation: if left to be provided for by her, even the

lap-dogs and favourite cats would starve.

Every gentleman who has **REAL** books, has **MILLER** and **EVELYN**; and they, and their fathers, have had them for half a century at least; and, upon the supposition that they ever **READ** their books, which is, however, far from being *always* the case, they must have read quite enough about the great virtues of the Locust tree, to make them know, that this, above all others, was the tree to plant for ornament as well as for use, in every part of their estates, or, at least, in some considerable parts of their estates. Yet, when I first began to publish upon the subject, the whole country was astonished at my account of the durability of this wood, though the tree had been growing in England for more than a hundred years; though there were many trees fifty years old in every southern county in the kingdom; and though there were hundreds of trees standing in the King's gardens, some of which

were twelve feet round from the height of four feet from the ground.

Some of these gentlemen felt surprised at what I published, some, pleasure at the discovery, and admiration at my conduct in communicating it in the manner I did; but the far greater part, particularly the parsons, and the old hackneyed aristocrats of the borough-monger breed, treated my discovery as a "*humbug*."

Just at this time, when the nation were all agog, as the saying is, about this durable wood, and surprised to discover, that, like the "**BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME**," who made the agreeable discovery that he had been talking *prose* all his life-time without knowing it, the gentlemen with parks and gardens made the discovery that they had actually inherited many of these trees from their fathers, and that they had the trees still, without their having any knowledge of the fact: just at the time, a *Scotch* nurseryman, at or near Canterbury, of the name of "**MALCOLM**," or "**MACDOUGAL**," or "**MACKIN-**

TYRE," or "MC PHUN," or some such uncouth name, being laudably afraid that I should become over-stocked with rural fame and become too great a favourite of the landowners of England, and thereby cause to be supplanted, some of those crafty Scotchmen, whose suppleness makes them the favourites with the slave-loving part of the aristocracy; this Scotchman being afraid of this, put a paragraph in the Canterbury newspaper, saying that I had stolen my information from his countryman PHILIP MILLER, and from his other countryman MR. JOHN HUNTER, who published an edition of EVELYN's Sylva. I did not steal my old American locust posts from these Scotchmen, at any rate; and the truth is, I did not recollect any thing I had read upon the subject either in EVELYN or MILLER; and, another truth is, that I never pretended to any *originality* as to the matter, either to the introduction of the tree or the discovery of the qualities of the wood.

However, Mr. MC PHUN (or whatever other brutal name he may have) rendered me the service of pointing out MILLER and JOHN HUNTER'S EVELYN to me, and, in that respect, did what malignant fools very frequently do, good where he meant to do harm. Backed by HUNTER and MILLER, and particularly by Hunter, whose detail on the subject is very minute and interesting, my own account was not to be treated any longer as a humbug even by the parsons. All doubts soon became dissipated, and out came instances after instances in all parts of the kingdom, containing proofs of the truth of all I had said; till at last the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, with the MARQUIS of LANSDOWN in the chair, were assembled in one part of the City of Bath, receiving specimens of the locust wood; receiving and acknowledging the confirmation of the truth of my assertions, and expressing their applause of my conduct in my endeavours to introduce the tree into general culi-

vation; while, in the same city, and at the same day and hour, an assemblage of people round the door of a broken bank were exclaiming "COBBETT'S RIGHT! COBBETT'S RIGHT AT LAST!"

No; I never pretended to any originality here, except that originality, which fairly belonged to me, and which is of more importance than any other in a case like this; namely, the capacity of making people hear and understand, seizing them by the ear, making them cease to think of all other things for a little bit, and making them take such interest in the matter as not to quit it till they clearly understand *all about it*, and are spurred on to a resolution to act as well as to think. This originality, if it be originality, I claim: to men like HUNTER and MILLER it belonged to relate what they had been told; and they did their part very well; but it belonged to a man like me, to make their accounts of any worth to the nation. If I had taken the ac-

counts of HUNTER and MILLER, and offered trees to sale on the strength of those accounts, not a man in England would have bought them. He would have said, "It is impossible that if these accounts had been true, the truth would not have been acknowledged and acted upon during a century." No: it was my bringing the certificates from *Long Island*, it was my exhibiting the old posts and stakes at Fleet-Street. In short, it was the weight of my own character together with my great power of convincing and persuading, that was the cause of the general introduction of this famous tree, which will in the end add hundreds and millions to the worth of the property of England, and will, of course, greatly add to its power, an object, whatever DOCTOR BLACK and the Scotch may think of it, has been, with me, one of the greatest objects in this undertaking.

Something nearly the same may be said with regard to my instrumentality respecting several

other American trees. The elder **MICHAUX** published his book many years ago; and it is in French as well as English. It is not very common in England, perhaps; but it is impossible to believe, that there are not many gentlemen in England who have the book. I bought my copy in England. Besides, have we not Royal Societies; have we not Institutes, God knows how many in number; have we not Royal Libraries; have we not a British Museum that has deducted from our dinners, upon the whole, to the amount of half a million of our money; have we not Commissioners of Dock Yards; have we not a board, not of borough-mongers, perhaps, but certainly of extremely expensive Commissioners of Woods and Forests? Surely some of these possess, or ought to possess, **MICHAUX**' American Sylva. If they do possess it, most certainly they never have read it; if they have, however, they are destitute of public spirit, and, some of them, of all sense

of public duty to a degree that calls for the indignation of the people; for, if they have read this book, they will have seen, that the **BLACK WALNUT** (taking its name from the colour of its wood, rather than from any other circumstance), and which is a most noble and quick-growing tree; is not a poor, brittle, and perishing thing, like our walnut tree; but one that furnishes plank very little inferior to that of mahogany, fit for tables, chests of drawers, and other articles of furniture; and is used for those purposes in America, where mahogany can be had at very little expense; they would have known, that the limbs of this tree furnish a very great part of the **KNEES** for the ships built in America; that the wood is very valuable, that the tree grows to an immense size; that it grows very fast, and that specimens of it are to be seen now growing at Kew, where (by-the-bye) it has been regarded as **HICKORY**.

If they had read **MICHAUX**.

with attention, they would have known that the **AMERICAN WILD CHERRY** is one of the loftiest and finest trees in the forests there; that its timber is hard and durable; that it grows sufficiently fast, is beautifully ornamental, and that, for stair-cases, buffets, tables, floors; and, indeed, for every thing about a house, it is a very fine and useful wood, the colour being a pale red, and the wood admitting of the highest polish. I have a chest of this wood, the sides of which, in one single board, are more than two feet in diameter; all this would have been known (except my having the chest indeed) to those who ought to have read the book of **MICHAUX**; and if only a *thousandth* part of the public money, which our Government has expended in the senseless, the wild, the mad expeditions to the *North Pole*, had been expended in using the means to cause the country to be planted in part with American trees, what an advantage, what a pleasure, would that

Government already have derived, from the sight of plantations of even this cherry tree!

It is impossible to believe, that if these people had read **MICHAUX**, with regard to the several **ASH TREES OF AMERICA**; with regard to the **CEDARS**, the **DECIDUOUS CYPRESS**, the **PERSIMON**, and many others; it is impossible to believe, that it would not have been suggested to the Government to take measures for furnishing England with these trees; and it is impossible to believe, that any Government, even if one could suppose a Government constituted of base boroughmongers and their creatures, would be so destitute of all love of country, as to disregard the suggestion. In nature; amongst the prodigies which it has pleased Providence to suffer to exist, there may be such unfeeling monsters as to be wholly unsusceptible of all impressions of this sort; but the thing is surely next to impossible; and, therefore, we must conclude,

that the several learned societies and scientific boards before mentioned, have had their time so much engrossed by the reading and analyzing of the contents of the circulating libraries, that they have not yet come to the perusal of MICHAUX.

If the persons in question had read and attended to the American Sylva, and of course had seen MICHAUX's description of the ELMS in America, is it possible, that they could have remained silent, or even that they could have remained inactive upon the subject? Let them read my correspondent's description (published last year) of an ELM from which he got the seed, which he sent me, *seventy feet* high before it began to ramify; let them think of trees like that, or any thing approaching that, without so much as a stub or a lump on any part of the trunk, with the branches hanging pendulous from the height, sometimes, of a hundred feet; and with leaves of considerable length and elegantly shaped;

let them think of trees like that, compared with our knotty ugly things, which at best amount to a great mass of dull-looking leaves with trunks, which are partly rotten before the tree attains any great height, and a large part of the wood of every one of which is really fit for nothing but fuel.

The fact is, and must be, therefore, that men buy books, but do not read them; and that they think much more about the operations of the book-binder, than about those of the author. Upon this subject, I have now read a great deal; and, as in every other case, where I have been enabled to act, I have endeavoured to turn my knowledge to some utility. I did not bring out my work called the "WOODLANDS," last year, because the truth was, that I felt that I still wanted a good deal of experience in the rearing the trees from the seed. I had read MILLER with great attention; but, there are several of these trees and shrubs, which, in MILLER's time, were wholly unknown in

England; and, as to the manner of rearing them, and even of several of our own trees, from the seed, MILLER knew very little. In several instances, his instructions have failed me. I took the gardens at Barn Elm, which are walled in, and which are very warm, and which afford shade as well as the best of sun heat, in order to have an opportunity of making all the experiments, which were necessary to me in the business of raising trees from the seed; I resided in the gardens during the greater part of the summer; and if ANNA BRODIE could have seen me, the many scores of times that she might have seen me, laying down upon the ground with my eyes, or rather my spectacles, almost touching the earth, to see if my seeds were coming up, she would have had, I hope, some compassion for that "PAUNCH," of which she talked in her beastly paper, which seeks for patronage and support from the well-dressed vulgar and the stupid of every de-

scription. During these experiments, I forty times wished that OLD MILLER would come up again, that I might show him, how widely he, with all his pains and industry, and all his real skill and talent into the bargain, had missed the mark. He well knew the nature and character of the AMERICAN BIRCHES, for instance. He extolled them above the English Birch; he urged his readers to get the seed and to rear the trees. I had got the seed, and I sowed great quantities of it according to his directions: this I had done for four years successively at Kensington, and I repeated it at Barn Elm Gardens; but the result was pretty nearly the same as before. By means of extraordinary pains, I got a few plants; but not one plant, I am certain, for every hundred thousand seeds. I then took another course; and they came up as thick as the small sallad in a hot-bed. This, however, brought me towards the latter part of the summer. The little things cannot be

sold this year; they must be planted out in beds in the spring; and then they will make fine plants for next autumn.

While I was in a state of never-ceasing anxiety about these BIRCHES, which I had sown after the manner of MILLER; while I was looking at my beds, and seeing only here and there, once in a yard, a single plant where there ought to have been a thousand or ten thousand, the earth having been sifted to receive the seed, and then sifted upon the seed, and while every precaution had been taken as to shading and watering; just in one of these moments, when even patience and perseverance like mine are ready to give way, a messenger arrived from Fleet-Street, and brought out to me, amongst other things, an Irish newspaper, and, seeing an ink mark in it, I turned myself round from the Birch bed, looked into the paper, and saw a brace of never-ending speeches from those two great rivals in talk, BIG O and MR. SHIEL. I exclaimed

and muttered something, I am afraid, and then, saying, "God forgive me for swearing, what would I do with these fellows if I had absolute power over them!" "Is there no way," exclaimed I to myself, "of putting an end to their talk without taking their lives?" Then, taking just another sulky look at the Birch bed, I turned away towards the garden house, ruminating what I would do to the Orators, if I could, the sulky Birch seeds still running in my head. Sitting down, and thinking a little about the matter, I came to this resolution, that I would, if I could, shut O'CONNELL and SHIEL, along with those two talking Scotchmen, BROUGHAM and MACKINTOSH, safely up in that very garden, in the fall of the year, the fruit being all eaten and my plants safely out. They should have MILLER, I thought, and EVELYN, and, above all things, the SCOTCH ENCYCLOPEDIA, which, under the head of "BIRCH TREE," would have given them these words,

" See *BETULA*; *Botany Index*;" and then, when they had seen " *Botany Index*," they would have found " *BETULA*; see *Birch Tree* " ! This is true, so help me God; for which reason I would have thrown the famous *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA* into the fire at Kensington, had it not been for one of my sons, who prevailed upon me to sell it, and it was sold at Fleet-Street for twenty pounds; not, however, till I had declared my opinion that it was not worth more than one of *WALTER SCOTT*'s novels, being a piece of Scotch imposture, from the beginning to the end of it.

This mass of Scotch "*antelluc*" the talking worthies should be furnished with, for perusal during the winter. They might have *MILLER* and *EVELYN* also. And they might, by the means of correspondents in writing, have free communication with all the "learned societies," not excepting the feast-giving society at Turnham Green, who have re-

cently made the discovery, that it is not very pleasant to be exposed to the perils attending disappointments of the belly. Each of the talkers should have had furnished him a gallon of birch-seeds; and in the spring of the year should have profited from his winter learning in making these seeds come to trees. The gallon would contain at least a million of seeds, each being about the size of the point of a pin; and neither of them, if I could have had my will, should ever have come out of my garden alive until he had caused one plant to proceed from every thousand seeds. There they would have remained for life, to a certainty. Their eternal din would have ceased on the outsides of the walls of that garden. Speeches to one another they might have made till they were blind. They should have had provisions furnished them over the wall, regularly every day; and the only inconvenience that could have arisen would have been, that they would have stun-

ned the gentleman and his family in the mansion house, one end of which is only a rod or two from the garden door; but, good God, what a relief it would have been to us and to all who are on the outside of that garden! What a world of nonsense and of noise would have ceased to assail us!

Having thus given a pretty good mixture of politics and morals along with this tree-planting and gardening, some of my readers, at any rate, will wish to come, now, to what I promised last week; namely, the price of my trees and shrubs; but, first I must do myself the justice to state my belief, that I have the merit of originality, with regard to three of my shrubs: with regard to two, at any rate, and with regard to the third perfectly original as a tree for any thing like general planting: This tree is the *SASSAFRAS*, which affords the bark used by druggists, and ordered by physicians, of course, for *medical purposes*. It is well known, universally known in England in this character; but

scarcely known as a tree. I have never seen but two, as I observed in my last Register, one in the gardens at Kew, and one at a house now occupied by STEWART WORTLEY, at a place on the Banks of the Thames in the parish of Fulham, called Heath House. There are, doubtless, others; but I believe there is scarcely any body in England that has any knowledge of the tree. Now, in the first place, there must be many thousands of pounds every year sent out of the kingdom for the procuring this bark, which may be grown here in any quantity. The tree itself is a very beautiful tree of the third size downwards, attaining sometimes the height of forty feet, but generally under that height. The leaf is singularly beautiful; in substance and colour it resembles that of the laurel; but in shape, the leaf varies on each and almost on every branch. There are sometimes leaves on the same twig, some oval, some nearly round, some with one fork in them, like two

fingers opened; and some with two forks, resembling something of a hand with three fingers. The smell of every part of the tree, if rubbed between the fingers, is aromatic, like that of the bark. It is called by the Botanists *LAURUS SASSAPRILA*; but it sheds its leaves in the autumn, very late, and renews them very early in the spring. It propagates itself, when once it has got fast hold of the ground, by *suckers*, exactly in the manner of an elder tree, and it grows in America along the fences between fields, just as the elder trees do in England. Very early in the spring, the blossoms come out, just previous to the leaves. Each blossom is rather insignificant in itself; but, as they come in great bunches, and as the tree is covered all over with them, and as they come long before any other blossoms, except that of the *CORNUS FLORIDA*, they are justly regarded as the great beauty of the country. When once they take root, and spread their roots about a little, you have nothing to do but to tear the ground about where the roots go, and whenever you break a root, up comes suckers. When planted upon lawns, as is the case at Kew, and at Heath House, they send up no suckers, because the roots are never broken; but though they resemble the elder tree in their manner of growing, they by no means resemble it in the facility of transplanting the suckers, or in propagating from cuttings. I have tried, many times, to make a young plant grow, being a sucker, and never succeeded; I have had these suckers, sent to me to Kensington, from America, packed up in the most careful manner, re-planted with every possible care; and though I have had them throw out leaf, and even little shoots, in the summer, I have never been able to make one strike at the root. I have tried artificial heat; there is nothing that I have not tried, that I have any knowledge of, being extremely anxious to make this tree common in England. I at last resorted to the

seeds, which are obtained with the greatest possible difficulty, seeing that they, unfortunately, happen to be such favorites with the *birds*, that these latter come and take them all away before they are ripe. However, perseverance will generally triumph at last; and I have persevered with these things till I have got better than a thousand of them now growing at Kensington. These plants are very precious things; but I have another great lot of seeds, gathered only last month, in *Long Island*, and which are now safely deposited in the ground of part of this Barn-Elm Farm; and if these produce any thing of a crop, I may say that this tree will become common in England. These seedlings will, if taken common care of, be sure to grow and to thrive; for, they have numerous *fibres*, of which the *suckers* never have any. I shall keep a part of the trees till next year. The rest I shall sell at the price placed against them in the following list.

The two shrubs, with regard to which I say I have the merit of originality, are, the *GORDONIA PUBESCENS*, to which *BARTRAM*, who was the King's botanist in America, and who discovered the shrub, gave the name of *FRANKLINIA*; and the other is *GEORGIA BARK*, to which the elder *MICHAUX*, who was the discoverer, gave the name of *PINCKNEYA PUBENS*. Now, if any nurseryman, or any other person in England, will show me one of either of these plants, I will make him a present of twenty of mine. *MICHAUX* says of the *GEORGIA BARK*, that it is very nearly equal as a medicine to the *JESUITS' Bark*, and that it is used instead of it, in many cases, in *FLORIDA*, *GEORGIA*, *CAROLINA*, and *VIRGINIA*. These two shrubs are, besides, amongst the most beautiful in the creation, as well in flower as in leaf. I have them in great abundance; that is to say, I have two or three thousand plants of each, which I have obtained in consequence of pains which I

could with difficulty describe. Till they came up, I am sure I looked at the ground where they were sown, more than once an hour on an average, from four o'clock in the morning to eight or nine at night; and after they came we had to guard them against slugs, wood lice, centipedes and other reptiles, and we did guard them with a great deal more care, than a lazy woman, that turns off her child to a wet nurse, ever guarded her child. There are little devils under ground too, that bite off the point of the root; and, at one time, I thought they would have made me crazy; for every time I went to the beds, I saw by the dropping of the heads of the plants, new proofs of the spoliation of these vermin, not one of which could we ever catch. These plants must stand where they are till next year. I am afraid to move them, and must see them stouter plants before I think of it. I have also, which I had forgotten to this moment, what I expect will turn

out to be a very great acquisition to our flower gardens and shrubberies; namely, a ROSE, which I am pretty sure was never seen in England before. My correspondent gathered the seeds from a hedge near SAVANNAH in GEORGIA; a hedge described by him, as presenting the most magnificent mass of flowers, that he had ever seen in his life. He describes the Roses as being very large; and the pods which he sent to me, containing the seeds, were, each of them, a good deal bigger than a damson plum. I think I have more than a thousand of them; but they are too small to be sold this year. This is called the CHEROKEE ROSE, from having been discovered, I suppose, in the flower gardens of those refined people, the CHEROKEE INDIANS, who are apt to saw a white man's head off, if they happen to come across it. However, let them saw away, as long as we get their Roses.

I now proceed to insert my list, placing against each tree and

shrub the numbers that correspond with my catalogue, which I am compelled to adhere to, to prevent confusion. In the list that I published last week, I inserted all the sorts that I had any considerable number of; but I shall leave out of this list all those sorts which are too small to be removed this year, amongst which are the Cedars, Hemlock, Spruce, Larch, Red Bay and some others. The Locust Trees I divide, as I did last year, into five classes: the first three of which are fit to be put into plantations immediately, the first class being pretty nearly five feet high on an average. The rest of the trees are, in each sort, all about the same size and height. The BLACK WALNUTS, the WILD CHERRIES, the two sorts of ASHES, the CATALPAS, the HONEY LOCUSTS, are fit to go into plantations immediately. The DECIDUOUS CYPRESS, one of which is growing here at Barn Elm, exhibiting all the beautiful appearances, which MICHAUX gives to the tree, and proving that it will grow in Eng-

land as well as it will grow in America: these would be better to be put into little rows in some rich kitchen garden, to stand there for one year, and then planted out. The BEECHES, also, might be better to be one year in the nursery. The NETTLEWOOD may be planted out immediately, and the HICKORY, though short, may be planted out immediately. The ASHES move so well, that it may be as people please, to plant them out immediately, or put them in the kitchen garden for a year. Before I give the list I must make this one observation; namely, that when I hear of trees dying, I always pronounce it is not a natural death. I take, in the spring, the very refuse, that have been pulled and kicked about, with as little ceremony as farmers treat their dogs with, during wet weather in harvest; and yet, when I stick them into the ground again they grow; but then, *I see them* put into the ground, or the "*operatives*" know, that I shall see them very soon afterwards. A very good rule is,

to go to little trees just after they are transplanted, and give them a gentle tug just at their tip : if that tug *move* them, you detect the negligence ; and if the tree be not firmly fixed in the ground, be assured that it will not grow, or, at least, that it will not thrive. The *ASH*, the *LOCUST*, and some few others, will grow even if put in in a slovenly manner ; but they will not *thrive* nearly so well as if duly planted. When I hear of a young *LOCUST* tree, sent from my garden, packed up with straw in abundance, and that straw safely covered with a mat well sewed on ; when I hear of such tree *dying*, though it may have been a month out of the ground, I long to be master of the man who has had the unpacking and the planting of it. I have before related, that I took up many thousands of *LOCUST* trees at *KENSINGTON*, carried them down into *SUSSEX* in a wagon, just as I would have carried bundles of faggots ; planted them there, in a very poor field, in very hot weather, in the month of *May* ; dug them up the next month of *March* ; was caught in the snow in digging them up ; put them into a wagon, tied up by the coppice-men just as they would tie up faggots ; tied them on with a rope, as a load of faggots is tied ; sent them to my *LORD FOLKESTONE*'s estate, near *FARRINGTON*, in *Berkshire* ; and that they are now growing there, having, in four years, I think it is, attained the height of between thirty or forty feet, forming most beautiful clumps of trees ; and that, to my belief, not a single tree died under the hands of my *LORD FOLKESTONE*'s very careful and attentive man ; and I declare, upon my word, and with perfect certainty of the fact, that not a single plant died in the poor field in *Sussex* ; though the planting took place at so late a season, and though the weather was so hot, that we took a tub of water into the field, in order to let the roots soak a little, before we put them into the ground. But care must be taken not to lay a

great mass of the plants together, lest these fleshy roots should ferment, for then they will never grow. I take care to make my packages small enough; and I pronounce, that, if a Locust tree die, if planted from one of my packages, at the end of a month after it goes into it, the fault is in the planter, and in nothing else.

FOREST TREES.

No. 1. Locust. (*Pseudo Acasia*)

1st Class, 10s. for 100.

Locust, 2d Class, 8s. — 100.

Locust, 3d Class, 6s. — 100.

Locust, 4th Class, 4s. — 100.

Locust, 5th Class, 2s. — 100.

No. 4. White Ash. (*Fraxinus*

Americana.) 4s. 100.

No. 5. Black Ash. (*Fraxinus Sum-*
bucifolia.) 4s. 100.

No. 116. Red Ash. (*Fraxinus Ra-*
bra.) 4s. 100.

No. 6. Plane. (*Planus Occiden-*
talis.) 10s. 100.

No. 93. Tulip Tree. (*Lyrioden-*
drum Tulipifera.) 10s.
100.

No. 10. Cypress deciduous. (*Cu-*
pressus disticha.) 10s. 100.

No. 12. Honey Locust. (*Gleditsia*
triacanthos.) 6s. 100.

No. 17. White Beech. (*Fagus*
Sylvestris.) 4s. 100.

No. 18. Red Beech. (*Fagus fer-*
ruginea.) 4s. 100.

No. 19. Black Walnut. (*Juglans*
Nigra.) 4s. 100.

No. 20. Hickory. (*Juglans tomen-*
tosa.) 4s. 100.

No. 21. Persimon. (*Diospiros*
Virginiana.) 4s. 100.

No. 22. Wild Black Cherry. (*Ge-*
rasus Nigra. Virginiana.)
4s. 100.

No. 30. Catalpa. (*Bignonia Ca-*
talpa.) 4s. 100.

No. 117. Water Locust. (*Gledit-*
sia monosperma.) 6s. 100.

No. 25. Sassafras. (*Laurus Sas-*
safra.) 1s. each.

SHRUBS.

No. 40. Prickly Ash. (*Frazinus Ornus Americana.*) 4d. each.

No. 45. Nettlewood. (*Celtis Occidentalis.*) 4d. each.

No. 47. Staff tree. (*Celastrus Scandens.*) 4d. each.

No. 48. Clethra Alnifolia. (No English name.) 4d. each.

No. 49. Judas Tree. (*Cercis.*) 4d. each.

No. 50. Bignonia Radicans. 4d. each.

No. 54. Halesia tetraptera. 4d. each.

No. 57. Iron Wood. (*Carpinus ostrya.*) 3d. each.

No. 58. Symphoniaracemosa. 4d. each.

No. 61. Dog Wood. (*Cornus Florida.*) 4d. each.

No. 66. Fox Grape. (*Vitis Vulpina.*) 4d. each.

No. 67. Pyrus Arbutefolia. 4d. each.

No. 71. Althea Frutex. 4s. 100.

No. 89. Sour Tupelo. (*Nyssa Capitata.*) 4d. each.

No. 90. Large Tupelo. (*Nyssa grandidentata.*) 4d. each.

I shall state the particulars relating to the *Fruit Trees* in my next.

I omitted to mention above, that that fine tree, the **TULIP TREE**, of which I have, by great good luck, a tolerable number, ought to be put into a good nursery for a year. The *planks* of this tree, which I have lately sold, all but what I want, have surprised every one who has seen them. I have one, as a table, 14 feet long, and 3½ feet wide, without a blemish. A gentleman has fitted up the cabin of a steam-packet with some of these planks; and I am told, that it is a more beautiful thing of the kind than was ever seen in England before.

I TAKE the following letter from BAINES' paper, and my readers have only to read it, to be convinced, what sort of an *historian* BAINES is.

To the Editors of the Leeds Mercury.

GENTLEMEN,

"As there is some mistake in an article in your last Mercury, touching the conduct of Oliver, the Spy, and the liberation of the individuals who were arrested and imprisoned in consequence of his machinations, I deem it my duty to make a few remarks on the causes that produced the failure of the blood-thirsty designs of that miscreant and his employers.

"I had been frequently solicited by Oliver himself to attend Meetings at different places; and on the evening of the 5th of June, 1817, he called upon me and very urgently requested that I would be present at a meeting to be held on the following day at Thornhill Lees. After a good deal of desultory conver-

sation, I asked him by what road he intended to go, and at what time he would set out. He said that he intended to go to Wakefield that night, by the mail, that he might be nearer the place of meeting. I then informed him that if that was his intention I would not go; but that, if he would go from Leeds in the morning, I would go along with him. He at last *reluctantly* consented. We set out together in the morning, but I left him on the road, and proceeded directly to Thornhill Lees, where I arrived at least half an hour before Oliver. On my arrival I desired the persons assembled to separate; and they unanimously agreed to do so, with the exception of an ill-looking fellow, of the name of Bradley, whom I afterwards discovered to be a tool of Oliver's, from a conversation that I overheard between two police-officers, in Thornhill-lane. Oliver had become acquainted with this caitiff at Sheffield, and had

" sent him thence to Thornhill
 " Lees, as a thing capable of
 " swearing whatever he might re-
 " quire. It has been stated to the
 " public, that the persons assem-
 " bled at Thornhill Lees were ar-
 " rested there. This is not true; and
 " I conceive that one of the prin-
 " cipal causes of the failure of
 " Oliver's designs, was the break-
 " ing up of the meeting, before
 " his arrival there. This circum-
 " stance led to the important dis-
 " covery of the connexion be-
 " tween Oliver and General Byng.
 " This discovery was made by
 " Mr. Dickenson, of Dewsbury,
 " whose promptitude and skill on
 " the occasion, deserve the highest
 " encomiums.

" You state that the ' real con-
 " spirators were exhibited before
 " the nation in their true colours,
 " and their intended victims were
 " liberated from their dungeons
 " at Wakefield.' This is incor-
 " rect; myself, and Mr. John
 " Smaller, of Horbury, were *not*
 " liberated there, but chained
 " hand and foot, and conveyed to

" London in the custody of a
 " king's messenger, and kept in
 " solitary confinement for six
 " months. In what you have
 " written on this subject you
 " have certainly not done me
 " justice. In the fourth volume
 " of your History of the Reign of
 " George the Third you leave
 " your readers to infer that my-
 " self and Mr. Smaller were a
 " couple of arch-traitors; and in
 " your Mercury of that period you
 " say that important papers were
 " found in the House of the Leeds
 " Delegate: that this was a false
 " statement, the following fact
 " will prove:—In the course of
 " my first examination before the
 " Privy Council, I asked Lord
 " Sidmouth if any of the papers
 " which had been taken from my
 " house were of a treasonable
 " or an illegal nature, and he
 " answered 'No.' By the way,
 " however, the first thing that
 " attracted my attention in the
 " Secretary of State's Office was
 " a newspaper containing a full
 " development of Oliver's plot,

" *his detection by Mr. Dickinson,*
 " *copied from the Leeds Mercury.*
 " On my second examination,
 " his Lordship reproached me with
 " being engaged in treasonable
 " practices; to which I replied,
 " that a person had been sent from
 " that office into the country to
 " excite the people to acts of vio-
 " lence and rebellion. His Lord-
 " ship was greatly agitated, and
 " evidently staggered by this re-
 " ply, and merely observed, ' that
 " I should be answerable for what
 " I had said *on the day of my*
 " *trial.*' As to my guilt, *that was*

" of such a nature that every
 " friend to his country ought to
 " exult in it. It consisted in a
 " well-founded and a perfect ha-
 " tred of the Borough Tyrants,
 " and in efforts of almost incessant
 " vigilance to frustrate the diabo-
 " lical designs of the fiend whom
 " they had sent amongst us, and
 " who laboured with all his might
 " to excite us to rebellion.

" I am, Gentlemen,

" Yours, &c.

" JAMES MANN.

Leeds, 25th Oct. 1827.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Oct. 26.

Per Quarter.			
s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat ..	52 6	Rye	32 11
Barley ..	29 10	Beans ...	41 10
Oats	23 0	Pease ...	47 3

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended Oct. 26.

Qrs.		Qrs.	
Wheat ..	36,905	Rye	294
Barley ..	25,859	Beans . . .	3,185
Oats ...	20,761	Pease	2,823

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks ended Oct. 26, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Per Quarter.			
s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat	53	7	
Barley	31	1	
Oats	23	0	
Rye	32	10	
Beans	42	9	
Pease	46	4	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Tuesday, Oct. 30.—Imperial Qr.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat..4,474 for 12,503	10	8	Average, 53	10	
Barley..2,697 ..	4,423	15	4.....	32	9
Oats.. 13,931 ..	16,025	4	8.....	23	6
Rye.... 36 ..	59	2	11.....	32	10
Beans.. 1,194 ..	2,620	4	8.....	43	10
Pease.. 1,456 ..	3,480	11	11.....	47	9

Friday, Nov. 2.—There is a good supply of Oats this week, chiefly foreign, but not much other Grain. The quantity of Flour is rather considerable. Wheat that is dry finds a ready sale at Monday's quotations, other sorts are dull. In Barley there is not much doing, and the prices are unaltered. Beans and Pease are

scarce, and rather look upwards. Oats have met a slow sale throughout the week, but they are not quoted any lower. Flour has no variation.

Monday, Nov. 5.—The arrivals of Oats and Flour last week were considerable, but of every other article the quantities were moderate. This morning the supply fresh up, consists of a fair show of Wheat and Barley samples, and not much Grain of any other descriptions. The few fine dry samples of Wheat that were exhibited, found buyers at the terms last quoted; all other kinds were heavy in sale, and rather lower.

The Maltsters do not yet appear inclined to purchase freely, and the Barley trade to-day has been languid, and in some instances a reduction of 1s. per qr. has been submitted to by the factors, though the general prices are not quoted lower. Boiling Pease have fully maintained the terms of this day se'nnight. Grey Pease are slow in sale, but not reduced in value. Old Beans are high, and almost nominal. Egyptians, 46s. to 48s. per quarter. All the New Beans that appeared this morning were readily taken off at an advance of full 2s. per qr. on last Monday's prices. The quantity of Oats for sale is very large, yet some extensive sales of dry parcels have been made at last quotations; other kinds are very dull and rather lower. In the Flour trade no alteration.

Monday, Nov. 5.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 9,748 firkins of Butter, and 70 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 5,258 casks of Butter. The Butter market has improved in demand, and the prices are rather higher. Bacon continues extremely scarce.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4 lb. Loaf is stated at 9d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 29 to Nov. 3, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	4,196	Tares	1,525
Barley ..	5,297	Linseed ..	8,254
Malt	3,061	Rapeseed ..	
Oats	12,234	Brank ..	13
Beans ...	541	Mustard ..	837
Flour	13,006	Flax	—
Rye	71	Hemp	50
Pease	1,709	Seeds	216

Foreign.—Wheat, 2,990; and Oats, 20,328 quarters.

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Nov. 5.—Our market remains steady, but the demand for Kent and Sussex pockets is not so brisk, and the currency may be stated a shade lower: future prices will depend upon the firmness of the planters. Currency: Sussex 76s. to 84s.; Kent 84s. to 105s.; Bags, 80s. to 90s.

Another Account.

Nov. 5.—Our market has been very heavy since our last report, and, where sales have been effected, at lower prices. Currency as under:—Kent pockets, from 80s. to 100s.; Ditto bags, 74s. to 90s.; and Sussex pockets, 74s. to 82s.—Duty 140,000l.

Maidstone, Nov. 1.—The Trade has been very heavy this week, and the sales much less than usual at this season of the year. The Hops in hand here, principally consist of bags, for which, at present, there is not any great demand.

Worcester, Oct. 31.—The supply in our market on Saturday was very large: 921 pockets were sold, but a considerable quantity remained undisposed of. Fine samples were rather lower; inferior were sold at a reduction of 3s. to 4s. per cwt.

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Nov. 5.—The trade on Friday was very heavy, and lower than last Monday for both Beef and Mutton. There is an enormous market of Beasts to-day, and a drop of 1l. in 20l. is the consequence, even on good useful meat; whilst ordinary things will not be sold at all. Very choice Bulls, of which the supply continues extremely scanty, have reached our top currency; but the general trade is from 4d. to 6d. a stone worse than this day se'nnight. There is a fair trade for Sheep, but at a shade lower in price.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 8
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 6
Veal	4	8	—	5 6
Pork	5	0	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0
Beasts . . .	3,562	Sheep ..	24,220	
Calves ...	141	Pigs ...	180	

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	3	0	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	6 0
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	to	4 0
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	6 0
Pork	4	4	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	10	4	0
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2 0
Chats	1	10	—	1 15
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0
Onions, Os. Od.—Os. Od. per bush.				

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	3 15
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2 6
Chats.....	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

<i>Smithfield.</i> —Hay....	80s. to 100s.
Straw...	30s. to 36s.
Clover. 100s. to 120s.	
<i>St. James's.</i> —Hay....	74s. to 105s.
Straw ..	28s. to 39s.
Clover..	105s. to 126s.
<i>Whitechapel.</i> —Hay....	75s. to 100s.
Straw...	32s. to 36s.
Clover	90s. to 126s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Oct. 26, 1927.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London*	55	9	30	9	24	7
Essex	54	9	29	11	25	11
Kent.....	55	4	32	7	24	6
Sussex.....	54	5	34	6	23	9
Suffolk	52	10	29	8	26	8
Cambridgeshire.....	46	4	27	3	17	5
Norfolk	52	11	29	0	23	9
Lincolnshire	47	5	29	6	16	2
Yorkshire	47	2	29	0	18	11
Durham	50	3	34	8	26	8
Northumberland	52	4	29	11	27	4
Cumberland	57	10	29	11	21	4
Westmoreland	58	8	29	4	24	2
Lancashire.....	47	8	32	0	20	9
Cheshire	50	8	35	4	21	8
Gloucestershire.....	54	6	30	1	27	0
Somersetshire	56	11	30	7	21	9
Monmouthshire.....	54	1	33	3	24	0
Devonshire.....	54	3	27	0	20	0
Cornwall.....	55	11	27	5	21	10
Dorsetshire	56	11	28	8	25	7
Hampshire	54	2	29	4	21	5
North Wales	54	3	32	8	22	3
South Wales	48	9	31	6	16	3

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.—The supplies of New wheat up to Tuesday's market were moderate, those of Oats considerable.—For the former there was a free sale at 2d. to 3d. per bushel advance on the prices of last week, and for the latter there was a moderate demand at fully supported prices.—The new Wheats grind better than hitherto, which circumstance may account for the advance in price.—Sack Flour and Oatmeal each supported last week's quotations.—Of Indian Corn the sales have been large, and latterly 1s. per qr. advance has been got; of this article the stocks which a few weeks ago were extensive, are become much reduced. Beans have experienced a considerable decline, owing to the liberal supplies lately received. For Pease there were few inquiries, and prices remained nominally the same. There has been very little done in Sweet Flour in bond, and for which last week's quotations may be repeated.

Nov. 3.—There was a small attendance of dealers at to-day's market, and a very limited inquiry for every sort of Grain. The prices of Tuesday may be repeated, while the importers of Wheat and Oats, had there been any chance of selling, might have submitted to some decline.

Horncastle, Nov. 3.—At this day's market we had a short supply of all sorts of Grain. Prices a trifle higher. Wheat, 44s. to 48s.; Barley, 27s. to 32s.; Oats, 18s. to 24s.; Pease, 40s. to 42s.; Beans, 40s. to 42s.; and Rye, from 26s. to 28s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Nov. 3.—We had to-day a very large supply of Barley, but not much else. Prices were 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower than last week. Prices as follow:—Wheat, from 50s. to 58s.; Barley, 28s. to 33s.; Beans, 40s. to 43s.; and Pease, 40s. to 42s. per quarter.

Manchester, Nov. 3.—Our market was well supplied with most descriptions of Grain and Flour. The holders of English, Irish, and Foreign Wheat, were demanding an advance of 1d. to 2d. per 70 lbs., which was only in a few instances complied with, and the largest sales were at the terms of this day week. Oats in short supply, and full ½d. to 1d. per 45 lbs. dearer. Malt of fine quality being scarce, commands 1s. per load advance. In Barley, Beans, Pease, and Flour, no alteration.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 3.—We had a moderate supply of Wheat from the farmers this morning, and the condition being soft, fine dry samples sold readily at 1s. per qr. advance, and a similar improvement may be noted in the value of best old. Rye very dull sale. The market is quite bare of Norfolk Barley, in consequence of adverse winds; and although last week's prices may be obtained for the next arrivals, the Maltsters seem inclined to buy cautiously. Fine Malt is in demand. We have had a further large arrival of Foreign Oats this week, but the sale has been tolerably brisk at former prices.

Norwich, Nov. 3.—The supply of all Grain this day was large, and the demand for Wheat brisk; prices of Red Wheat, 50s. to 58s.; White to 60s.; Barley, a little lower, 26s. to 31s.; ditto, superfine, to 32s.; Oats, 22s. to 28s.; Beans, 39s. to 41s.; Pease, 40s. to 43s.; Boilers, to 47s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 43s. per sack.

Wakefield, Nov. 2.—We have again only a moderate fresh supply of Wheat, but the prices of Flour having been run down very low, the Millers have bought very sparingly at much the same rates as were obtained last Friday; upon the whole, the trade has ruled dull.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Horncastle, Nov. 3.—Beef, 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

At *Morpeth* market, Oct. 31, there were a good many Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; being few buyers, they met with very dull sale at last week's prices.—Beef, from 5s. to 6s.; Mutton, 5s. to 6s. 3d.; Lamb, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. per stone, sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Nov. 3.—We had only a scanty supply of fat Cattle to this day's market: prices, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: that of Store Stock was very large: Scots sold at 4s. to 5s., and those very forward to 6s. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Cows and Calves, and Homebreds, of one and two years old, selling rather better. Of Sheep and Lambs, the supply was small. Shearlings, 20s. to 29s., fat ones to 40s.; Lambs, 13s. to 19s. 6d. each. Pigs a flat sale; fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6½d. to 8½d.; Mutton and Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8½d. per pound.

Birmingham Smithfield Market, Nov. 1.—A moderate supply, and a pretty free sale.—Beef, 5½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5½d. to 6d.; and Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; fat Pigs, 10s. to 10s. 6d. per score.

Manchester Smithfield Market, Oct. 31.—Beef, 3½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4½d. to 6d.; Veal, 5½d. to 7d.; Pork, 4½d. to 5½d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d. per lb., sinking offal.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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“ Father, and Mother and I,
“ With a stout and trusty band
“ Beat a poor little boy
“ Till he could not go nor stand.”
OLD ENGLISH SONG.

“ GLORIOUS VICTORY!”

Kensington, 15th Nov. 1827.

WHEN I was a little boy, I, as well as others, used to repeat the words taken for my motto, in the way of commentary on the boastings or on the “achievements” of any big fellow or fellows who had beaten a little fellow. Indeed, this appears to have been part of a very old song intended to satirise, to expose to ridicule and contempt, the character and conduct of such persons as chose the path of glory, pointed out by the weakness of an adversary. It was impossible for me to read the boasting, the bombastical, the nauseous, the nasty, the beastly boastings of the

vile London newspapers, upon the subject of what they shamelessly call a “victory over the Turks”; it was impossible for me to have these marks of national degeneracy and baseness under my eye; it was impossible for me to read the disgusting boastings, without thinking of my old infantine song, which, indeed, has been brought to my recollection during the last thirty years, by a pretty many “glorious achievements” of this sort; and particularly, that “glorious achievement” of all, the beating of the Yankees on the *Serpentine River*, where, *single handed*, the navy of GREAT

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BRITAIN ; not of poor little old England ; but the navy of GREAT BRITAIN, under the auspices of the Scotch Board of Admiralty, obtained a most decided victory over the Yankee fleet, which it wholly captured, even to the boom boats, hoisted the Royal standards at the mast heads of the captured ships, with the American flags hanging drooping, half mast high, beneath the glorious and triumphant flags above, while the shouts of, it is supposed, three hundred thousand of the highly enlightened and "*antilectool*" inhabitants of the "metropolis" of the EMPIRE, being in a full trot in the "*march of mind*," and undergoing a high degree of PEEL'S "improvements of the age;" while these three hundred thousand '*antilectool*' beings were making the very sky ring with their shouts ; and while, as it afterwards appeared, the Yankees were at *that very time*, or within a very little of it, actually capturing the whole of a great British fleet with a force greatly inferior to the fleet of that "*Big Britain*;" and that, too, not in effigy ; not in sham ; not in vain boasting ; but in *reality* ; and about which, these three hundred thousand "*antilectool*" beings *never were told one word by the government !* Re-

member that, "*march of mind*"-Gentlemen ; never were told one word about the matter, any more than about the horrible slaughter and disgrace at New Orleans, where an armament and expedition ; one single armament and one single expedition, costing us "*antilectool*" beings not less than half a million of money ; where a fleet commanded by a Scotchman, and an army by an Irishman, the first a relation of MELVILLE, and the last a relation of WELLESLEY, were totally discomfited, slaughtered in great part, and driven back covered with disgrace by the men of GENERAL JACKSON, who were volunteers, who had brought their guns upon their shoulders from a distance of more than 150 miles, leaving their hoes and spades and ploughs at home ; men who had never been in arms before ; and men who returned to their spades and ploughs, when they had driven the enemy into the sea, receiving as their sole reward, the thanks of their country from the lips of their commander, and not lurking about after pensions, or after *benefices in any church !*

Many are the occasions, within the last thirty years, when I have had forced back into my recol-

lection; the old country ditty, "*Father, Mother and I*;" this was the case very conspicuously in that "*most brilliant achievement*," the capture of the City of Washington, the "*Metropolis*" of the American "*Empire*," which the march of mind people, teeming, really bursting with "*antellact*," regarded as another London or Paris of course, not considering that names do not make towns, and that towns do not spring up like grass, and not having been informed by their scotch instructors, that the "*City of Washington*" was nothing more than a piece of ground with lines drawn and posts stuck up, to mark out where streets were to be, and five or six hundred, perhaps, of pretty decent looking wooden houses; and that the "*Capitol*," as it was called, was a thing that had not cost a twentieth part of the money that our government has drawn from our sweat and deducted from our dinners, to make, within the last two years, "*waust improvements*" (to keep pace with our "*antellact*") at Hyde Park Corner, and in and around Hyde Park, including the *new bridge* at the bottom of Kensington Gardens, and which is supposed to have cost pretty

nearly a HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, while the whole of the water that passes under it, would at any time of the year pass under an arch of the circumference of a HOGS-HEAD; but not including the building of the famous new palace near Tothill-fields; not including the divers new palaces, for the wisest of Ministers, and particularly for the sublime Mr. HERRIES.—Oh! this march of mind has made us a brave and spirited people, ready at all times to resent insults and injuries, and to submit ourselves lowly and reverently to nobody but men of high character for integrity and talent; at any rate the "*march of mind*" has enabled us to avoid cutting our throats, while we reflect upon the situation of our fathers:—not including the building of the new palace near that elegant spot Tothill-fields; not including the fish-pond at the back of that palace; not including the mountain that is raised, or which is raising, to screen great Cæsar in his Court (that ornament of the nation; that ornament even of a nation of "*antellact*"); not including the mountain behind which the fishing is to be carried on, on this lake, which is as much a new creation, as the island

itself ever was, and from which I should not at all wonder, if some of these base Scotch wretches of the press were to aver that the creator of the lake has attributes somewhat relating to those of the creator of the island: without including any of these things, Hyde Park Corner and the Park, together with the Bridge, the famous hogshead-of-water bridge, between Kensington Gardens and the Park, have cost twenty times as much as that famous "Capitol" in America, which was set fire to by that Scotch fellow, Ross, to produce a type, as ANNA BRODIE told us, of what was to befall the American constitutional Government; and the burning of which "Capitol," in the absence of any thing of an adequate force to defend it, was a subject of three whole months of boasting, with almost every one of BROUGHAM's best public instructors, who were divided in opinion only as to one point; namely, whether it would be better for us to take the United States back again as colonies, or content ourselves with having a governor general, to exact an annual tribute from each state respectively. The MORNING POST and the COURIER were for the former, asserting that it was necessary, that a GREAT

COUNTRY like this, having numerous and illustrious noble families, should have an outlet for the younger branches of those families, so as to make suitable provision for them, agreeable to their rank and blood, without at the same time burdening the natives of this country." ANNA BRODIE, the wife of DOCTOR BRODIE of East Bourne in Sussex, and CHARLOTTE MARIA CARDEN, the wife of CARDEN the Attorney, who is generally called LAWYER CARDEN, these two female politicians and stateswomen objected to the colonizing plan, and thought a tribute a great deal better; but at all events, would never stop short of the destruction of the American constitution and government; and not suffer to remain in the world, that "successful example of democratic rebellion."

I should never have done, were I to enumerate the instances, in which our modest ministers, modest parliament, most modest commanders in the world, treading in the paths of their captain, and to these adding our most modest of all modest presses, which ought to be sent for from the furthest corners of the earth; as the best possible instructors in the virtue of modesty: never should I have done were I

to attempt to enumerate the instances, in which these, or some of these, have forced back into my mind, the bit of an old song that ~~was~~ familiar to my ears when I was a child; but in the whole series of these instances, there never was one, to the boastings of which, the "father, mother and I," was so applicably, so perfectly put, as to this boasting, about the "*glorious achievements*" obtained over the Turks; for in this we have every circumstance to render the boasting vain and shameful: 1. The battle itself, the relative force being considered: 2. The associates in the conflict. 3. The alleged motive for the enterprise. 4. The real motive: 5. The consequences, naturally to be expected from this glorious success.

With regard to the *first* of these, my readers will perceive from the Gazette account, that no mention is made of the force of either the British, the French, or the Russian fleets; and, that the account given of the force of the Turkish fleet, is taken, or pretends to be taken, from the report of a Turkish officer, captured by the assailants. The newspaper fellows give us no account, neither, of the force of the three fleets, and only repeat of the Turkish fleet that which is said in

the Gazette. The fact, however, is perfectly notorious, that the smallest fleet of the three, that of Russia, consisted of four ships of the line and several frigates, and was, upon the whole, in force superior to that of the Turks, especially if we reflect, that all the small vessels of the Turks could, in such a case, be of no avail whatsoever. Here, then, are "father and mother and I," with a stout and trusty band of Greeks at no great distance, being the most famous pirates and plunderers of the whole world, to be at this one "poor little boy" of a Turk, with only one-third part of their actual force, and who, unless indeed he had granted GALLOWAY a *firman*, was without a friend upon the face of the earth. But, where was the MARQUIS of MARRANHAN, with his squadron, with which ELLICE said, that he would burn the Turkish fleet in *two months* from the month of July, 1825? Where was the MARQUIS with that squadron, by which BURDETT swore, upon his honour, that Greece should be saved, if the Deputies would place in his hands 37,000*l.*, to be paid to LORD COCHRANE when he thought proper. GALLOWAY did not, to be sure, finish *many* steam-boats, while the SON, it seems, was very

busy working for the 'Pacha' in Egypt. The seas of the Levant, and the fishes therein, have not been much frightened by the paddles of GALLOWAY'S steam-vessels, and especially by that which, after having been two good years in constructing, was burnt the other day to the water's edge in the Thames, by a mistake in stowing the stock of fuel close to the red-hot furnace of the machine, for which invention "father GALLOWAY" will certainly have a firman from BURDETT and Co., before the next general election.

The seas of the Levant have not, it is true, been very much troubled by the workings of "father GALLOWAY;" but the MARQUIS of MARANIAN has now been there for some time. He must have a squadron of some sort. Though he might not be in case actually to fulfil the high promises of Burdett and Ellice, he must certainly have been doing *something* against the Turk. So that, here is the leader of the "stout and trusty band," whose efforts were joined to those of "father and mother and I." To boast, therefore, of valour in this case; to boast of naval skill; to boast of this thing as a victory; and especially to call it a "*brilliant achievement*," as many of

the vile newspapers have done, is really the most shameful thing that ever was heard of in the world, always save and except the victory of the *Serpentine* River, the rigging of the English vessels engaged in which was actually gilded with gold; to the great delight of the "*intellect*" of the METROPOLIS of the "*Empire*," a part of which rigging was sent to me as a present, and was sent as a present by me, to New YORK, to be given to the Yankee CAPTAIN PORTER, who had captured an English frigate with a Scotchman for commander! "*TUT ENEMY!*" Aye! talk of enemies as long as you please: the greatest enemy that I know of, is the Boroughmongers. I am to consider what is worst for the boroughmongers; and that I am to prefer; while they exist, I know of no other great and general enemy: I take no notice of the rats and the mice about my barns, while the wolf is in my fold.

As to the *associates* in this conflict against the Turks, when, until now, would Englishmen have boasted of having recourse to France and Russia for assistance, for *naval* assistance, to do that which it was her duty to do by herself, if it were her duty to do

it at all. Hitherto, for many, many ages, England has set herself up as the arbiter of the seas: she had no right to meddle in this matter at all; or she had such right: if she had it, she had the power to do the deed herself, or she had not: if she had, why call in the assistance of others? If it were glorious to do it, why not have all the glory to herself? Why bring a Russian fleet round into the Mediterranean; why send an English Admiral, to command *turn and turn about*; to be *commanded two days* out of three by Frenchmen and Russians?

In the next place, let us see whether there be a suitable answer to these questions to be found in the *alleged motive for the enterprise*; and now, what is that motive? Why, this: to put an end to bloodshed; to restore peace and harmony in that part of the world; to put a stop to barbarous and bloody deeds. It becomes us then to ask; who these parties are who are actuated by motives like these? The French, who, perhaps, wish to be considered the "father" in this "*brilliant achievement*," will doubtless insist, that a race of men who made their country a slaughter-house at the command of ROBESPIERRE, and other chief butchers, are the

most likely people in the world to go to war in order to prevent the effusion of human blood, and from motives of pure humanity. No, says the *AUTOCRAT of all the Russias*, not the fittest people in the world, when they recollect the treatment of Poland, and the deeds of SUWARRO; and there is my beloved friend too, Great Britain, who, though her proverbial modesty makes her backward in asserting her claims to the motive of humanity, might, if she would, tell us of the many ears of rice which she allows per day to those who toil for her grinding Scotchmen in the East Indies, and of the few and gentle lashes which her Scotchmen lay upon the backs of the Africans in the West Indies. She might, too, tell us of her humane treatment of the Irish Catholics, and remind us, that she allows them even fifteen minutes; that is to say, a whole quarter of an hour at a time, to be out of their houses between sunset and sunrise, and without being transported for seven years; and that even when she does transport them for being out of their house, for being out for more than a quarter of an hour, she has the excessive humanity to do it without exposing them to the shame of a trial by jury. Humane

creature, see how she hangs her head; how sheepish she looks while I recite her virtues! Come, sister Britain! be yourself; put forward your claims, and tell us how your humanity has led you to transport your own people for being out in the night-time in search for hares and pheasants: how it has induced you to hang others (all for their own good) for resisting the guardians of hares and pheasants; how it has set your mechanical powers on the rack to invent the tread-mill, to chasten the bodies of your loving people, for the good of their souls; and lastly, how it has induced you to make a new trespass law, by which a poor man who does damage to the amount of a farthing, may be imprisoned and whipped, without any trial by jury, and while a man who commits injury to the amount of five pounds, cannot be sent to prison at all, and cannot be made to pay till after a trial by jury. But, might continue the autocrat, British humanity is so well known to the world, has been blazoned forth in so many books, is constantly on the lips of so many cruel scoundrels, that I have no need to insist upon it any further.

This is what the autocrat might have said; and, to be sure, if

there ever were hypocrisy surpassing any degree of that hateful vice, that ever was known before, the alleged motive for this attack upon the Turks, has furnished the instance of that pre-eminent hypocrisy.

Nothing, however, can be more false, more scandalously untrue, than this alleged motive. The real motive on the part of the English Ministry, has been that of FEAR. The manifest interest of this country was, to take part with the Turks, and that ought to have been done, because it was the interest of this country, on just the same principle that Catholic powers very often take part with Protestants against other Catholic powers; and just upon the same principle that we, with whom Christianity makes "*part and parcel of the law of the land*," have for ages protected the Mahometans against the power of their "most christian," "most catholic," "most apostolical" and "most faithful" majesties.

It is nonsense to talk about any thing but the *interest* of a nation, when you are discussing the wisdom or folly of its conduct with regard to foreign states. When, therefore, the softener of the criminal code, SIR JAMES

M'Innes, and some others, began to prattle about giving liberty to the Greeks, and especially after the Greek Committee had been formed, with BURDETT, ELLICE, and HOBHOUSE at its head, I said, as my readers will very well recollect, that, in the first place, I thought it was not our interest to give what is called liberty to the Greeks; that, in the next place, I was by no means certain that the change contemplated, would do the Greeks themselves any good, and especially if it were accompanied with the establishment of a public debt, it being better to be under Turk or devil than be under a band of Jews, jobbers, and loanmongers; and lastly, that if the Greeks never were to be made free but by means, with regard to which means, lazy and selfish BURDETT and little jabbering HOBHOUSE were to have any control, I was sure that the Greeks would remain slaves to all eternity, or at least as far as regarded matters in this life. This opinion I published just at the time when the Greek Humbug began, and when people began to be robbed of their money under the name of Greek Bonds; and this opinion, as far as events can confirm it, has been confirmed by those events. It was manifest from

the very beginning, that the autocrat of Russia, and the Bourbons, wished to avail themselves of this opportunity of dismembering, if not of invading or taking possession of, the dominion of the Turks in Europe. I did not omit to observe, too, the very significant speech or message of the AMERICAN PRESIDENT upon this subject. He said a vast deal in favour of the Greeks; talked about their *ancient glories*; talked about their *classic soil*; talked about all sorts of nonsense; but he meant to *please Russia* by what he said; he had been set to work by Russia; and did not care one millionth part so much about the restoring of the Greeks to liberty, as he cared about *keeping his own negroes in slavery in Virginia*, and of that I could venture to take my oath; and it was curious enough, to be sure, to hear a man who had left about fifteen hundred negro slaves at home, working upon his estate, begin, the moment he got to the "*Capitol*," prattling away about its being the duty of all Christian nations to assist the Greeks; that is to say, to assist the Russians to get into the Mediterranean to be there ready to assist the Americans and France to curb the maritime power of England. Now, of all this our

Ministers could not be ignorant; but, the truth is, that they dared not refuse to join France and Russia in this enterprise. They were plainly told, I dare say, that unless they did this, France and Russia would drive them and their Constitution out of Portugal, and would do various other things, which would be inconvenient to them. If Russia and France resolved upon the thing without them, and against their will, they must have stood by and see Turkey crushed, or have gone to war with France and Russia; that they did not dare do; that they could not do, having no money to go to war with, and being sure that a war would blow up their whole system; and, therefore, as they covered or endeavoured to cover the exposure of their feebleness by affecting a neutrality while France was taking possession of Spain, so they have now joined in a hostile enterprise against a power, the crushing of which power, and the possession of the dominions of whom, are the manifest objects of those whom they call their allies; and they are at the same time guilty of the open defiance of the law of nations, in a breach of treaty with Turkey; and of every thing that is hateful in the affairs of nations.

The consequences, that will most likely result, will be, that France and Russia will hasten to profit by the humiliation and enfeebling of the Turks. We may patch up our differences with the Turks; but we cannot give them back again the power and the resources of which we shall have assisted to deprive them. The Americans will not fail to profit by this humbling of the Turks. They, who have taken care to have no part of the fighting upon their hands, will lose no time in supplanting us in the trade of Turkey. It is their business to step in wherever they see us pushed out; and this is what they have almost done in every part of the world. They will now swagger about the Mediterranean and the Levant, just as the poachers would do about our fields if the Game Laws were abolished; and those maritime rights which we have guarded with as much care as ever landlord guarded his pheasants and hares, will, at the breaking out of the first war, be treated by all naval powers, much about in the way or on the scale that poachers would treat the hares and pheasants under the circumstances above supposed. It is possible, too, that there might be war, or further most intolerable

disgrace. Austria will not like Russia to take possession of the dominions of the Turks. France, on certain conditions, might like it. If Austria were to protest against the proceedings of these loving allies, war must be the consequence, and we have no money to give to the Russians and the French. Austria is very powerful; she is well situated for carrying on war for such an object; and if war do take place, we must take a part in it, or be covered with everlasting infamy: we must act the basest of parts, or we must go to war, and that will blow up the system.

A little time will show us the turn that things are to take; and we have, to compensate us for our patience, the happiness to know, that we shall have to pay several millions in one shape or another, on account of this "brilliant" exploit: a title and a thumping pension have already been the fruit of it; and in this case, as well as in every other, whoever may win, the people of England are sure to lose. These are my opinions and my views upon this subject: they seem to be quite opposite to those of the "best public instructor"; but in less than a year, the public will discover that I am right.

WM. COBBETT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 10, 1827.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been this day received at this Office, addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq., by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Cockington, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean.

H. M. S. Asia, in the port of Navarin, Oct. 21, 1827.

SIR,—I have the honour of informing his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues, Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulf of Patras, the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them, filling up the intervals.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line.

The Asia led in, followed by the Genoa and Albion, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey, another ship of the line, and a large double banked frigate, each thus having their opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet. The four ships to windward, part of the Egypt-

tian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward in the bight of the crescent, were to mark the stations of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate *Armide* was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate, on the left hand entering the harbour; and the *Cambrian*, *Glasgow*, and *Talbot* next to her, and abreast of the *Asia*, *Genoa*, and *Albion*; the *Dartmouth* and the *Musquito*, the *Rose*, the *Brisk*, and the *Philomel* were to look after six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired, unless guns were fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries and to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it in all the Turkish ships, but upon the *Dartmouth* sending a boat to one of the fire vessels, Lieutenant G. W. H. Fitzroy, and several of her crew, were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the *Dartmouth*, and *La Syrene*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; that was succeeded by a cannon-shot at the Rear-Admiral from one of the Egyptian ships, which of course brought on a return, and thus, very shortly afterwards, the battle became general. The *Asia*, although placed alongside the ship of the *Capitana Bey*, was even nearer to that of *Moharem Bey*, the Commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ships did not fire at the *Asia*, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the *Asia* fire at her. The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place betwixt our ships for some time after the *Asia* had returned the fire of the *Capitana Bey*.

In the mean time, however, our

excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to *Moharem*, my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his orders I know not; but his ship soon fired into the *Asia*, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the *Asia's* fire, sharing the same fate as his brother Admiral on the star-board side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way, the *Asia* became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizen-mast by the board, disabled some of her guns, and killed and wounded several of her crew. This narration of the proceedings of the *Asia* would probably be equally applicable to most of the other ships of the fleet. The manner in which the *Genoa* and *Albion* took their stations was beautiful; and the conduct of my brother Admirals, Count Heyden and the Chevalier de Rigny, throughout, was admirable, and highly exemplary.

Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and with the able assistance of his little but brave detachment, saved the *Syrene* from being burnt by the fire vessels. And the *Cambrian*, *Glasgow*, and *Talbot*, following the fine example of Captain Hugon, of the *Armide*, who was opposed to the leading frigate of that line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This bloody and destructive battle was continued with unabated fury for four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination was such as has been seldom before witnessed. As each ship of our opponents became effectually disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her endeavoured to set her on fire, and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of their successive and awful explosions.

It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from Captain

Curzon, throughout this long and arduous contest; nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of Commander Baynes and the Officers and crew of the Asia, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed; each vessel in turn, in which her broadside was directed, became a complete wreck. His Royal Highness will be aware that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at a considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly I have to lament the life of Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, whose example on this occasion is well worthy of the imitation of his survivors. Captain Bell, commanding the Royal Marines of the Asia, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. William Smith, the Master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man. Mr. H. S. Dyer, my Secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his valuable assistance in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons; I shall therefore retain in my office Mr. E. J. T. White, his first Clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the Purser of the Brisk. I feel much personal obligation to the Honourable Lieut.-Col. Craddock, for his readiness, during the heat of the battle, in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters after my Aides-de-Camp were disabled; but I will beg permission to refer His Royal Highness for further particulars of this sort to the details of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon. When I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself with the reflection, that the measure which produced the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results

contemplated by the Treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honour was made a sacrifice to wanton, savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I own I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure his Royal Highness, that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England so soon as they shall have received at Malta the necessary repairs for their voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged with a double-banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels; but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the Turko-Egyptian ships must have been immense, as his Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the Secretary of the Capitana Bey, which includes that of two out of the three ships to which the English division was opposed. Captain Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia, I have given the charge of my despatches to Commander Lord Viscount Ingestre, who, besides having had a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral any further particulars he may require.

I inclose, for his Royal Highness's information, a letter from Captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated, a protocol of the conference which I had with my colleagues, and the plan and order for entering the port, which I gave out in consequence. I have, &c.

(Signed) ED. CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral.

No. I.—(Translation.)

The Admirals commanding the squadrons of the three Powers which signed the treaty of London, having met before Navarin for the purpose of concerting the means of effecting the object specified in the said Treaty, viz. an armistice de facto between the Turks and the Greeks, have set forth in the present protocol of the result of their conference.

Considering that after the provisional suspension of hostilities, to which Ibrahim Pacha consented in his conference of the 25th of September last with the English and French Admirals, acting likewise in the name of the Russian Admiral, the said Pacha did the very next day violate his engagement by causing his fleet to come out, with a view to its proceeding to another point in the Morea;

Considering that since the return of that fleet to Navarin, in consequence of a second requisition addressed to Ibrahim by Lord Codrington, who had met him near Patras, the troops of this Pacha have not ceased carrying on a species of warfare more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning the habitations, and tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country;

Considering that, with a view of putting a stop to atrocities, which exceed all that has hitherto taken place, the means of persuasion and conciliation, the representations made to the Turkish Chiefs, and the advice given to Mahomet-Ali and his son, have been treated as mockeries, whilst they might, with one word, have suspended the course of so many barbarities;

Considering that there only remains to the Commanders of the allied squadrons the choice between three modes of fulfilling the intentions of their respective Courts, namely:

1st. The continuing, throughout the whole of the winter, a blockade, difficult, expensive, and perhaps useless, since a storm may disperse the squadrons, and afford to Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different points of the Morea and the islands.

2dly. The uniting the allied squadrons in Navarin itself, and securing by this permanent presence, the inaction of the Ottoman fleets; but which mode alone leads to no termination, since the Porte persists in not changing its system.

3dly. The proceeding to take a position with the squadrons in Navarin, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions which, entering into the spirit of the Treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself.

After having taken these three modes into consideration, we have unanimously agreed that this third mode may, without effusion of blood and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the squadrons, produce a determination leading to the desired object.

We have in consequence adopted it, and set it forth in the present protocol.—Oct. 18, 1827.

(Signed) E. CODRINGTON,

Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

LOUIS,

Count de HEIDEN, Rear-Admiral of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

H. DE RIGNY,

Rear-Admiral, commanding the squadron of His Most Christian Majesty.

No. II.

Extract of a letter from Captain Hamilton, of His Majesty's Ship Cambrian, to Vice-Admiral Sir

Edward Codrington, dated Kithira, the 18th October, 1827.

I have the honour of informing you, that I arrived here yesterday morning in company with the Russian frigate Constantine, the Captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the Gulf, we observed by the clouds of fire and smoke, that the work of devastation was still going on. The ships were anchored off the pass of Ancyro, and a joint letter from myself and the Russian Captain was despatched to the Turkish Commander, a copy of which I enclose; the Russian and English Officers, the bearers of it, were not allowed to proceed to head-quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. In the afternoon we, the two Captains, went on shore to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants driven from the plain is shocking! Women and children dying every moment of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass! I have promised to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains, where these unfortunate wretches have taken refuge.

It is supposed that if Ibrahim remained in Greece, more than a third of its inhabitants would die of absolute starvation.

No. III.

Statement made by the Secretary to the Capitana Bey in the Port of Navarin, Oct. 21, 1827.

3 Turkish line-of-battle ships:—1 Turkish admiral—84 guns, 150 men, 650 killed; 1 ditto, 84 guns, 880 men; 1 ditto, 76 guns, 850 men, 400 killed.

4 Egyptian double-banked frigates 64 guns each, from 450 to 500 men.

15 Turkish frigates—48 guns, from 450 to 500 men.

18 Turkish corvettes, 8 Egyptian ditto—from 18 to 24 guns, 200 men.

4 Turkish brigs, 8 Egyptian ditto—19 guns, from 180 to 150 men.

7 Egyptian fire-vessels.

40,000 Egyptian troops in the Morea, 4,000 of whom came with the above ships.

No. IV.—(Translation.)

As the squadrons of the Allied Powers did not enter Navarin with an hostile intention, but only to renew to the Commanders of the Turkish fleet propositions which were to the advantage of the Grand Seignior himself, it is not our intention to destroy what ships of the Ottoman navy may yet remain, now that so signal a vengeance has been taken, for the first cannon-shot which has been ventured to be fired on the allied flags.

We send therefore one of the Turkish Captains, fallen into our hands as a prisoner, to make known to Ibrahim Pacha, Mouhareem Bey, Tahir Pacha, and Capitana Bey, as well as to all the other Turkish Chiefs, that if one single musket or cannon-shot be again fired on a ship or boat of the Allied Powers, we shall immediately destroy all the remaining vessels, as well as the forts of Navarin, and that we shall consider such new act of hostility as a formal declaration of the Porte against the three Allied Powers, and of which the Grand Seignior and his Pachas must suffer the terrible consequences.

But if the Turkish Chiefs, acknowledging the aggression they have committed by commencing the firing, abstain from any act of hostility, we shall resume those terms of good understanding which they have themselves interrupted. In this case they will have the white flag hoisted on all

the forts before the end of this day. We demand a categorical answer without any evasions before sun-set.

Signed by the English, French, and Russian Admirals.

No. V.

His Britannic M. Ship Asia,
Navarin, 23d Oct. 1827.

Monsieur L'Amiral,

When your Excellency did me the honour of voluntarily placing yourself and the Russian squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge of your conduct in that situation by making me in a great measure responsible for it. I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships under your special direction, and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody and destructive engagement, will be one of the proudest events of my life.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. CODRINGTON.

To His Excellency Rear-Admiral
Count Heiden, &c.

N.B.—The answer of Rear-Admiral Count Heiden does not appear to have been received.

His Britannic M. Ship Asia,
Navarin, Oct. 23, 1827.

Monsieur L'Amiral,

When your Excellency did me the honour of voluntarily placing yourself and the French squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge in that situation, by making me in a great measure responsible for it. I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated

your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 26th, with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships under your special direction, and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody and destructive engagement will be one of the proudest events of my whole professional life. Although it was my wish to avoid entering into any particular detail, the general expression of the Captains of the British ships, who were near the Armide, calls upon me to say, that the conduct of Captain Hugon entitles him to the marked consideration of your Excellency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. CODRINGTON.
Vice-Admiral.

Son Excellence Monsieur le Contre-
Amiral, Chevalier de Rigny, &c.

No. VII.—(Translation.)

Syrene, at Navarin, Oct. 23, 1827.

SIR,—I consider your approbation, and the letter which you have addressed to me, as a testimony most honourable to myself and to the Officers under my orders; and I shall preserve the letter as a valuable record of your esteem, and I also hope of your friendship.

In the action of the 20th, you set us the example; we could not do better than follow it.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most faithful servant,

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY,
Rear-Admiral.

To his Excellency Vice-Admiral
Codrington.

No. VIII.—(Translation.)

Syrene, at Navarin, Oct. 23, 1827.

SIR,—I hasten to do myself the honour to inform your Excellency,

from a detailed report made by Captain Hugon, of the *Armide*, that the excellent manœuvre of Captain Davies, when the *Rose* came and resolutely cast her anchor within pistol-shot of two Turkish corvettes, relieved the *Armide* in a few minutes from her unfavourable position; and it is my duty, and at the same time a great pleasure to me, to assure your Excellency, that on this occasion Captain Davies did every thing that could be expected from a brave and experienced Officer.

Allow me also to take this opportunity of returning my thanks to Captain Fellowes, for the assistance which the *Syrene* received from the boats of the *Dartmouth*, when, with much skill and bravery, they attacked and turned off the fire-ships ready to come down upon us.

I am, with the highest consideration, your very faithful servant,

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY,
Rear-Admiral.

His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, commanding his Britannic Majesty's squadron.

A Return of Officers and Men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. &c. &c. in an action with the Turkish fleet, in Navarin Harbour, 20th October, 1827.

Asia.—Killed: Captain G. A. Bell, R. M.; William Smith (2), Master; P. Dumaresq, Supernumerary Mate; John Lewis (a), Boatswain; Peter Mitchell, Pilot; 8 seamen; 6 marines. Wounded severely: H. J. Codrington, Midshipman; W. V. Lee, Midshipman; R. H. Bunbury, Volunteer of 1st class; C. Wakeham, Supernumerary Clerk; 26 seamen; 2 marines. Wounded slightly: Hon. Lieut.-Col. Craddock, passenger; H. S. Dyer, Admiral's Secre-

tary; 16 seamen; 7 marines.—Total killed, 19; wounded, 57.

Albion.—Killed: Capt. C. J. Stevens, R. N.; E. R. Forster, Volunteer of 2d class; 7 seamen; 1 marine. Wounded severely: W. Lloyd, Mate; F. Gray, Midshipman; T. Addington, Boatswain; 16 seamen; 4 marines. Wounded slightly: Commander J. N. Campbell; Lieut. J. G. D'Urban; Rev. E. Winder, Chaplain; W. F. O'Kane, Assistant-Surgeon; J. Stewart Clerk; 20 seamen; 2 marines.—Total killed, 10; wounded, 50.

Genoa.—Killed: Captain Walter Bathurst; P. Brown, Midshipman; C. Russell, Midshipman; A. J. T. Rowe, Master's Assistant; 13 seamen. Wounded severely: Capt. T. Moore, R. M.; H. B. Gray, Midshipman; 7 seamen; 5 marines. Wounded slightly: Lieutenant H. R. Sturt; J. Chambers, Volunteer 2d class; 13 seamen; 4 marines.—Total killed, 26; wounded, 33.

Dartmouth.—Killed: Lieut. G. W. H. Fitzroy; B. Smyth, Midshipman; 3 seamen; 1 marine. Wounded severely: L. Harrison, Mate; 3 seamen; 1 marine. Wounded slightly: Lieut. S. Smyth; 1 seaman; 1 marine.—Total killed, 6; wounded, 8.

Glasgow.—Wounded, 2 seamen.

Talbot.—Killed: W. J. Goldfinch, Volunteer 1st class; and 5 seamen. Wounded severely: J. Dellamore, Acting Schoolmaster; J. Gay, Admiralty Clerk; 3 seamen. Wounded slightly: Lieut. R. S. Hay; A. Cotton, College Midshipman; 7 seamen; 3 marines.—Total killed, 6; wounded, 17.

Cambrian.—Killed: Lieut. Philip Sturgeon, R. M. Wounded severely: 1 marine.

Philomel.—Killed: 1 royal marine. Wounded severely: 3 seamen. Wounded slightly: 3 seamen; 1 marine.—Total killed, 1; wounded, 7.

Rose.—Killed: 3 seamen. Wounded severely: Lieutenant M. Lyons;

D. Curry, Midshipman; 6 seamen. Wounded slightly: — Williams, Midshipman; 6 seamen.—Total killed, 3; wounded, 15.

Brisk.—Killed: Henry Campling, Purser. Wounded severely: 1 seaman. Wounded slightly: J. Isatt, Surgeon; 1 seaman.—Total killed, 1; wounded, 3.

Musquito.—Killed, 2 seamen; and wounded severely, 4 seamen.

Total killed, 75—Wounded, 197.

No. X. —(Translation.)

A Return of the Number of Killed and Wounded on board his Most Christian Majesty's Ships at Navarin, the 20th October, 1827.

Officers—3 killed; 1 wounded severely, 2 slightly.

Syrene frigate — 21 killed; 26 wounded severely, 16 slightly.

Scipion, of the line—2 killed; 19 wounded severely, 17 slightly.

Trident, of the line—2 wounded severely, 5 slightly.

Breslaw, of the line—1 killed; 7 wounded severely, 7 slightly.

N. B. Captain La Bretonniere, of this ship, has been wounded.

Armide frigate—14 killed; 13 wounded severely, 1 slightly.

Alcyone brig—1 killed; 7 wounded severely, 2 slightly.

Daphne schooner—1 killed; 4 wounded severely, 4 slightly.

Total—43 killed; 79 wounded severely, 65 slightly.

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding the Squadron.

On board the *Syrene*, at Navarin,
Oct. 21, 1827.

BANKING SCHEMES.

IN another part of the Register, will be found the statement of a project for setting-up what is called a "NATIONAL BANK." This project is anonymous, and is doubtless thrown out in order to feel the pulse of the public. Here is my wrist, gentlemen; feel it. You understand it to say that I take your scheme, as a proof that you know not what the devil to be at; that you see the day approaching when you must put a stop to the one pound notes, and that you look forward to that day with a great deal more anxiety than you do to the day of judgment.

It is a strange thing that all these schemers seem to have this one thing in their eye; namely, to put a stop to the right to demand gold. This is always the great object of the whole of them; this is not to be done without another Bank Restriction; and another Bank Restriction is not to take place without the holding the grand feast of the gridiron by way of rejoicing at the approach of the destruction of the Borough-mongers. We have something plain and specific before us now; we have an act of Parliament

which provides that there shall be no more one pound notes issued, no more notes under five pounds after about sixteen months from this day. If that act be put into full force, it will bring every landlord's estate to the hammer unless he be himself a great tax-eater, or loan-jobber. If this act be not carried into full force there must be a Bank Restriction. There is no jostling out of the matter now; and that seems to be clearly understood by these schemers about a National Bank. It is high-priced wheat that the landlords want; but the gold will not remain in the country with high-priced wheat. The average of wheat now in these high-priced counties of England is only about 50s. and the markets are falling. In Ireland the average of wheat is only about 40s. And yet, even at this time, the exchanges are growing against us, and gold is actually leaving the country, and why? because three pounds seventeen and sevenpence halfpenny in gold, is worth more than thirteen pounds seventeen shillings and sevenpence halfpenny in paper. Therefore, the business ought to be to draw in the paper; to lessen the quantity of the paper; and that cannot be done for any considerable length

of time, without taking the last acre away from the Boroughmongers. So that here are Loan-monger on one side, and Borough-monger on the other side; and, according to present appearances, the Borough-Devil will at last go to the wall. Talk of a jubilee, indeed! that would be a jubilee for England, such as never was before witnessed at Rome, even upon the grandest occasions.

One thing must be very striking, I should think, to every man of sense; and that is, that none of these schemers ever seem to have turned their minds towards the means of doing *without the paper altogether*. It is acknowledged on all hands, that this paper system causes ruin enormous; that it causes fluctuation in prices; that it causes a violation of contracts; that it renders all pecuniary affairs quite uncertain; that it breaks up families by the thousand; that it produces panics; that it brings us within forty-eight hours of barter; that it takes a man's money or goods from him and gives him worthless rags in their stead. Many other evils might be ascribed to it, such as want of employment, increase of crime, inability to go to war, and numerous others; and yet no minister, no member of parlia-

ment, no schemer, no state doctor of any degree or description, ever proposes to get rid of the paper system. All those who issue paper money pretend that they have property equal in value to the amount that the paper money represents; and yet they pretend that without this paper money, there would be no *capital*, as they call it, wherewith to carry on business. This is a strange circumstance. The truth is, that this paper money is, as our present renowned Prime Minister called it, "worthless rags"; but it enables the issuers of it to get real money or goods in exchange for it; and it is they who are the chief talkers upon the subject; it never enters into their heads to propose its destruction. Its destruction, however, is enacted; for the five pound notes will not circulate long without the ones and the twos.

It is to get rid of this enactment that all the new schemes have a tendency, or, at least, for which they are intended; and for the hundredth time I say, that this act must go into full force, or that there must be another Bank-Restriction; and the schemers may go on scheming to the last moment, the arrival of which they

will not retard by one single swing of the pendulum.

I have thought it right to insert this new scheme at full length, in order that we may have it on record. There is the old veteran TIERNEY, with his 3000*l.* a year, at the head of the Mint. He was the real father of PEEL's Bill, though he palmed it upon that young and sublime statesman from Oxford. Not, however, without claiming the child as the fruit of his own prolific brains; a thing not uncommon in the physical world, for we frequently see men fasten their children upon others, to feed and to clothe, and at the same time, in order to do justice to their own powers, take care to let the world know that they are the sires. PEEL's Bill, that stupendous work of the "collective wisdom," is now re-enacted, and has again *to be carried* into full effect, and therefore PAPER TIERNEY will have his share in the providing for his own offspring. There is LORD PROSPERITY, who has had a share, and a great share, in the whole of the measures relating to this paper money, and particularly relating to PEEL's BILL. There is the MARQUIS of LANSDOWN, who was one of the Committee of the Lords that reported in fa-

your of Mr. Peel's Bill; and who said, at the time, that there was no difficulty in carrying it into effect.

As to LORD DUDLEY and WARD, I know not what he might have said upon the subject; but there is the whole Parliament that voted PEEL'S Bill unanimously, that have now re-enacted it with the same degree of unanimity, and that will now repeal it, I dare say, without at all perceiving that the repeal will imply any thing that ought to make them repeal the law, by which they banish us for life for uttering anything tending to bring them into contempt.

In the mean while, where is the fool; where is the fool, so very much the fool, as to leave his property, if he can avoid it, within the reach of such hands? No man is to be pitied who thus leaves his property; and one consolation is, that when men are ruined in this way, they deserve it. For my part, I laugh at the beggars that have been made beggars from such causes. It is their own baseness that has made them beggars; and let them take the reward of their baseness.

NATIONAL BANK.

1. To give a solid *provincial* currency to the country, of such an unquestionable nature as shall leave

no pretence for the interference of the Bank of England; to afford the country banks such just and reasonable assistance on emergencies, as is afforded by the Bank of England to the London bankers,—are the objects of the proposed establishment; firmly discouraging every species of *speculation, overtrading, and unnatural issues*; and guiding its operations solely by the legitimate wants of the country, and the prudence and solidity of the parties with whom it deals.

2. It is well known that, at the period of the panic in 1825, whilst some of the great capitalists had every possible assistance afforded them by the Bank of England, not merely for their own wants, *but such as enabled them to take advantage of the wants of others*, the very best bills and most unquestionable securities were rejected, coming from inferior parties (many of whom were thus involved in ruin), in consequence of the Bank having by its loans to Government, and its *injudicious advances on mortgage*, so far exceeded its ordinary issues, as to *endanger its own existence*. Facts to prove this might be multiplied without number.

3. Since this period, not less than two or three millions sterling, heretofore lodged in the hands of the private bankers, have been transferred to the coffers of the Bank of England, who *alone* have profited by the unjust and unfounded clamours raised against their opponents.

4. The loss of this floating capital to the bankers and to the public, who profited by it whilst in *their* hands, the establishment, by the Bank of England, of branch banks in the principal towns, and their avowed intention of paying the public dividends at these branches, leave no doubt of their *ultimate* intentions. The eyes of the banking interest are, at length, opened to the danger of their situation.

5. For the purpose, therefore, of protecting the mutual interests of the London and country bankers from

further encroachments, as well as to give a sound currency to the country, *founded on the present metallic standard*, it is proposed to establish a NATIONAL BANK; with a capital of five millions sterling, 10,000 shares of 500*l.* each, to be termed National Bank Stock; to be under the management of 24 directors—viz., nine London and nine country bankers, and six managing directors (to be nominated by the 18), whose *whole* time shall be devoted to the establishment.

The entire annual expense will not exceed 30,000*l.*

6. The proposed bank, *if generally supported by the banking interest*, will abstain from doing any description of business injurious to the interests of the existing town and country bankers; not purposing to receive deposits or dividends, but intending strictly to confine itself to the objects for which it is to be established.

7. As the whole of the issues will emanate from the *National Bank*, which will be responsible for them to the public, the failure of any individual bank will not attach the slightest discredit to the circulation in general. The security required of the country banker will be of a description *convenient to him to part with*, without unnecessarily cramping his concern, or lessening the protection due to the bank or the public.

8. In order to deprive the opponents of this measure of all pretext for misrepresenting the views of its supporters, it is explicitly declared, that the object is neither to cramp nor to increase the circulating medium, but simply to place it on a basis of such solidity and steadiness, as shall tend to check those violent fluctuations of prices and property, produced by alternate issues and contractions of the circulation, the most pernicious mode possible of tampering with the currency of the country. It is further proposed, that the amount of outstanding notes shall be published *monthly*.

9. The country banker must be aware that, in the attack now made upon him by the Bank of England, the public will naturally side with the strongest, and consequently prefer a note which they have been accustomed to consider *national*, to that of *any private bank*, however respectable. Is it not, therefore, imperative on him to place *his* notes on an equal, if not superior, footing? To effect this, even at the expense of a temporary sacrifice, would be preferable, if, by so doing, he preserved his business; but, by the proposed measure, *no sacrifice* at all need be made. It is fair to presume that a national bank of unlimited credit and power, to avail itself of all fair advantages arising from political and financial circumstances, will make some profit by its business; witness the example of the Scotch and Irish Banks. The present state of the Bank of Ireland at once sets the question at rest. The Bank was established in the year 1783, with a capital of only 600,000*l.*; it is now increased to *three millions*, after paying the original subscribers 12½ per cent. for their money, whilst it gives them at the present moment 1,250*l.* for every 437*l.* 10*s.* money actually subscribed. The annexed official document *proves* this fact.

10. Now, presuming that 500 country banks would each take only 10 shares, or 5,000*l.* stock, it would at once produce half the capital required; but it is so evidently their interest to keep *the whole* in their own hands, that it is not unlikely the whole *will* be taken. If, nevertheless, the whole should not be subscribed for within a stated period, the public (who have already made numerous applications for the stock) will be entitled to that benefit which is wished to be confined exclusively to the bankers: and in that case it might *materially alter the whole nature of the establishment*.

11. No one can reflect on the various means now afloat for the extension of the circulating medium,

without being convinced of the necessity of some limit being assigned to it; who can be astonished at the enormous amount of unemployed floating capital, when he considers that four steam-engines (for such they may be termed), are at work, for its still further extension, viz. —

1. The Bank of England;
2. The Joint Stock Banks;
3. The Country Bankers; and
4. The Branch Banks of the Bank of England.

Who can contemplate the probable effect of all this without shuddering? Is there not an absolute necessity for the immediate adoption of measures to check this dreadful evil? Is not the country yet aware of the important truth, that every attempt to convert property into a circulating medium, on an extended scale, as was endeavoured to be done during the panic, must produce a violent convulsion? — *Must, in fact, drive the Bank of England notes to a par with the French assignats.*

12. So deeply are the proposers of the present measure impressed with a sense of the great danger to be apprehended in the prosecution of any plan by which the currency of the country may be affected, and so fully are they convinced of the great prudence to be exercised in its execution, that they conceive *no notes of the intended National Bank ought to be issued; but in lieu of others actually withdrawn from circulation.*

13. However disposed they may feel to do every justice to the private and personal characters of the 24 gentlemen composing the Bank of England direction, who can forbear being struck with the strange anomaly that, out of their whole number, *not one* has been educated to the banking business? One-third are junior partners in commercial houses, another portion are almost superannuated, and the remainder, not distinguished for a knowledge of the common principles of political eco-

nomy; and yet *these* are the men taking upon themselves to regulate the financial system of the British Empire. Ought the public, then, to feel astonished at the panic created in 1825? Or, that during that eventful period, when it was on the eve (as acknowledged by one of the Ministers,) of being reduced to a mere state of barter, the inexperience of such men should have led them to refuse the best paper and discount the worst? — to encourage and support the overgrown speculator, and refuse aid to the prudent and industrious, who were ruined for no crime of their own, but purely because the *rules, regulations, and incapacity* of the Bank Directors forbade their interference! Surely it is high time some counteracting power should be raised to save us from the consequences of a similar catastrophe.

14. To prevent its recurrence is the object of the proposed establishment. The public are driven to its adoption by a regard for their own security, and to protect themselves against the fatal consequences of the increasing mass of Bank of England issues, which renders no distinction perceptible between the man of property, and the man without property; the capital of the former being rendered, by such measures, nearly unavailable for purposes of income.

15. One of the most important and striking features in the proposed undertaking is, the opportunity now afforded of effecting "*An entire union of the London and Country Bankers in one common interest,*" to counteract the unjust and tyrannical monopoly of the Bank of England: whilst it will furnish to the country banker using the national notes, a currency *much cheaper than his own* (probably costing him not more than 1½ per cent., including stamps, paper, and printing), with these decided advantages, "that he will be under no necessity of keeping a supply of ready cash to meet his notes either in town or country."

That he will be exempt from the possibility of all runs to affect his *ledgments* (the certain consequence of a run upon his notes), and finally, be secure from all the *forgeries* incident to his present circulation. His business may thus become to him a source of pleasure as well as profit.

16. Should this plan, however, not meet the approbation of the country bankers, *another* is prepared on the principle of *retaining the circulation as it now stands*, and merely substituting the national for the Bank of England notes in the drawers of the country bankers. As the principal merit of this plan consists in the gratification it may afford the country banker, of still continuing the power of making his own notes, without remedying the supposed defect in the circulation, by controlling his issues, or affording the public that security they have a right to expect, would it be wise to oppose the prejudices of the people, the Government, and the press, when, by the adoption of the measure now proposed, all the points so ardently desired by the nation can be accomplished? Would it not be liable to the interpretation, that the bankers were looking solely to their own interest?

1. One million sterling will be lodged at the place of establishment (out of the five millions subscribed), to be increased as the Court of Directors may deem necessary.

2. The amount of circulation apportioned to each country banker will be determined by the Court of Directors, who will endeavour to regulate it as much as possible by his present issues, contracting or expanding it according to the legitimate wants and solidity of the party.

3. The national notes will be made payable only at the place of issue, but they *may* and *will* be paid by any banker in London favouring the establishment, *amongst whom* they

will, probably, pass current like the notes of the Bank of England.

4. *Method of Exchanging the Circulation.*—Upon a credit being lodged in London by a country banker on account of the National Bank, the outstanding notes of such country banker will be paid (to the amount of such credit) either at the establishment or London; or exchanged for national notes, as may be desired.

5. During this operation of the exchange, credit will be given to each country bank, to the full amount of National Bank stock it may hold; beyond this, remittances must be made to the establishment, or the London agents, to ensure a further supply.

SUMMARY.

Now there are four parties whose interests will be increased by the proposed undertaking, viz.—

1. The Country Banker,
2. The London Banker,
3. The Public, and
4. The Government.

I. THE COUNTRY BANKER, who will be under no necessity of keeping funds in his drawer, or in the hands of his London bankers.

1. He will be free from the loss occasioned by forgeries, which sometimes compel him to call in the *whole* of his circulation.

2. He will no longer be liable to the formidable rivalry of Joint Stock Banks.

3. Nor will the Bank of England have the slightest plea for the continuance of its branch banks.

4. He will save the commission on his notes paid in London, as well as his annual licence.

5. He will participate in the profit of the *whole* amount he circulates,

no advantage having *hitherto* accrued to him from his use of Bank of England notes.

6. He will be furnished with the *same amount* of issues he now has and on the same description of securities that he has himself advanced upon, at half per cent. *less* on the *amount of his circulation* than he now pays.

7. He will be enabled to get his bills discounted at the market rate of interest by the National Bank, which will afford him, on emergencies, every needful protection.

8. He will be free from runs and alarms, which, it is well known, *commence* with his notes, and end with his *deposits*.

II. The LONDON BANKER.

1. A most important source of profit will certainly accrue to the London banker using the National Bank notes (*if a proprietor of its stock*), aware, as he must be, that he is a silent participator of the profit derived from every note in his possession.

2. He will be freed from the trouble and expense of paying the notes of the country banker, for which the trifling commission he receives is no compensation.

3. Above all, he will save his country connexions, so valuable to him, from being destroyed by the monopoly of the Bank of England, on whom he will no longer be dependent.

III. The PUBLIC will have a sound and healthy circulating medium, free from every species of tampering, by the publicity given to the issues of the National Bank, as well as from the high character of the Directors; the poor will not be subject to loss by the failures so incident to the country circulation; and the rich will be free from those ruinous fluctuations in property to which they have been so long subject; whilst

the man of limited income will be enabled, from the general steadiness of prices, to apportion his expenses accordingly.

IV. The GOVERNMENT will at length have the satisfaction of setting the currency question at rest, which the further extension of Joint Stock Banks would render more difficult and dangerous than ever, from their unlimited powers of issue, whilst it would share with the people all the advantages to be derived from the rivalry of two powerful establishments.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 9.

1783 Bank of Ireland established with a capital of . . . £600,000

1791 Additional capital . . . 400,000

Raised at par from the proprietors, in proportion to their original stock.

1797 Ditto . . . 500,000 at 75 per cent
1808 Ditto . . . 1,000,000 at 125 ditto.

2,500,000

1821 Ditto . . . 500,000 as a bonus.

£3,000,000

Viz. Stock.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1782 Paid . .	100	0	0	for	100	0	0
1791 Ditto . .	66	13	4	—	66	13	4
1797 Ditto . .	62	10	0	—	83	6	8
1808 Ditto . .	208	6	8	—	166	13	4
1821 Bonus . .	0	0	0	—	83	6	8
	£437	10	0		£500	0	0

Present value 500l. Bank

Stock at 250 1,250 0 0
Deduct payments 437 10 0

Leaves a profit to every original subscriber of 100l. of £812 10 0

Besides having received an interest of 12½ per cent. on the money paid for many years as dividend—say 50l. per annum.

OWEN OF LANARK.

A CORRESPONDENT towards whom I ought to feel, and I do feel, great respect, has besought me to retract a passage in a late Register where I called this Mr. OWEN the "*Beastly Owen*"; for he says that Mr. Owen is a very worthy man, and that he by no means merits such an appellation. I do not know Mr. OWEN personally; I have never had the patience to read any of Mr. OWEN's pamphlets or books, and know nothing of his curious schemes, but what I have occasionally read in the newspapers. His writings, like those of all the surplus population mongers, and all the emigration mongers, are mischievous, are inhuman in their tendency, because they tend to cause it to be believed, that the miseries of the people arise out of *their own indiscretions, and not out of the acts of the government*. Therefore, I dislike all the writings and schemes of Mr. OWEN. But, I never called Mr. OWEN the "*beastly OWEN*," except conditionally. If the gentleman who writes to me on this subject, will read CARLILE's infamous book; he will there find it distinctly asserted, that, it having been wished to give *real practical*

effect to PARSON MALTHUS's principles, Mr. Owen of Lanark went to *Paris for the express purpose of obtaining the details of the manner of giving such effect!* That he there did obtain such details; and, it is fairly to be inferred from what is asserted, that he had ocular demonstration of the thing! This thing is, without exception, the most odiously beastly that ever soiled the lips or the paper of mortal man. The man, or rather the being, that could go abroad for such a purpose, and that could bring home and communicate such details to his countrymen, must be worse than a beast, and is worthy of no name, but that of monster. This book of CARLILE, has been published ever since the spring of 1826. I have never heard that Mr. OWEN either prosecuted the filthy and nasty wretch who thus promulgated his name, or even took the pains to deny that the act ascribed to him in that book was true. The public, and I amongst the rest, have a fair right to presume, that the charge is true, or that Mr. OWEN has no objection to the imputation. Even his friend, in writing to me, says not a word about the matter of charge; says not a word about the publication of CARLILE; though,

disconnected with that book, I never uttered a word in disparagement of Mr. Owen. What I said, in disapprobation of Mr. OWEN, was on the supposition; or rather on the condition, that that which CARLILE's book contained respecting Mr. OWEN was true. I then wished that it might prove to be false; and that that falsehood might be made to appear by Mr. OWEN and his friends, in aid of my exertions to crush the monster CARLILE, and the unnatural beasts who were subscribing their money to uphold him in the prosecution of their most infernal projects, the equal of which, I defy the annals of indecency and beastliness to equal. Neither Mr. OWEN nor his friends appearing, what was

I to think? But if those friends, or Mr. OWEN himself, will even now distinctly deny the filthy and beastly imputations of CARLILE, I shall be very glad to perform the office of conveying such denial to the world.

APPLE TREES.

I HAVE not left myself room this week to give the List of Fruit Trees, together with their description and their prices. I have received some fine yellow beans, too, and several other things. "*Pig's meat*," as DOCTOR BLACK called the "Reformation," may be served up now and then; but must give way when matters of high public interest press forward.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Nov. 2.

Per Quarter.			
s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat .. 52	1	Rye 35	7
Barley .. 30	9	Beans ... 42	2
Oats 22	2	Pease ... 45	10

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended Nov. 2.

Qrs.		Qrs.	
Wheat .. 41,665		Rye 356	
Barley .. 33,552		Beans . . . 3,086	
Oats ... 26,292		Pease ... 2,635	

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks ended Nov. 2, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Per Quarter.			
	s.	d.	
Wheat	53	0	
Barley	30	9	
Oats	22	10	
Rye	33	0	
Beans	42	6	
Pease	46	6	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Tuesday, Nov. 6.—Imperial Qr.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.. 3,235	9,282	14	7	Average, 57	4
Barley.. 4,805	8,284	18	4	.....	34 5
Oats.. 13,313	15,243	7	11	.....	22 10
Rye.... 2	3	10	0	.....	35 0
Beans.. 1,193	2,563	19	4	.....	42 11
Pease.. 1,267	3,089	6	0	.....	48 0

Friday, Nov. 9.—The supply of Irish Oats is again very large; and of Flour, from our own coast, the quantity is fair; there is little Grain of other kinds in this week. The Wheat trade has no alteration from Monday. Barley is dull in sale at last quotations. Beans still appear to look upwards. Pease are unva-

ried. Good Oats, that have not been kiln-dried, support the prices of Monday; but to make sales of Irish Oats, less terms must be submitted to. In Flour no variation.

Monday, Nov. 12.—Towards the close of last week our supplies increased materially, so as to constitute a good report of Wheat, Barley, and Flour. Of English and Foreign Oats the quantities were small, but of Irish Oats the arrival amounted to nearly 50,000 quarters, being the largest quantity that ever came into London from Ireland in one week. This morning, our fresh supplies of every description of Grain are rather inconsiderable. Fine dry samples of Wheat are scarce and rather dearer, but other kinds still remain dull at last quotations.

Barley, unless superfine, sells very heavily, and hardly supports last week's prices. Old Beans have nearly disappeared from the market; and New being rather scarce, have further advanced 1s. per quarter. Boiling Pease remain as last quoted, with a free sale. Grey Pease are unaltered. English and Foreign Oats, though dull in disposal, are not quoted any lower, but Irish Oats are 1s. per quarter lower, and if out of condition a greater reduction is complied with. There is no alteration in the Flour trade.

Monday, Nov. 12.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 24,583 firkins of Butter, and 2,916 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 3,171 casks of Butter. The Butter market continues steady. Prices nearly as before. The new Bacon arrived meets a brisk demand.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4 lb. Loaf is stated at 9d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Nov. 5 to Nov. 10, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	5,476	Tares	2
Barley ..	3,736	Linseed ..	3,594
Malt	2,768	Rapeseed ..	50
Oats	51,413	Brank ..	—
Beans	831	Mustard ..	50
Flour	7,912	Flax	—
Rye	—	Hemp ...	45
Pease	1,257	Seeds ...	302
Foreign.—Wheat, 270; Oats, 1,312; and Beans, 60 quarters.			

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Nov. 12.—We have this morning considerable inquiry after Hops of any colour and quality, at an advance of about 2s. per cwt upon our last week's currency. Duty still called 140,000*l.*, the forthcoming of which is anxiously wished for.

Another Account.

Nov. 12.—Our market remains steady without alteration from last week's currency. The amount of Duty is expected to be known in a week or ten days, which may influence future prices.

Maidstone, Nov. 8.—Our Hop market remains in the same dull state as last week.

Worcester, Nov. 7.—On Saturday, 530 pockets were weighed; the sale was dull at a reduction of 3s. or 4s. per cwt. The supply was larger than the demand.

COAL MARKET, Nov. 9.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
145½.	45½.	32s. 0d. 43s. 3d.

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Nov. 12.—There was not much life in the trade on Friday for either Beef or Mutton; and only choice things supported the prices of this day se'nnight. Had the number of Beasts to-day been not so great, the quotations would have been about those of the 29th ult. Prime Beef may be a shade dearer than last Monday, and that of second quality is more inquired after. The best Mutton is more free in demand, at an advance of 2*d.* a stone from last week, the best Lincolns reaching 4s. 6*d.*, and Downs 4s. 8*d.*

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to	4 8
Mutton ...	3	10	—	4 8
Veal	5	0	—	6 0
Pork	5	4	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts . .	2,840	Sheep ..	22,660
Calves ...	131	Pigs ...	140

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	8	to	3 8
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 10
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	2	to	4 2
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	6 0
Pork	4	4	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	5	to	4	0
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats	1	10	—	1	15
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.					

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	4	0
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	10	—	1	15
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....80s. to 100s.

Straw...30s. to 34s.

Clover. 100s. to 120s.

St. James's.—Hay.... 78s. to 105s.

Straw .. 28s. to 35s.

Clover..100s. to 110s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....70s. to 100s.

Straw...30s. to 36s.

Clover 90s. to 120s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of
England and Wales, for the Week ended Nov. 2, 1827.

	<i>Wheat.</i>		<i>Barley.</i>		<i>Oats.</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London*	55	10	32	9	23	6
Essex	55	2	30	0	25	3
Kent	55	7	33	5	24	6
Sussex.....	55	6	32	10	22	4
Suffolk	53	10	31	0	26	6
Cambridgeshire.....	45	2	27	8	17	9
Norfolk	53	0	30	4	20	0
Lincolnshire	48	2	29	9	17	2
Yorkshire	48	0	30	0	19	1
Durham	50	4	36	6	25	4
Northumberland	50	0	30	0	25	3
Cumberland	58	0	31	9	24	3
Westmoreland	56	7	30	0	23	3
Lancashire	49	2	35	3	20	8
Cheshire	51	0	35	0	21	9
Gloucestershire.....	54	10	30	1	29	6
Somersetshire	55	6	29	6	22	2
Monmouthshire.....	53	6	30	9	0	0
Devonshire.....	53	6	28	1	20	0
Cornwall.....	56	2	26	8	20	8
Dorsetshire	57	6	29	3	24	4
Hampshire	55	6	29	10	22	5
North Wales	54	11	35	1	23	4
South Wales	51	2	32	5	16	11

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.—The market, this day, opened with a good demand for New Irish Wheat, of which there was a good show of samples. The best runs obtained an advance of 2d. to 3d. on last week's quotations, and the business done was rather considerable. For Oats the demand was also good, but as the supply was large, no advance on previous prices was realized. Barley was in short supply, and rather dearer. Beans fully maintained their value; indeed Foreign Beans are now become very scarce, and have latterly brought more money. Sack Flour was in steady demand, and may be quoted 1s. higher. There was some inquiry for Indian Corn, and in the few sales which occurred a small advance was got. Sweet Flour, in bond, is applied for, and prices remain nominally the same.

Nov. 10.—There was scarcely a sale of any kind of Grain at to-day's market, and in the few transactions which occurred, the prices of Tuesday were barely supported.

Horncastle, Nov. 10.—We had a fair supply of all sorts of Grain at our market this day. Prices nearly the same as last week.—Wheat, 45s. to 50s.; Barley, 26s. to 32s.; Oats, 18s. to 22s.; Pease, 40s. to 42s.; Beans, 40s. to 42s.; and Rye, from 28s. to 30s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Nov. 10.—To-day we had a large supply of Barley, but not much of any other Grain. Wheat the same as last week, say from 54s. to 62s. per quarter for fine Whites. Pease the same. Beans rather dearer than last week. The finest Barley sold nearly the same as last week, but the general runs were about 1s. per quarter lower. Prices from 26s. to 33s. per quarter.

Manchester, Nov. 10.—During the week, and at our market to-day, no material alteration has taken place. The holders of Grain were demanding a small advance, which was not complied with by the purchasers, and the prices may be quoted the same as on this day se'nnight.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 10.—We had to-day a large supply of Wheat from the farmers, as well as some arrivals coastwise, and the condition still being soft, the sale was very dull at 1s. per quarter decline upon all descriptions, except the best dry new, which, with old Wheat, sold slowly at about last week's prices. The arrival of Norfolk Barley has been small this week, and it has been readily taken off at 37s. per quarter for the best yellow Barley. Fine Malt in demand. We have few fresh arrivals of Foreign Oats this week, and the farmers' supply is much out of condition; holders are in consequence asking full 1s. per quarter above last week's prices.

Norwich, Nov. 10.—We had a large supply of both Wheat and Barley, and the demand good.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 57s.; White to 60s.; Barley, 26s. to 31s.; ditto, superfine, to 33s.; Oats, 22s. to 27s.; Beans, 39s. to 41s.; Pease, 40s. to 43s.; Boilers, to 48s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 43s. per sack.

Reading, Nov. 10.—We had a better supply of Wheat this day, which was heavy in disposal. Prime samples maintained their value, but inferior must be stated 1s. cheaper. The highest price of old Wheat was 68s. but the general run sold at about 60s. per quarter. We note it—Old, 58s. to 68s.; New, 50s. to 66s. per quarter, by the imperial measure. There was a very large supply of Barley, the best qualities brought last week's prices, two or three lots realizing 36s.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Bristol, Nov. 8.—Beef, from 6d. to 6½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5d. to 6d. per lb., sinking offal.

Horncastle, Nov. 10.—Beef, 6s. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Manchester Smithfield Market, Nov. 7.—The supply of Sheep to this day's market was large, consisting principally of the last week's supply that was taken away unsold. The show of Cattle was good as to quality and condition, and the finest descriptions met a very heavy sale. The prices of Mutton, Beef, Veal, and Pork, have declined full ½d. per lb. since this day se'nnight.—Beef, 3½d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 4d. to 5½d.; Veal, 5½d. to 6½d.; Pork, 4d. to 5d.; Lamb, 5d. to 6d. per lb., sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Nov. 10.—The supply of fat Cattle to this day's market was small: prices, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal: that of Store Stock was exceedingly large; Scots sold from 4s. to 5s. 6d. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 9d.; Cows and Calves, but few good ones here for sale; Homebreds, of one and two years old, selling freely. We had a moderate supply of Sheep and Lambs, only 1,265; Shearlings, 20s. to 28s., fat ones to 39s.; Lambs, 13s. to 20s. each. Pigs 765, and the sale more brisk; fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 6½d. to 8½d.; Mutton and Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8½d. per pound.

Birmingham Smithfield Market, Nov. 8.—A moderate supply at to-day's market.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; fat Pigs, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per score.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 64.—No. 9.] LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1827. [Price 6d.



“ They have now compassed us in our steps.”

PSALMS.

TO THE READERS OF THE REGISTER.

LETTER FROM HIS MAJESTY TO MR. COBBETT.

Barn-Elm Farm, Surrey, 22d Nov. 1827.

MY FRIENDS,

At the above title, descriptive of the subject of this Register, you will rub your eyes, and read and read again. A great many of you indeed will think, that, as the gold is now again leaving the country, and as, to speak in the dialect of the Somerset farmers, “ *Zummut* must now be done, by

G—”; many of you will think that, in such a state of things, his Majesty, recollecting, doubtless my predictions, addressed to the veteran Master of the Mint, even before Peel’s Bill was passed, and also recollecting, without doubt, all my predictions previous to “ *late panic*,” which I described nearly two years before it happened, with as much accuracy

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS’ HALL.]

and force as I could have done after it had happened; bearing in mind also my petition, now on the table of the House of Commons, stating, "that I know as well as I know that fire burns," that the *present law* cannot be carried into full force, without producing a dreadful convulsion in the country: many of you will think, that HIS MAJESTY, doubtless, remembering all these things, has now written to me to quit my farm, and to come and point out the way in which the country is to be rescued from the terrible mass of evil with which it is menaced.

To tell you the truth, when I first opened the letter, saw "George the Fourth" at the head of it, and, running my eye hastily over, saw the words "WE COMMAND you," I was almost ready to fold it up again at once, and actually began to look down at my dress, and to say to myself, "By heaven, I must get rid of these nailed shoes and leather leggings;" and I began to think where my *court dress*

was, in which I gave BURDETT his drubbing at the Crown and Anchor: for, I really did not know whether it was at Fleet-Street, at Kensington, or bundled into a great oak chest, that I have over at my gardens in this place. Thoughts, you know, are very rapid: all these passed through my head in half a moment; but I was soon relieved of all anxiety about the *court dress*, by reading the letter, which struck me at first as being in an odd sort of form, being precisely a foot long, and precisely two inches and a half wide. However, I thought that this might be the royal fashion, from which thought I was soon induced to depart, by reading on this curiously formed piece of paper the following words: "GEORGE THE FOURTH by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith. To WILLIAM COBBETT, greeting, We command and strictly enjoin you that (all excuses apart) you ap-

" appear before the Barons of our
 " Exchequer at Westminster, on
 " the twenty-eighth day of No-
 " vember instant, to answer us
 " concerning certain articles then
 " and there on our behalf to be
 " objected against you. And this
 " in no wise omit, under the pe-
 " nalty of one hundred pounds,
 " which we shall cause to be le-
 " vied to our use upon your
 " goods and chattels, lands and
 " tenements, if you neglect this
 " our present command. Witness
 " Sir William Alexander, Knt.,
 " at Westminster, the tenth day
 " of November, in the eighth year
 " of our reign. By the Barons.

" VINCENT.

(Indorsed)

" At the suit of His Majesty's

" ATTORNEY GENERAL,

" By Information.

" GODFREY SYKES,

" Solicitor of Stamps."

One mistake that I made was
 truly laughable: down at the left-
 hand corner, on the piece of paper
 on which the letter was written,
 there was a little square, the

outer lines of which were each
 half an inch long. Within that
 square was another, the sides of
 which ran parallel with those of
 the larger square. Within this
 interior square, were five bars
 going up and down, crossed by
 four other bars, the five bars be-
 ing pointed at their lower end,
 and there being a species of
 chain, or ligature of some sort,
 going from the upper corners of
 this mass of bar work. What the
 Devil should I take this for at
 first but a gridiron; and a thought
 glanced across my mind, that His
 Majesty had sent it to me as my
 coat of arms, which for the future
 I was to bear; but the word
 "EXCHEQUER," which was
 so conspicuous in the body of the
 letter, brought me to my sober
 senses, and quickly dissipated all
 the vain notions about offices,
 titles, and coats of arms, leaving
 me with nothing but the most
 inconvenient command imposed
 upon me to appear before the
 BARONS of the EXCHEQUER on
 THURSDAY next, which, if alive, I

must do, and which I shall do, to a certainty, if I be alive and not bedridden. And, here, as applicable to every man's case, what a hardship is it for a man to be compelled to quit his affairs, if it were even for one day (and if he live at a distance from London it must be for many days); to be compelled thus peremptorily to come, not to answer any offence that he may have committed; but merely to learn whether there be even an alleged offence at all. All that I can learn on Thursday next will be, what this alleged offence is; and yet if I do not go into the Court on Thursday next, and there present myself or cause myself to be announced to the Barons of the Exchequer, any thing and every thing belonging to me is liable to have a hand laid on it the next day.

But, though I can *only* guess, I can guess what is the cause of this process; and that cause is a matter of great interest to me and to my readers; for, as will be seen in the sequel, the Register

must become altogether a stamped paper as soon as I can make arrangements for that purpose, which cannot be, however, before the end of the present year. I am quite convinced in my own mind, that, as the law now stands, I have done nothing contrary to that law; but judges and juries may be of a different opinion; and the danger would, as the reader will presently see, be too constant and too great for any man to lead a quiet life under; and I am wonderfully disposed to lead that sort of life.

My readers should understand, as indeed most of them do, that there exists an Act of Parliament made almost expressly for regulating the terms, the manner of carrying on this Register, and for describing its contents. It does describe the contents to be, or that they may be of a political character; and upon the conditions that it be sold for sixpence, be published once a week, and no oftener, that it contain two and a quarter sheets of paper; that is to say, upon

a condition - at once costly to the poor man that purchases, and the most troublesome possible, and least profitable possible to the proprietor, it may be published *without a stamp*. This act is one of six acts, for the repeal of which Mr. HUME moved last Session, in which he was not supported by BURDETT and HOBHOUSE, and in which he was directly opposed by SIR BOBBY of the Borough of wise men and great patriots. It has been so difficult to obtain this unstamped Register, in some parts of the country, and I had so many applications to return to the stamp, that I was disposed to do it, but had always a great reluctance to augment the price, which must naturally tend to keep the Register out of the hands of the working classes. At last I published a part with the stamp, and a part without the stamp, and have done that for about six years past. In this manner the Register has gone on ever since the year 1817, part of the time "twopenny

trash," and for the last seven years under the Act which has compelled me to sell it for sixpence. During all this time, until last winter, I have never had a word of objection made to me, from any quarter, with regard to the nature of the contents of the Register. I have constantly paid the stamp duty on the stamped Registers; I have constantly paid the duty on the advertisements in the unstamped Registers; and had never had, until last winter, the slightest suspicion that the Register, as to its contents, contained any transgression of the stamp laws.

Last winter, the Solicitor to the Board of Stamps communicated to me, in a very civil manner, I must allow, a decision of the Board, with respect to certain representations made to it, as to the contents of the Register. He observed, that they had decided, that certain articles in the Register violated the stamp laws; and they required that I should desist from publishing such articles in future.

I wrote a letter to the solicitor, the Commissioners of Stamps now expressive of my desire to avoid interpreting it to be. giving any offence, by violation of the law in any respect whatever, and expressing, for his notification, the gratitude which I really felt for that friendly mode of proceeding; but requesting, at the same time, to be furnished with a description of the articles, which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, it was a breach of the law to publish without a stamp. The Commissioners acknowledged that this request of mine was reasonable; and furnished me, through their solicitor, with a description, and with instances.

To make the matter quite clear, the best way is to insert the three letters; and afterwards, to lay before my readers a statement of the difficulties in which I must be involved by this new regulation; and they will soon be convinced of the utter impossibility of carrying on any work, containing matters relating to politics and public events, without transgressing the law, if the law be what

Stamp Office, Somerset House,
12th January, 1827.

SIR,—It having been suggested to the Commissioners of this Board that your Weekly Registers contain articles of public news, which make them liable to the payment of the duties upon newspapers, they have examined several of the numbers of the Register, and being of opinion that the suggestion is well founded, they have directed me to inform you, that if articles of “public news, intelligence, or occurrences” shall continue to be inserted in unstamped numbers, it will be my duty to enforce the payment of the penalties to which the publication of such numbers will make you liable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GODFREY SYKES,

Solicitor of Stamps.

To Wm. Cobbett, Esq.

Kensington, 23d Jan. 1827.

SIR,—From a circumstance, not material enough to trouble you with the particulars of, your very obliging letter of the 12th instant, has remained thus long unanswered. I beg leave, Sir, through you, to assure the Commissioners of the Board of Stamps, that there is no publisher in the whole kingdom who has a stronger desire than I have to avoid

a violation of the stamp-laws. With this desire in my mind, and with a sense of gratitude, rather than of discontent, excited by the contents of your letter, I beg leave to request of you to inform me, of *what descriptions* are the articles alluded to, and to request you to be so good as to point out some one or more of the *instances*, in which the contents of the Registers have infringed on the law.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

To Godfrey Sykes, Esq.,
Solicitor of Stamps,
Somerset House.

Stamp Office,
25th January, 1827.

SIR,—I have submitted your letter of the 23d instant to the Commissioners, and I have the pleasure to agree with them in acknowledging the reasonableness of your request.

The articles which have been stated to the Commissioners as containing "public news, intelligence, or occurrences," are in the Register of Sept. 9, 1826, p. 674.—Dorsetshire fair.

Oct. 17, p. 102.—Meeting in Hants.
28, p. 290.—London Common Hall.

Nov. 4, p. 368.—Extract from Old Times.

Dec. 23, p. 811.—King of France's Speech.

p. 814.—Capitulation of Braganza.

30, p. 20.—Report of a debate.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

GODFREY SYKES.

To Wm. Cobbett, Esq.

Now, in the first place, this came at the end of six years, during which time, such articles had been constantly published in the unstamped Register, a copy of each of which was as constantly taken to the Stamp-Office, for the purpose of their charging the advertisement duty, which advertisement duty was as constantly paid. The same had taken place with regard to every other publication of a similar description; and, if articles of every one of the descriptions mentioned in this last letter from the Stamp Office; if articles relating to affairs of other countries; if a report of what passes in the Common Hall; if an extract from the Old Times; or,

indeed, if any articles of this sort, especially of a "Report of a Debate"; if none of these be to be admitted into a political pamphlet periodically published, then it can contain no political information at all. The Debates are reported in numerous publications which pay no Stamp Duty. There are scarcely any one of these articles which have not; particularly, "Dorsetshire Fair," "Meeting in Hants," "London Common Hall," "King of France's Speech," and "Capitulation of Braganza," which have not been published in Magazines and in many other periodical works that have no stamp.

Nevertheless, being very unwilling to have a contest with the Stamp Office, with whom I have lived in such harmony, and through whom so many thousands of pounds had gone from me to the Government, and, to say the truth, had always behaved very civilly to me, I endeavoured, and have constantly endeavoured, to avoid trespassing upon these new regulations; and I really do not know

in what respect I have done it now. One thing I know, however; and that is, that it is by no means safe for me to publish without a stamp, under these new interpretations of the law. I am compelled to believe that the interpretation is wholly new; for if it were the obvious interpretation, if the board always regarded this as the law, how came they to suffer so many of us to violate the law without interruption for so many years?

However, it is useless to talk at present any more about the matter. When I have been to the Court, and find out what it is that I have done, I shall know what I have to do with regard to the stamp. I verily believe, that the Stamp Office never had so little trouble with any of its numerous customers, as it has had with me: I never have been a defaulter in a single penny: I never have had trust from the office for an hour, while others (without any blame to any body) have had trust to a great amount:

I never have chosen the office out of the tax of a single advertisement; and, in short, if all their customers had been like me, an old woman to light the fire, a boy to open the door, and a stout fellow to receive the money, would have been enough. I cannot make the arrangements necessary to all alterations necessary in the manner of publication, before the first of January, which will end the *twenty-sixth* year of the age of the Register, or, in other words, the twenty-sixth year of my reign over all the political writers in England, and, I believe, in the world. I should like to start fair in the next year, which will be, if I am not much mistaken, a year of greater importance than any that this country has had to pass through for this last hundred years; but nothing can I do, if my articles are not to contain that which may be called "*public news, intelligence, or occurrences.*" Take, for instance, my account of my own transactions relative to the one-

horse carts on the Kensington Road; relative to my transactions in Kent before the Magistrates on complaints against the toll-collectors of that county: and, more recently, my account of the way in which I checked the extortions of the toll-collectors on the Surrey side of the Thames. If these accounts be called, "*public news, intelligence, or occurrences,*" then it is clear that the act of 1819, regulating the price and size of political pamphlets, was a perfectly nonsensical thing, seeing that the old act, which had been in existence for between twenty and thirty years, was quite sufficient to stifle all such pamphlets at once. Neither of the acts ever contemplated any such thing. They meant to prevent newspapers from being published without a stamp: never were they intended to prevent the insertion of articles as the subject of commentary; and in no other way do I ever insert articles of any sort, that can possibly be called "*news or intelligence.*" But, what is

there; what book or pamphlet is there, that could be free from pains and penalties, if it have no stamp? For, what is there that is not a "*public occurrence*." Every thing that is known is a public occurrence. A report of what passes at any society; at any play-house; at any dinner; this contains or expresses a public occurrence. There are reports of debates, reports from the play houses, reports of what passes in the courts of law; all published without a stamp. But, the short and long of the matter is, every thing that happens and is talked of is of public occurrence; and unless a periodical publication is to contain matter relating to public occurrences, it is better to enact at once that there should be no periodical work published without a stamp.

The truth is, when the newspaper stamp act was passed, the Parliament was at a loss for words to describe, with precision, what a newspaper was, or was to be; and at last they fell upon the definition, that it was a paper that

contained "*public news, intelligence, or occurrences*." Their aim was to prevent newspapers, real newspapers, from being published without a stamp. For this purpose the act was effectual, without ever attempting to prevent public news, intelligence, or occurrences, from making part of the contents of periodical pamphlets.

The Commissioners of Stamps have now interpreted the law as having this sweeping extent. It will now come to issue before the Court of Exchequer; but, as the day of that issue may be very distant, and as I have not leisure to attend to distinctions so very nice; and as *public occurrences*, such as "*late panics*," "*new national banks*," and other strange *public occurrences* will arise; as I shall have speeches to report; and here let me stop to observe, that, publishing even an account of my own speeches, is, according to this new interpretation, a violation of the law: as I shall have to write upon these matters, and to make

statements relative to that which will occur, I must have the stamp, or I must be silent.

The inquiries and discussions of the MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, and of the rest of the West of England *Agricultural Society*, who received proofs of the durability of the Locust wood, and who mentioned my name with great praise upon the occasion: did not these constitute a "*public occurrence?*" Surely they did; and of an occurrence too, of great importance to the country, and yet, according to this new interpretation of the law, I am liable to penalties if I published an account of this occurrence without a stamp. I wish, for instance, at this moment, to give an account, an account most interesting to the public, of the proceedings of my eldest son, before various bodies of magistrates, the object of his proceedings being to do more generally, and more effectually, with regard to the turnpike tolls, what I did last summer. But these are manifestly "*public occurrences;*"

to give an account of them would be "*public news or intelligence;*" and, the new interpretation of the law dooms me to utter ruin, if I, in that publication, which went freely without a stamp for nine years, only give a plain account of these most laudable, disinterested and public spirited proceedings on the part of my own son. There would be law for you! I must go and hire a newspaper, or my son must hire one, that has got a stamp, in order to be able to communicate to the public some of the most valuable information that that public can possess.

I do not know, that I am not; or rather, I know that I am actually violating the law at this moment, if the new interpretation of the law be correct; for certainly it is "*public news and intelligence*" for me to relate to the public, that which has taken place between me and the commissioners of the *public board*. If this be not a "*public occurrence,*" there never was one in the world; and yet, will any man say, will

any judge or jury say, that the Stamp Office ever contemplated a penalty for a publication like this ?

Again I say, that the law never contemplated any such things ; that it is my firm belief, that such will be the decision of the Court and the jury ; but that as it is not in my power to hasten that decision ; as it may take place in three months, and not perhaps in twenty months ; and as I must notice " public occurrences," or not write at all, I shall return to the stamp with all convenient speed, and, in the mean while, endeavour to inform my readers, though that will be " public news or intelligence," of the way in which they may be supplied with the Stamp Register. This is all I can say upon the subject at present, but perhaps the Barons of the Exchequer will have the goodness to give me some information on the subject, on Thursday next, when I shall appear before them.

WM. COBBETT.

OWEN OF LANARK.

SEVERAL Correspondents ; as many, at least, as five, have complained to me of what they call my abuse of this MR. OWEN ; and it is to be observed that every thing, now-a-days, that used to be called criticism, and especially every thing which used to be called censure, is, however just, however mild in the manner, now called abuse. In the case of MR. OWEN, however, I must confess, that if false, if not well founded, what I said of him amounted to what is justly called abuse ; for, as a respectable correspondent assures me, though I forget the fact, I one day called him the "*beastly* OWEN," and, what is worse, put him upon a level with PETER THIMBLE and CARLILE. I did not, however, abuse MR. OWEN *positively* ; it was only *conditionally* : he was called *beastly* if what CARLILE had said of him were true. CARLILE published his infamous book in the spring of

1826. In that book he puts forth the most obscene instructions to persons of both sexes, for living together like man and wife and for avoiding to have children from their intercourse. The wretch, in order to justify himself for the propagation of these beastly doctrines, says, that *MALTHUS' book shows the necessity of following such precepts*; and then, in order to cause people to believe in the efficacy of the methods pointed out by him, he quotes as his authority *MR. OWEN* of Lanark, the great Philanthropist; and he tells his readers, that *MR. OWEN* went from England to the Continent of Europe for the express purpose of ascertaining the *anti-breeding process*, and of learning the extent of its efficacy, and of becoming acquainted with all its details; and, further, that, having acquired the knowledge which he sought, he returned to England and communicated it to others.

This is the story of *CARLILE*. In the month of April 1826, I took this book of *CARLILE*, in

the manner before mentioned by me, and soon put it down, I am sure, for ever. Since that time, I have thought it right, very frequently, to speak of the infamous principles of that book; as being the natural result of the doctrines of *MALTHUS*, and of all his hellish crew of Scotch *feelosophers*. *MALTHUS* and the *FEELOSOPHERS* do not speak out like the beastly *CARLILE*; but, they come as near to the flame of the candle as they dare. They approach, they fly off; then approach again: the beastly *Carlile* rushes at once into the flame. It was necessary, therefore, frequently to return to this beastly fellow, in order to demolish the principles of *MALTHUS* and his savage and foolish crew of population checkers and emigration-mongers; so that *Mr. OWEN* has been before the public through my means, four or five or perhaps ten times within the last eighteen months, or thereabouts; and the public will allow; every candid

man will allow, that if he and his friends remain silent during the whole of that time, we had all a right to assume CARLILE'S story to be true. I did so assume; I took it for granted that Mr. OWEN had at last worked himself up to this pitch, disgraceful as it is to the understanding as well as to the heart of man; and wicked as it is in a moral and political point of view.

But, in a late Letter to DOCTOR BLACK, I dealt my blows so heavily; I was in such a heavy-handed humour, that Mr. OWEN'S friends thought proper no longer to remain silent. I forgot to observe, just now, that Mr. OWEN had stepped into the shoes of the beastly German fellow RAPP in America, who had an establishment, a part of the economy of which was, that no woman belonging to his community should *breed for the space of five years*, though there were as many women belonging to the community as men, or perhaps more. The Goods in RAPP'S community were to be owned and enjoyed in common, as common property; but if a woman had a child within five years, whether she were married or not, she as well as the father of the child, if he belonged to the community, were to forfeit all claim to any share in the property. It was stated in all the newspapers, that Mr. OWEN had purchased the lands of RAPP and his unnatural crew; and this strengthened me in the opinion that CARLILE'S story was true; seeing that the principle of preventing breeding was to be acted upon by him as it was by RAPP, or something in the same way, only that OWEN had discovered, through the beastly French, I mean the beasts amongst the French, the happy means of having the indulgence without the consequences; by which means he expected to be the successful rival of RAPP.

The heavy-handed blows dealt him in the letter to DR. BLACK brought forth a disavowal, by his friends on his part; though I can-

not help thinking, that we, in a still greater degree, owe the disavowal to that disrepute, that contempt mixed with horror, into which the principles of **MALTHUS** and the doctrines of his crew *have recently fallen*, principally, I am proud to think, owing to my strenuous and indefatigable exertions. A committee of the sensible House of Commons, called the **EMIGRATION COMMITTEE**, to prepare against whose projects all the maritime States of the United States of America have been or are passing laws, being apparently resolved not to maintain the wretched paupers that may be shipped off to them; this **EMIGRATION COMMITTEE** have, the newspapers say, had **MALTHUS** before them, as a Doctor, no doubt deeply skilled in the arts of thinning the population of a country: but, in spite of all this, the nation is filled with horror, and it is beginning to express its horror, at the doctrines of this man and his followers; a result, by the bye, which is due in a great degree to the beastly **Carlile**, who, think-

ing to outstrip all others, rushed at once to the natural result of their doctrines.

It was this feeling in the public; it was this, everywhere perceivable by the friends of **MR. OWEN**, that brought them forth and procured me from them remonstrances upon the subject. **MR. OWEN** himself, as well as his friends, appear to have remained wholly silent, until the latter end of September last, only about *fifty-four days ago*, though my publications on the subject had been going on for very near a year and a half before that time. On the 26th of last September **MR. OWEN** appears to have written a letter upon the subject, to the editor of a London newspaper, which letter, before I proceed further, I will insert at full length, desiring my readers to pay attention to all the parts marked by italics, and particularly to paragraph seven and the first sentence of paragraph eight, from which he will clearly perceive, that the advocates of **MALTHUS** are, in effect, as far as

MR. OWEN had an opportunity of observing, the advocates of the beastly CARLILE. First, however, let us have the letter, and then we shall see the remarks that it calls for.

MR. OWEN'S DISCLAIMER OF
SENTIMENTS IMPUTED TO
HIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPHYNX.

1. SIR, — Being informed by a friend, a few days ago, of a work, published by Mr. Carlile, in which my name was used in a *very extraordinary manner*, I immediately called upon Mr. Carlile, who, for the *first time*, I saw on Saturday last.

2. On inquiry, I learned from him, *that he had been entirely misinformed on the subject of that publication, so far as it concerned myself*; and when I informed him that the facts which I had been told were contained in it were, in all respects, the reverse of the truth, *he expressed the greatest regret, and offered to make every reparation in his power*.

3. I left him to consider what ought to be done; I called upon him again yesterday afternoon, and obtained copies of the publication in which my name had been *so unwarrantably used*, and for the first time I read them last night.

4. They are of such a nature, that I deem it necessary to say, that I had not the slightest knowledge of their publication, *and that the facts are precisely the opposite of the particulars stated*: and, after consideration, *I consider it a duty publicly to state*, that the simple facts are these:

5. I went to the continent of Europe to place my sons at school, with Mr. Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, and to communicate generally with the most enlightened statesmen, philanthropists, and men of science in France, Switzerland, and Germany, upon the best means to remedy the growing evils of society, arising from the daily introduction of new powers, which, misdirected, threatened to involve the mass of the population of all countries in misery; but the subject alluded to by Mr. Carlile was not, in a single instance, mentioned by any one of the parties.

6. During my stay in France and Switzerland, I was in constant intercourse with the leading minds in both countries; and as I have never had time to learn the French language, I had always an interpreter with me, and this was the celebrated Professor Pictet, of Geneva, who, with the still more celebrated Cuvier, accompanied me from London, and the former from Paris to Switzerland, where we spent our time always together, or in the society of men engaged in measures intended to benefit their fellow-creatures.

7. The subject alluded to by Mr. Carlile I have no other knowledge of than hearing it mentioned in a general conversation *after my return from the Continent, when the sentiments advocated by Mr. Malthus, on the subject of population, were under discussion.*

8. *To the political economists, who adopt the opinions put forth by Mr. Malthus, the subject has appeared one of deep interest; but I have always considered that a natural increase of population might be made most beneficial to every country, by adding to their effective strength, by increasing their wealth, and by rendering it unnecessary to require so much individual labour from each producer. And that this state of constant improvement would proceed until every part of the earth shall be well cultivated, all I have seen in all countries, up to the present period, still more strongly impresses me with the truth of this conclusion.*

9. It is upon *this point only*, I believe, that Mr. Malthus and myself are obliged to view the subject of population differently. He thinks, that if population be allowed to increase, according to its *natural tendency*, vice and misery must, of necessity, continually follow in its train; while, on the contrary, the conviction on my mind is, that, *under an enlightened organization of society*, founded on the known laws of our nature, population may be permitted to increase, according to its natural tendency and every addition

to its increase will bring with it the means to acquire more leisure for all, more wealth, more knowledge, and to multiply happiness in proportion to the numbers brought into existence, until the whole earth shall have been so well cultivated, that no greater product can be obtained from it, and then, and then only, a stop must be put to any further increase of mankind.

10. The cause of this difference of opinion between individuals, conscientiously desirous of discovering the truth, I have endeavoured to ascertain. It seems to me that Mr. Malthus views man *in his former state*, unaided by science and a knowledge of himself; while I draw my conclusions from man as he now is, *overwhelmed with artificial means of production*, derived from scientific improvements, still capable of unlimited increase, and also in possession of a knowledge of his nature, derived from an accurate attention to facts, by which he has become competent to train his progeny to attain a very superior character, so as indeed to become beings of a higher order. But upon this, and other subjects of great national and general interest, I will, in due time, develop my sentiments fully to the public; for, with the means now at the control of all governments, the mass of the population of the world ought not much longer to remain in its present wretched and degraded condition.

ROBERT OWEN.

Bedford Square, Sept. 26, 1827.

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Now, in the first place, without wishing to press hard upon Mr. OWEN, and without any desire to take from him a single friend, as I verily believe him to be rather maddish or so, but inflicted with nothing of malignity; in the first place, I must observe, that it is wonderful strange, that Mr. OWEN never should have heard of this story of CARLILE, until a *few days before the 26th of September, 1827*, though his name, accompanied with the statements of the nasty book, had been circulated all over every part of the kingdom, throughout the United States of America, and had gone into many hands, at the least, in almost every country in Europe. Strange that this should have been going on for *eighteen months* without Mr. OWEN ever having heard of it. However, let that be: Mr. OWEN does hear of it at last: he finds that most abominable lies have been published in London about him; the base publisher confesses that what he has published respecting Mr. OWEN is a

lie; and, Mr. OWEN hastens to contradict the calumnious publication: and he says in paragraph four, that he considers it a duty publicly to make the contradiction; seeing that the "imputations are of *such a nature*." All this is very well and very natural, and Mr. OWEN might be angry with me, seeing that I had been the cause of bringing his name, accompanied with odious circumstances, before the public. But, if this was all very natural, it was not very natural for Mr. OWEN to select, as the channel through which to send his defence, a paper which had not been set up more than *twelve weeks* at the time when Mr. OWEN dates his letter; a paper which I never saw, and of which I had never heard, until sent me by one of his friends with Mr. OWEN's letter in it; and of which paper I would bet a trifle, that 100 copies are not really sold of every number. Strange that a gentleman, who had such serious imputations to remove, would set himself up as a friend

and reformer of human nature herself: strange that a man who thought it "his duty," observe, to publish something in order to set himself right with the world; strange that he should have chosen such a channel through which to send his justification. He should have chosen something that would have paraded and trampled upon the heels of the Register all over the world. In short, he should have chosen the Register itself, which he well knew would be open to him for that purpose. But, if not the Register, were there not crowds of publications; were there not the CHRONICLE, the OLD TIMES, which latter would have been glad to do him justice, were it purely out of malice to me (if indeed my lady BRODIE had not, by process of reasoning, arrived at the conclusion that to publish CARLILE'S confession, would be to do honor to me, who had brought him to book); and was there not the "MORNING HERALD," greatly surpassing in circulation the OLD BLACKGUARD TIMES itself, and

read, perhaps, by full twice the number of persons. In short, any *known* newspaper would have shown the sincerity of MR. OWEN; whereas the choosing of this necessarily obscure paper, leaves MR. OWEN'S friends in a situation not very enviable. This paper is called the SPHYNX, and is so very dull a concern; so naturally born to die without being heard of; so accursedly metaphysical and queer, so excessively foolishly learned; so far above the understanding of people that want to be amused, and so far below the minds of those who think; stuffed so full of quaint notions about law and religion: so much of all these, that it is utterly impossible that it ever should be in vogue in this country. This was the paper chosen by MR. OWEN for his discharging of "*his duty*" to the public, in stating the facts relative to the publication of CARLILE, who, as one of the great dignitaries of our Church is styled the VERY REVEREND, may, I think, be styled, by way of

pre-eminence, the **VERY NASTY**; and if there be a degree above it, let Peter Thimble of **BURDETT'S** rump, or a fellow of the name of "**MILLS**," who, I understand, is his associate in these things, be called the "**MOST NASTY**."

Next, supposing that this unaccountable delay, and that this strange choice of vehicle; supposing that these admit of explanation, how are we easily to account for the very *mild tone* in which **MR. OWEN** speaks of his **MISTER CARLILE**? I put it to the reader: I put it to any one of my readers, whether, if he had been thus held forth to his countrymen as the prime apostle of this system of beastliness; I put to him whether he, in such a case, would have gone like a lambkin and talked to, and of, his **MISTER CARLILE**? No; he would have gone with a summons to take him before a Magistrate, or with a broom-stick to break his bones. I should want little more than this gentleness in such a case, to convince me that **MR. OWEN'S** system is a *bad one*.

But that which merits the greatest attention, is, as I observed before, the words which are contained in the latter part of the seventh paragraph in **MR. OWEN'S** letter, and in the first part of the eighth paragraph, both which parts I have pointed out by italics. Here we learn, incidentally; here we come at a fact which the nasty **MALTHUSIANS** have always endeavoured to prevent us from believing to be true. There was no doubt in my mind, and I said so at the time when it was my intention to demolish him, that the nasty wretch **CARLILE** had been set to work by the anti-breeding philosophers; the check-population gentry who had got their hellish notions from **MALTHUS**; there was no doubt in my mind that these cunning, cruel and cowardly wretches were at the bottom of the publication, and indeed **CARLILE** as good as said so in the book itself. **CARLILE** says that he is only acting upon the principles of **MALTHUS**; that he is only endeavouring to teach the practice necessarily flowing from those principles.

"Hoot awa' mon," say the feelosophers; then they proceed to show that it is not fair to ascribe to them a participation in the beastly doctrines and projects of CARLILE, because MALTHUS, their apostle, has never recommended means such as those recommended by CARLILE.

But, Mr. OWEN, in the latter part of the 7th, and the beginning of the 8th paragraphs, tells us the true story, reveals the secret, or, in the vulgar phrase, lets the cat out of the bag; for, he says,

1. That, he had no knowledge of the thing recommended by CARLILE, until after his return from the continent.
2. That he then first heard the thing talked of; and that it was talked of at those times when MALTHUS's principles were under discussion.
3. That to the political economists who hold the opinions of MALTHUS, the thing recommended by CARLILE appeared to be a matter of deep

interest; "BUT," (which but is of great importance) "I," says Mr. OWEN, "have always considered that a natural increase of population might be made beneficial."

It is impossible to read these propositions, which fairly state the meaning of Mr. OWEN's words; it is impossible for any man of sense to read these propositions, or indeed the paragraphs above stated, without being convinced, that Mr. OWEN every where found the advocates of MALTHUS the advocates of the unnatural and beastly principles put forth by CARLILE. If there were any doubt upon the subject after this, it would be removed by paragraphs nine and ten, where Mr. OWEN himself gives us the interpretation of MALTHUS's principles; that is to say, he tells us, that *Malthus* holds, that if men be suffered to increase as nature prompts, vice and misery must be the consequence.

That is enough: I have now

done justice to Mr. OWEN. I have inserted his own letter because one of my correspondents informs me he is now on his way to America: my readers have the whole case now before them: I must leave them to judge for themselves, not doubting, however, that they will, as one man, put down the nasty *feelosophers*, though the Royal Society is said by the newspapers to have given a pension of 100*l.* a year to the founder of the sect.

GOLD!

THIS commodity, held in such contempt by the "march of mind" and the "improvements of the age," as the newspapers tell us, is leaving the country apace, which is natural enough; for, who likes to remain where he is despised and held in universal contempt? There is a man of the name of BURGESS who is writing like the very Devil, in

favour of Country Banks and everlasting paper money. Let me stop here to ask, "is not this a *public occurrence*?" and am I not giving "public news and intelligence" when I state, that the despised Gold is leaving the country and this half quaker BURGESS is writing away like the very Devil? I put it, now, to the sober reflection of the Commissioners of Stamps, whether it be possible, that the law could ever mean that this should be a crime to be punished with a penalty? To return to BURGESS, who is laying a plan, not for taking the Bank of England by storm; but for approaching her by *sap* and *mine*; to return to this BURGESS, whose publisher has sent me his pamphlet; by-the-by, he is putting forth the most dismal stuff that ever spoiled good paper and ink; there being such general *want of employment*, it may be an act of charity in whoever finds BURGESS with money, to find work through him for a good parcel of printers, paper-makers and book-

binders. But in any other point of view, BURGESS's writings are the merest nothings in the world. This is the same man that had a project for making a *flying mail*; or a mail to go partly by wings and partly by steam; and I think that GALLOWAY was to be his partner. Amongst them, they kept all the North Road for a great distance in an uproar for a month or two, expecting a "*firman*" apiece, I suppose, as "Father GALLOWAY" did from the Turk.

This BURGESS is said to have had a very inky pen in the drawing up of the National Bank project. He is a sort of general projector for the Country Bankers: he is the WEBB HALL of the Rag Rooks. When, Oh God! wilt thou, in mercy to this suffering people, inspire HIS MAJESTY and his COUNCIL with the resolution to sweep the muck-worm crew from the face of the land!

Gold go out of the country! To be sure it will go; it must go, or the price of wheat must come

down to less than five shillings the bushel; and the stupid wretch of the OLD TIMES newspaper; that horribly stupid OLD ANNA BRODIE, tells us, with all the coolness imaginable, that though the gold is going away, it will be stopped in proper time, so as to keep us within the limit of safety. This is what the old devil says:

"About 100,000 ounces of silver, and 1,000 ounces of gold, were shipped to Hamburgh this week. The price of bar gold remains unaltered, and therefore, so far as the exportation of the precious metals may be considered to affect the circulation, the most timid feel assured that *we are still within the limit of SAFETY.*"

Why, here again is another "*extract from the Times newspaper*;" but, did the Act of Parliament ever mean, that a man should pay a penalty; that the writer of a *Political Register* should pay a penalty for making an extract like this or any other extract merely for the purpose of com-

mentary ? It is clear that the Act never meant any such a thing ; and so the Board of Stamps has interpreted the Act for nearly forty years. Why, now I think of it, I myself published for a little while, what was called the Spirit of the Public Journals, consisting wholly of extracts from newspapers ; but never did any man, until now, call this a violation of the stamp laws, although there is a Spirit of the Public Journals published even now. To return to OLD ANNA, wife of Dr. BRODIE, of East Bourne in Sussex, ANNA is so happy to think, that the price of *bar gold* ought to encourage the most timid to feel assured that we are still within " the limit of safety ! " I should like to know what ANNA drinks : something other than water from the purling spring, I should think, if I may judge from her Billingsgate abuse, heaped upon me at various times, particularly when she used to talk about my "*paunch*." " Within the limit of SAFETY " ; it is not

wonderful that an old creature like this should talk thus ; but it is wonderful that any number of readers should read such stuff ; and when any considerable portion of the public can endure such nonsense as this it is really a sign of a "*march of mind*" ; but it is the march backwards ; the march towards the nursery, towards the leading strings and the pap-spoon. —The price of gold is regulated in our present case by the price of all articles of consumption : if they be not low priced the gold must go away, while there is any spot, any place in the whole country, where a money dealer can get it at pleasure in exchange for his paper. Why that which I am stating now may be construed to be "*public news or intelligence*" ; and that which I am going to state, to all intents and purposes, has much of that character belonging to it.

AMERICAN TREES AND SEEDS.

I SHALL next week publish, in a separate pamphlet, to be had by any body at Fleet Street, at the price of two pence, a catalogue of all the Trees, fruit trees as well as forest trees, that I shall have to sell this year; and also of the garden and other seeds. I was the other day very much delighted to hear that a gentleman had called at Fleet Street and left word that he had succeeded in raising trees and shrubs from all the seeds, except a few, which he bought of me last year in one of those boxes of seeds which I sold during the winter. He said that he got no elms, and I got none, though the seeds appeared to be so fine. They were got in perfect good order, but they were packed before they were perfectly dry. They must have heated in the barrel, I think; and the *smallest degree of fermentation* is destruction to any seed. This year I

have received some of the WHITE ELM and some of the RED ELM; and, it is a curious instance of the success of perseverance and diligence, that the seeds which were hanging on the trees in America in the month of May, were little trees growing in Barn Elm Gardens, in the month of September, a thing which, I believe, no man; let him be who he may, could have done, or at least would have done, but myself. Whether the little fellows, tender as they must be, without any sun to ripen the wood of them, will stand the frosts of the winter (a pretty sharp one having already visited us), is more than I can say.

I did not intend to hazard, in this way, more than a third part of the seed; but my gardener, through mistake, I being absent about the turnpike affair, clapped two-thirds of the seed into the ground, and left me one-third to sell in the winter, or to sow in the spring. The quantity of seeds which I shall have, I cannot yet tell; nor can I tell any thing

about their condition. When I failed in raising the FRANKLINA and the PINCKNEYA, I will give receive them, I will notify it to the public; and if that be not public him some of both next spring, if he intelligence, there never was pub- will tell me how to send them to lic intelligence in the world. I him.--One word upon Apple Trees take this opportunity, while the before I conclude. MR. KNIGHT thing occurs to me, to observe, (who was, I believe, the founder of that I never meet with any an- the Horticultural Society) told me noyances at the Custom-house. at Hereford, that the American I send them my invoices just as Apple Trees *grew* here, but *would* they come to me, and cheer- *not bear*. There have been grown, fully pay the duties to the utmost by Messrs. WILLIAM and WALTER farthing; and I have great plea- PALMER, the former of Bollitree sure in stating, that every thing is and the latter of Pencoed, both in done in that department; to pre- Herefordshire, fine crops of Apples vent my experiencing delays or this year, of several sorts, and injuries of any sort. They do not some as fine as ever grew in Ame- tumble my things about: they see, rica, from cuttings which I sent I trust, fairness and honesty in down to them about four years the whole proceeding, and they ago; and I hear, too, that the act towards me accordingly. I trees, considering the size; bore; in should mention here, that I under- some instances, very great crops. stand, that my example has set As the shoemaker's wife goes the to work the younger MICHAX, worst shod, so my ground has whose meritorious father wrote never been able to retain any of the American Sylva: he is fol- the young trees, except two or lowing my example, and import- three by accident; and those unfit ing seeds from America into for sale at the proper time; but, France. If this should happen to some trees which I grafted five reach him, and if he should have years ago, and which were

then rough, cankered espaliers, removed afterwards, to be put out of the way, against a wall, have produced this year finer apples than I ever saw before even in America. I will publish the List of the whole of these Apple Trees in the catalogue, which I would give away, were it not that it would tempt some persons to get a piece of paper thus to light their pipes with. It will cost me sixpence perhaps; but at the price of twopence it will be dearer than paper to light pipes.

ERROR IN THE LAST REGISTER.

I STATED the Mint price of gold to be 3*l.* 17*s.* 7½*d.* per ounce; it should have been 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* I do not know how the mistake came, for the fact of the 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* is as familiar to my mind and to my tongue as ever "what's o'clock, Poll?" was to a parrot.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware	2	10	to	4	0
Middlings.....	1	10	—	2	0
Chats	1	10	—	1	15
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware:	2	10	to	4	0
Middlings.....	1	10	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	11	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....70s. to 100s.

Straw...28s. to 34s.

Clover. 90s. to 115s.

St. James's.—Hay.... 68s. to 105s.

Straw .. 27s. to 36s.

Clover..105s. to 130s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....75s. to 100s.

Straw...30s. to 36s.

Clover 90s. to 120s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Nov. 9, 1827.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London*	57	4...	34	5...	23	10
Essex	56	2...	31	3...	25	2
Kent.....	55	9...	34	0...	23	10
Sussex.....	54	6...	35	6...	22	6
Suffolk	54	8...	31	7...	26	3
Cambridgeshire.....	48	2...	30	0...	19	0
Norfolk	54	10...	31	3...	24	10
Lincolnshire	49	0...	31	8...	17	11
Yorkshire	47	10...	29	9...	19	0
Durham	51	0...	36	0...	24	4
Northumberland	49	4...	30	5...	24	2
Cumberland	59	0...	30	6...	21	6
Westmoreland	57	11...	33	11...	24	2
Lancashire	47	0...	33	4...	26	8
Cheshire	50	4...	35	7...	21	6
Gloucestershire.....	56	2...	31	7...	28	6
Somersetshire	51	10...	31	7...	20	8
Monmouthshire.....	54	4...	30	9...	0	0
Devonshire.....	55	6...	29	10...	19	1
Cornwall.....	55	2...	27	2...	23	0
Dorsetshire	56	6...	29	9...	25	11
Hampshire	55	5...	30	0...	23	0
North Wales	55	8...	32	7...	18	8
South Wales	48	11...	32	4...	15	10

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Nov. 12 to Nov. 17, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	3,647	Tares	55
Barley ..	3,377	Linseed ..	400
Malt	1,935	Rapeseed ..	5
Oats.....	13,571	Brank ..	57
Beans ...	1,087	Mustard ..	57
Flour	2,268	Flax	—
Rye	8	Hemp	280
Pease	1,237	Seeds ...	279
Foreign.—Oats, 732 quarters.			

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Nov. 19.—New Hops the early part of last week were about 2s. dearer, but little doing, the Duty being expected out every day, and reports in favour of 140,000*l.* makes the market dull. Currency:—New Sussex, 76s. to 84s.; Kent, 86s. to 95s.; and bags, 80s. to 90s.

Another Account.

Nov. 19.—Our Markets remain steady, though the demand is not so great as during the early part of last week, at the following prices:—Kent pockets, 84s. to 100s.; ditto bags, 76s. to 90s. Sussex pockets, 76s. to 84s.—Duty supposed to be about 144,000*l.*

Maidstone, Nov. 15.—The Hop Trade has this week been gradually improving in price, and there have been several sales of both bags and pockets: there is a report also, that the duty is much overlaid; if so, it is expected they must be considerably better.

COAL MARKET, Nov. 9.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.
121*l.* 48. 30s. 6*d.* 40s. 6*d.*

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Nov. 19.—We have no alteration to notice in the price of good Beef or Mutton, since this day se'nnight. On Friday, the best Beasts only could find purchasers; inferior things quite hung on hand, but Mutton was a pretty fair trade.—There is but little difference to-day: some think choice Beef a trifle dearer; but we cannot alter our quotations. The trade is on the whole very heavy, with a great many middling things. There is a good demand for Mutton; best polled Sheep, 4s. 6*d.*, and half-breds, 4s. 8*d.* Prime old Downs a little more.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to	4 8
Mutton ...	3	10	—	4 8
Veal	5	0	—	6 0
Pork	5	4	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts . . .	2,320	Sheep ..	21,400
Calves ...	128	Pigs ...	150

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	8	to	3 8
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 10
Veal	3	8	—	5 8
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	0	to	4 2
Mutton ...	3	0	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	5 8
Pork	4	4	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Horncastle, Nov. 17.—Beef, 6s. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Manchester Smithfield Market, Nov. 14.—There was a good demand for Sheep at the early part of the market, at last week's price; but towards the close, lower rates were submitted to. The demand for Cattle was not so brisk, and even the finest quality did not reach last Wednesday's rates by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; the inferior descriptions were unsaleable. The short supply of Pigs caused an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. In Veal no alteration.—Beef, 3d. to 5d.; Mutton, 4d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Veal, 5d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and Pork, 4d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Nov. 17.—We had again this day only a small supply of fat Cattle to market: prices, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. sinking offal: of Store Stock it was abundant; Scots sold from 4s. to 5s. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Cows and Calves, a more ready sale; Homebreds, of one and two years old, selling brisker. The supply of Sheep and Lambs was small, only 1,465; Shearlings, 20s. to 28s., fat ones to 40s.; Lambs, 13s. to 19s. each. Pigs 509, and the sale of them slow; fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 7d. to 9d.; Mutton 6d. to 7d.; and Pork 6d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.

Birmingham Smithfield Market, Nov. 15.—A moderate supply of both Beef and Mutton; the sale dull. Stores are a little better sold.—Beef, 5d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.; fat Pigs, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per score.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 64.—No. 10.] LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1827. [Price 6d.]



“ Wherefore do ye spend *money* for that which is not *bread*? and your labour for that which *satisfieth not*? hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness.”

ISA. 55. ver. 2.

REAL UTILITY OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS, ESPECIALLY OF THOSE WHICH ARE OF THE BROADEST DESCRIPTION!

Barn-Elm Farm, Surrey, 29th Nov. 1827.

THIS title will make Old ANNA BRODIE lift up her eyelids in a hurry, till she gets into a stare equal to that of a stuck pig. “What the devil!” exclaims Anna to her sister CARDEN, “can this mean? Surely old PAUNCH is not going to cry up our wares at last! Well, if he does but persuade people to buy more

of our sheets, I’ll swear he is a

good fellow, after all!”

There let me leave Anna, for the present, while I inform my readers of the *reasons* which I have for the opinion expressed in the above title. My readers will bear me witness, that, as long as they have been my readers, I have always contended, that one of the great immediate causes of the in-

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS’ HALL.]

crease of misery, the decay of morality, the fearful increase of crime, and the portentous dislocation of mutual good-will between the class of employers and the class of labourers, has been the *driving of the single men from the farm-houses*. And, being now, at the end of so many years of complaint against the body of farmers generally, a body towards whom all my habits and feelings point to a friendly way of thinking; being now, at the end of so many years of complaint against the farmers in general, *become a real farmer myself*, it will naturally be expected of me, that I do that which I have blamed others for having left undone; or, in other words, that I board and lodge my farming people. I shall not only do this, but shall....

ANNA BRODIE.—But what has this do do with the “Real Utility of Newspapers;” and what good is it to do US, Sister?

Hold your tongue, you old greedy fool; I shall come to that matter by-and-by. But, as

I was saying, I shall do a great deal more.] I have, now, actually boarded and lodged in this farm-house, *sixteen single men and a boy*. The sort of bargain that I have with these men, the money I give them, the way in which I board and lodge them, the comparative expense of doing this, I will state another time, and will show, that my method is, in the end, much more *frugal* than that of the common run of farmers. I did not take possession, I did not set my foot within the farm-yard, till the 22d of October, and I had my men lodged in the house in twenty days from that time, though the house, which was a good *shell*, was nothing more, except as to two small rooms below and two above, and though there was no cellar, dairy, pantry, brew-house, and no kitchen. But, ...

ANNA BRODIE.—Devil take his kitchen, Sister Garden! What has this to do with the “Utility” of our broad-sheet?

Now, I tell you plainly, ANNA,

that, if you do not hold your tongue, I will send one of my *chaw-bacons* to give you what the Doctor ought to have given you long ago. The use of the broad-sheet will be fully stated by-and-by.—But, as I was about to say, I shall give, at a suitable time, a full and a very interesting account of this boarding and lodging affair. At present I have to invite *another description of labourers*. I have been in possession 35 days, and I have had, to *beg* for employment, upwards of 500 men! Almost all from different parts of the country, and the 17 that I have now, come out of nine counties, and several of them from more than a hundred miles distance! What a horrible state of things!

It is incompatible with my plan to employ *married* men, or, at least, to keep them *in house*; but, just at this time, it happens that I can employ about forty men; I say *forty*, who may be married or single, with equal convenience to me and to them. I have now some **FIELDS TO DIG** with the

spade; and it has so happened, that I could not begin the work earlier; and yet it must be done, if possible, by the end of December, in order that it may be sown with *wheat*. I could have it *ploughed*; but, besides my liking the spade better, how can I, when I am convinced that digging is (in land like this) as *cheap* in the end, give to *horses* that which I can, if I like, give to poor men, women, and children, by only taking upon *myself a little more trouble*?

The readers of the Register will remember how often I have blamed English farmers for sending to the **BIG BREWER**, the **EAST INDIAN**, the **WEST INDIAN**, and to the **IRISH LANDLORD**, that which ought to remain upon their own farms. If the pay of labour be in fuel, bread; meat; beer, milk, broth, salt, sour mustard, and lodging, the land of England gives us it all. By driving the labourer from the farm-house, you drive him to the beer-shop, and the still more

accursed tea and sugar shop. But, what am I to do with the *married labourers*? How.....

ANNA BRODIE.—What are you to do with my broad-sheet, you mean!

You old fool, hold your tongue: I will tell you presently how I will turn your sheet to use on this very farm. How, some one may say, are the married labourers to be kept from fattening with their sweat and blood, the *big brewer*, the *Irish landlord*, and the *tea and sugar tribe*. I will, as far as I employ married men, do it *effectually*; but not, as will be seen, without the help of ANNA BRODIE and her brotherhood and sisterhood of the broad-sheet; and, in order to make good my words, I hereby announce as follows:

1. That I have a large piece of land to dig upon this farm; and that if the weather be proper, the work will be begun on Monday morning, the 10th of December.
2. That I will find the spades to dig with; and I care not

whether the men be married or single.

3. That the work, each day, is to begin at day-light, and to continue till just before sunset, allowing half an hour for breakfast, and half an hour for dinner; but that, unless forced away by the weather, by illness, or some other reasonable cause, no man to quit the field until the close of the day.
4. That the payment shall be made at the close of each day, and in the following manner; namely, each man shall have given to him, in the field, TWO POUNDS OF BREAD, HALF A POUND OF CHEESE, TWO POUNDS OF MUTTON, PORK, OR BACON; which is (for the very shortest days in the whole year) *twelve pounds of bread a week, three pounds of cheese, and twelve pounds of meat*, a tolerably good allowance for a man, a woman, and a little child or two.

5. In order to avoid all disputes, and all appeals to Magistrates, the *quality* and *weight* of the bread, cheese, and meat must be left wholly to me: I do not *bargain* upon this subject: if any one think, or really find, the quality or the weight not to his liking, his only remedy is to be, not to come again. It is my *intention* to give just such meat, cheese, and bread as I myself eat; but, if accident make it otherwise, the man who happens to have the hard lot, must put up with his ill luck.
6. I stipulate, however, that there shall be no *shanks* of mutton, and no *feet* or *heads*, of hogs or pigs, and no *plucks* of any kind; but that, as to the rest, the men must take it, rough or smooth, bone or flesh, lean or fat, suet or scrag; and that the distribution shall be made in somewhat the following manner:
7. And, now ANNA BRODIE!
Now, my old girl, you are

coming in for your share!

Just before the time for quitting the field, my foreman will go out with the several parcels of bread, cheese, and meat, **EACH WRAPPED UP IN A BROAD SHEET!** The diggers will come to him, and each man exchange his spade for a lot of bread, cheese, and meat, with which the man will march off, *leaving his spade with the foreman.*

8. In order that there may be no trifling and no imposition; each man shall have at the end of the *first day*, only *one pound of bread and half a pound of cheese*; but, if I continue to employ him for *six days*, he shall, at the end of the sixth day, have the pound of bread and the two pounds of meat, which he received short on the first day.
9. But, it is to be distinctly understood, that any man's continuing to work for the six days will depend on *my sole*

will and pleasure. If any man be discharged, no matter for what reason, before the end of the six days, he shall have no right to claim the pound of bread and two pounds of meat which he did not receive on the first day. If there be any man, who can think, that I might discharge him for the sake of saving the pound of bread and two pounds of meat, such man will do well to keep away from my fields.

10. In order to prevent the necessity of writing down names and keeping accounts, no man is to be employed, who does not set on, at his first beginning, on a *Monday morning*; and any man will be discharged, who is after his time in the morning, as specified in the 3d paragraph.

11. If the weather be not fit for the work (of which fitness I am to be the sole judge) the diggers are to go away for

that day, and not go to work, and are not to be paid for that day; but, if they work a part of the day, and are then told to leave off, the time that they have worked is to be paid for in an allowance of bread and meat to be added to the succeeding day's allowance, of the amount of which former allowance *I am to be the sole judge*; and this is no hardship, because any one who thinks that I might act unjustly, has only to keep away from my work.

Now, some people will think, that this must give me a wonderful deal of trouble! A great deal of trouble, to be sure, to order my cart to go to town and to bring home so many fat sheep; or to order so many pigs to be killed. The whole affair would not occupy half so much of my time as is taken up by Mackintosh in the senseless palaver in the way of exordium to one of his everlasting *code-softening* harangues; and I, besides getting a thing worth half

a dozen ploughings, shall have ten times full repayment for my trouble in the reflection, that I have put many good meals into the mouths of, perhaps, a hundred persons. Cursed the compassion, say I, that confines itself to *words*, and will not move hand or foot to relieve the *pitiable* object.

But, besides all the rest, there are the *newspapers*! A man will have, in the week, twelve pounds of bread, three pounds of cheese, and twelve pounds of meat; and six "*best possible public instructors*"! Think of that, MASTER BROUGHAM! There is a combining of food for the body with food for the mind! To be sure, the newspapers will be of *all dates*; but, then, there is this happiness belonging to them, that the old ones are just as *useful* as the new ones; and I dare say, that the diggers and their families will think the *American* newspapers (of which I have a great lot) to contain full as much of useful news as the rest. At any rate, they will any of them serve to

light the fires to cook the meat, which, in all probability, will be their fate.

I may be asked, what the single men are to do for *lodgings*, what the married ones are to do for fuel and house-rent; and what the whole are to do for clothes? My short answer to this is, that they will have all these as easily with my bread and meat in their bellies as with empty bellies; and, if they can anywhere get *money*, instead of my rations, they will, of course, if money be better for them than food, not come to me. The single men will, I dare say, *barter*. With all my heart; for then those with whom they barter will, in a degree proportioned to the amount of my rations, be withheld from the big brewer and the tea and sugar shop; and as to *Irish landlord*, I defy him, in spite of all his powers of grasping, to grasp a farthing of my money; for, not one farthing, *in money*, will any man ever get for my bread and meat.

It may be asked, what are the

"poor fellows" to do for *drink*, and especially if they be not to *quit the field* during the day. In the first place, the weather is not likely to be very *hot*; next, good water can never be scarce at the distance of two hundred yards from the *Thames*, and a glass bottle will bring a quart of it; next, though water is not the drink that I could wish a labouring man to have, yet, recollect, it will be water *poured down upon good bread, cheese, and meat*, and not upon bread alone, or upon *cold potatoes*.

To apply this to farmers in general, what needs there *more than their own interest* to induce them to adopt somewhat this mode of proceeding with regard even to married men? Yes, there does want *something more*; and that is, the return of their *wives and daughters* to those habits of industry, care, utility and a due sense of their station in life, all which they were sublimated out of by the *yeomanry cavalry* dreams, and by the accursed system of

banking and paper-money. The "*ladies*" could not be expected to attend to the preparing of dinner for men with dirty shoes and not by any means lilly-coloured hands; but men, be it borne in mind, by every body but "*the ladies*," to whom we owe all that we eat, drink and wear. The BULL-FROGS, in their cups, during the jocund days of high-priced wheat and "Anti-jacobinism," used to give as a toast; or, rather, DADDY COKE, and the like of him, in order to flatter the Bull-Frogs, used to give as a toast, "*Honour the plough*;" taking this good old sentiment in a *literal*, and not a *metaphorical* sense, I suppose, and bestowing the honour on the *wood and iron*, of the implement, and not on the *man* who guided the plough, who was left to starve in rags, while these toasters were getting drunk on port or claret!

An old farmer, who lives at Burghclere, under the North-Hampshire Hills, observed to me, last year, when we were talking about the corruption and degene-

racy of the *times*, that it was the *fine words*, and the *flattery of men to the farmers wives*, that had done all the mischief; for, said he, "when 'twas *dame* and *porridge*, 'twas real good times; "when 'twas *mistress* and *broth*, 'twas worse a great deal; but "when it came to be *ma'am* and *soup*, 'twas d——d bad!" Nothing can be truer than the facts; but Farmer *Rumbold* was in error as to the *cause*. Very true, that the misery kept exact pace with what is so stupidly called, the "*improvements of the age*;" but the "*fine words*" themselves were produced by that infernal system, which puffed farmers up above their station, and are, therefore, to be considered merely as a consequence of that system.

It is surprising to what an extent the farmer's wives and daughters were sublimated by the "*anti-ja cobin*" system of the "*Jubilee Reign*." The farmers and their sons were caressed by the boroughmongers just at that time, who knew the uses of a yeomanry cavalry, whom MAJOR CART-

WRIGHT used to call the body-guard of the boroughmongers, "in order to seduce the Bull-Frogs the more completely who, by-the-by, did not want much seducing, when they saw that their pride was to be gratified; the wives and daughters were caressed by the boroughmongers and their sons and younger relations; and a bow from "*my lard*" at the review, or coming out of church, such a bow to the mother, and a bow from the young "*lard*" or the young "*squire*" to the daughter, have been the foundation of their ruin; first, the ridiculous pride, next the neglect of household affairs, next the sticking up at the "*piano*" instead of the cheese-press or dairy shelf, next, or, before these, the driving the servant men from the farm-houses, the *sending* the butter and eggs to market instead of *carrying* them; and finally, all the ruin and beggary, naturally resulting from such a process. A pretty *dear* bow from "*my lard*" or my young "*squire*"!

The women have all got into

parlours, have got carpets and bells and sideboards, and the devil knows what. Such people cannot endure, of course, the smell of shoes and smock-frocks coming from the stable, though these are by no means unwholesome, while they can endure the smell of their own nests in which they sit lolling till they are half stewed, and are fit only for man to touch with a pair of tongs, having an inside half stuffed with nicoties and half stuffed with drugs.

This is the great and immediate cause of the expulsion of the farming men from the farm house; and the great and immediate cause also of part of the horrible increase of pauperism and crime. The taxes and the paper monopoly do much: they are the distant cause of all the mischief; still the mischief might be rendered much less, were it not for this subsequent cause, and this might be removed by the farmers themselves; but, who is to make head against this sublimation of wife and daughters? What farmer is to be found to do this? I saw,

near CRICKLADE, in WILTSHIRE, a good substantial farmer's daughter making cheese, her gown sleeves cut off at the elbow, and her arms looking red as a cherry; her hands were engaged in squeezing the curds; but I begged her to take one out and let me squeeze that hand! This degeneracy; this real degeneracy, under the name of "improvements of the age," has descended even to the servant girls who are all called "ladies" or "females" at the coarsest, and no longer called women, wenches and girls. These creatures with rotten cotton gowns upon their backs, and with seldom more than half a smock round their skins; with papers stuck in their hair, and with shoes on their feet that dare not face a puddle, turn up their noses at labouring men, which they are naturally encouraged to do, too, by that local separation and distinction which are caused by the accursed practice of drinking tea or coffee slops, instead of breakfasting upon milk or broth, and sitting as they formerly did, at the same table

with the men, and, in winter time, finishing the breakfast by candle-light. These "ladies" have a better chance than the men. They are not driven from the farm house, because they are wanted to wait on the other "ladies"; so that they are as saucy as highway-men, and it is notorious, that it is a general and well-founded complaint, that they have degenerated in a most enormous degree: so they have, but not in a greater degree than their mistresses.

Many a score; many a thousand of farmers, young as well as old, feel the evils of this degeneracy, and would gladly bring things back to their former state: but, though any man may do this if he will; if he have sense and pluck at the same time, and though his duty to his own family calls upon him to do it, the change never can be made upon a general scale until the first great causes are removed; and removed these causes must be, or this nation must become, or rather continue, to be the most wretched on the face of the earth.

I shall show in due time, the comparative expense of maintaining the labourers in the house, and out of the house; and in the mean time, I pledge myself to show, that more than one-half of the poor-rates might be saved, and that no mad and beastly projects about sending the people out of the country need be resorted to, if English farmers and landlords would resolve, that the produce of their land should not be given to the BIG BREWER, to the EAST INDIAN, the WEST INDIAN, and, above all things, to the hard-hearted, insolent, and tyrannical IRISH LANDLORD. What, for instance, is easier in a country parish, than to keep the married men from the BIG BREWER and the rest of the tribe above mentioned? If I have to employ married men, even here at Barnes, I shall, if I find men to suit me, confine myself to my own parish, it being my interest and even my duty, to lighten the poor rates in this parish as much as I can. To such men I shall give, at the end of every day, or, if more conve-

nient to both parties, at the end of every week, a certain quantity of BREAD, CHEESE, MEAT, MILK, MALT, and COALS; and not a farthing of money. What, then, are they and their families to do for house-rent and clothes? I have no tenements to let, and have not the means of knowing any thing about tenements and rents of such places; but I should find little difficulty, if I were situated as a farmer in the country is, in furnishing the married man with every thing that he need to have; and I will engage that I furnished him with all this, in a plentiful degree, at a cheaper rate to myself, than if I paid him in money at the usual rate of payment. No man that worked for me should ever go to the Overseer for relief, unless in case of accident or illness, let his family be as large as it might; but the worth of one single straw should never go from my farm to IRISH LANDLORD, BIG BREWER, or to the tea and sugar tribe.

"La Jesus!" exclaims the farmer's wife, who has had a bow

from "my lard;" "La Jesus, how should we do without sugar?" "Why, La Jesus Ma'am, how did English women and children do without sugar for about a *thousand* years after they began to be called English people; if they could not have done without sugar, you would not have been here, Ma'am. Honey, honey, my good lady, if you must have sweets; and if you must have a tift before you go to bed, to give a chance of digestion to your *petit soupee à la Française*, you may make *mead* or *metheglin* that would make your head spin like a top. Besides, if the poor bees should have all been driven away out of the garden, as living libellers on your laziness, there is the sugar from the malt, and though it be taxed, and though the maltster may cheat like the son of the Devil himself, still every bushel of good malt (IF YOU GRIND IT AT HOME) will yield thirty pounds of stuff a vast deal better than moist sugar; and, perhaps,

“ about fifteen pounds, even if you
 “ let the maltster grind it for you,
 “ and permit half the flour of it
 “ to have stowage in his mill.”

What then, I say, is more easy in a Country Parish, than to prevent the BIG BREWER, the IRISH LANDLORD, and the tea and sugar tribe, from actually carrying away the produce of the land of England ? What easier than to weigh and measure out once a week, to the married men, their due portions of the above articles ? Not easy, however, without your assistance “ *good lady* ;” and the assistance of your daughters too ; and this, seeing them do this, would get them sensible and frugal husbands, to make them happy in a family of industrious children, much sooner than hearing them squall, and seeing their white fingers pattering about over the *triggers* of a piano.

Here I must break off for the present ; but if I do not, before I have done with this farm, make the farmers of England, in general, ashamed of their new fashion-

ed mode of conducting their families, they will prove themselves to be much more hardened, more foolish, and more perverse, than any description of beings that I have ever known.

Do the farmers of England imagine that the American farmers pay their labourers, or *helps*, as they are called, in *money* ? The colour of money is hardly ever seen by the parties. The single men that go out to work sit down with the farmer to meals, lodge in the house, upon mattresses and feather beds, and in blankets and sheets, every ounce of which is created and manufactured upon the farm. These single men are not unfrequently paid in part, in stockings *knit*, and linen cloth *spun and wove*, upon the farm. Very little money is necessary in a case like this ; and, as to such married labourers, who have little or no land at home, they take away the flax and the wool to be manufactured at their home ; and invariably receive part of their payment in soap and candles *made upon*

the farm. Bread, meat, cheese, milk, eggs, and butter, make part of their payment, of course in a greater or less degree according to circumstances, and it is a pretty general practice for the farmer that they work for to haul them home wood for their fuel. In short, the labourer has his living *out of the land* on which he labours; and therefore he lives well.

But, it is the farmer's wife and daughters that enable the farmer to pursue this system: if they did not bestir themselves in baking, churning, cheese-pressing, knitting, and spinning; and rearing the eggs and the poultry, this system could not be pursued. Not less than half a dozen BULL-FROGS have gone to see how they could "*speculate*" in America in the farming way. They have all come back; and abused every thing in America, and especially the *farming* of America. Yes! I dare say they did not like that! They found that the labourers there, had their share of the fruit of the land; that

there were no top-boots and hunters; no "*my lords*" to be permitted to lick the spittle of; no "*my lords*" to creep to; and, above all things, no wretched slave to be crept to by. I wish that the insolent scoundrels, the base upstarts, who have carried their abominable insolence to such an extent, as to pay their poor slaves on the Saturday night through an aperture of a window, in order to prevent them from even setting their foot in the farm-house; there are, however, very few of these, I do hope; but, what there are of them, I wish with all my heart, were to attempt to treat the American labourers in that way. Tar and feathers upon their stark-naked carcasses, and those carcasses mounted on the roughest rail on their farm, would be their reward, but, still short of the just reward of their insolence and ingratitude. A day of retribution must come; and let it come, say I.

WM. COBBETT.

STAMP OFFICE AFFAIR.

AGREEABLY to what was notified in my last Register, except that I said Thursday when I ought to have said Wednesday, I presented myself before the Barons of the Exchequer, according to the command which I had received. They told me, that they knew nothing of the matter, and that the usual course was, for persons in my situation, to have recourse to an Attorney. I told their Lordships, that this was the very thing that I complained of; that it was my duty to obey the commands of the King, which I cheerfully did; that it was my duty to come into that Court and respectfully to present myself before their Lordships, which I then did; that it was the duty of me, and of every man, patiently to wait upon the laws, otherwise there could be no administration of justice at all; but, that, what I complained of was, that here was a public board, compelling me to *give my money*; to give money to some person or other;

a public board, first placing me in danger of being fined 100*l.* for my non-attendance, to hear what they had to object to me; and then, when I appeared, in order to save the hundred pounds, to the loss of which they had exposed me, not to tell me what they had to object to me, but to compel me to *purchase* the knowledge of the charge they had to prefer. One of the barons then handed me back the slip of paper, which I had handed to the Bench; I thanked their Lordships for the patient attention, with which they had been pleased to honour me, and left the court.

There are no words, that can be used by man, that can better express the nature of the power of these Boards of Commissioners, than the words which I made use of before the Barons of the Exchequer. I shall, therefore, say no more upon that subject at present; nor shall I say much at this time upon the grounds of the prosecution itself; except that I here most distinctly assert, that I am able to prove to the satisfac-

tion of every man in the kingdom, that every one of the articles mentioned in Mr. SYKES's letter, which I published in the last Register, *it was strictly lawful for me to publish without a stamp*; and that I can lawfully publish without a stamp, in the Register, or in any work like it, any article whatever, containing "public news, intelligence, or occurrences." I am convinced that this prosecution must have originated in an oversight, or some great error, as to the meaning of the law. It would, indeed, appear strange, that the Board of Stamps should have neglected its duty for *thirty-five* years, or thereabouts. No man living will say, that a Board guilty of such neglect, ought to be suffered to be prosecutor of the King's subjects; but this is not so: the Board has never been guilty of any neglect in this respect; and the reader will observe, that even the present Board, do not say of themselves that the articles referred to, ought not to be published without a

stamp; but say, that it has been suggested to them, that such is the case. I do not know, and shall never know, of course, from whom the suggestion came, and it is sufficient for me to know, that the suggestion is erroneous.

Nevertheless, it is my intention, and indeed my determination, to begin the year 1828 with Stamped Registers only. This will be attended with some diminution of the number of the *takers* and purchasers of the Register; but in all likelihood, will make no diminution at all in the number of the readers; and none certainly in the *effect* of the work, which falls upon ground ready prepared, and which would go on producing its natural fruit, whether read by millions or confined to tens. It is the polar star of politics in this country; and nothing will extinguish or dim it, except that which will, and which must at last, first dim and then extinguish its source.

I shall be asked, why, if there be nothing unlawful in the present mode of publication, I am in-

duced to change that mode, and make so material an addition to the price of the Register, which is published without the stamp? In the first place, though I do nothing unlawful, I expose myself to a constant state of uncertainty. I do not know what day it may please the Board of Stamps to put me to very serious expense, without being exposed to any costs or to any risks themselves. This present process may be continued hanging over my head for years: it may become an heirloom to my sons, as a reward of all the teachings which this Register has conveyed to my country. I have not, like RICARDO, who got his half million by "watching the turn of the market," fifty thousand pounds to leave, for the purpose of carrying on lawsuits; I have not, myself, either purse or time to carry on law with the Government; with any Government, and more especially (Lord preserve me!) with a "LIBERAL GOVERNMENT," sailing along amidst the "improvements of the age," and almost o

in the delirious enthusiasm for promoting the increase of "*antelluc*."

I have the capacity to act in obedience to the laws: I am quite capable of steering clear of legal offences; but I am by no means capable of steering clear of *lawsuits* with a Government that can see guilt in the publication of articles, which, according to the interpretation of thirty-five years under a series of **ILLIBERAL GOVERNMENTS**, the law has allowed me to publish!

To my readers, it is necessary that I give the following information; namely, that, beginning with the first Saturday in January next, I shall publish the stamped Register, only, on one large sheet of paper, such as that on which I publish the stamped Register now, and at the same price, namely, a shilling the single Register. There are now published pretty nearly four hundred weekly of this stamped Register, so many persons preferring, the regularity and celerity of the Post Office, to the round-about and tardy way of

agency in the country towns. Few people comparatively get the unstamped Register, at any distance from London with any degree of regularity. From the towns it cannot be sent into the villages by the agents. To several towns it goes only once a fortnight; and, owing to the circumstance of its not being generally known, that there is a stamped Register, the work is not taken at all, by many that would otherwise take it. The parcels are given generally to the guards of the coaches. They sometimes neglect, or delay, or are unable to take or deliver the parcel; and the mortification that I have experienced, from being informed of the numerous disappointments of people in the country, has been almost constant during the last seven years. As to those places, where the Register is taken by companies of men, the additional price can be of very little account; and as to individuals, it is very seldom that two or three cannot join in the expense; and thus the number of the readers will be the same. I have always admired and praised the wonderful regularity, celerity and exactness of the Post Office, an establishment which, as I have often said, is the only feather belonging to the reign of Pitt. A

man who takes the stamped Register, may almost say that he is sure that it will arrive on a certain day and almost on a certain minute of that day; and I can say, I hope, that I am almost sure that it will not remain upon the table unopened for a week or so, as I have frequently seen to be the case with the London and other newspapers.

However, be all this as it may, be the diminution either in readers or profit ever so great, I shall, with the first week in January, begin with the stamp as above stated; I being, as I said before, wholly unable to carry on law-suits, or to come into court and answer any government, and particularly a LIBERAL GOVERNMENT. The mode of obtaining the stamped Register is this; to apply to any newsmen in London. It is a newsmen's business to go to a newspaper office, there to purchase the newspapers and pay for them on the counter, having a certain allowance for his profit. He then supplies them to his several customers in town or country; gives in his bills at suitable times, gets his money, and keeps his profits. In some cases, I believe that there are newsmen in great towns, who carry on a sort of intermediate communica-

tion between the newspapers in London, and their readers in the country; but this I know, that the newsmen in London, are in general very punctual and respectable men; and that they supply generally all who apply to them, and, as ought to be the case, without the smallest regard to the politics, religion, or any other circumstance whatever, with regard to the parties. Every considerable newsmen deals in, and supplies all and every periodical publication in London, without exception. Those who wish to take the Register, therefore, have only to write to some newsmen in London, I, myself, having nothing at all to do with the booksellers who take the Register, any more than any printer has with selling the books which he prints for any bookseller.

Those little knots of friends who meet at one another's houses in villages or small towns to read the Register, need have only one of their body to become the customer of any newsmen in London, whose names and addresses I will subjoin to this article if I can obtain the list: or will publish it in the next Register, if I cannot obtain the list to-day. I wish to point out no particular newsmen to any body; and I beg that no gentleman will write to me to recom-

mend him a newsmen. I wish to be perfectly impartial; for, except in a very insignificant instance or two, I have not, during the twenty-six years that I have had concerns with newsmen, and with all the newsmen, ever found in them any thing other than that which is to be expected in honest and punctual tradesmen; and, which is something very well worthy of remark, the only one or two with whom I have had any difficulties at all, have been those that have been favoured by some person acting in my shop, by having handed over to him the orders of gentlemen who requested me to give those orders for them. I will, therefore, never hand over an order again. I will give the list of the whole of the newsmen, and leave gentlemen to choose for themselves. It is right that I should add, that the Clerks of the General Post-Office, are also newsmen; but I do not make this observation with a view of pointing them out as preferable to others; but merely because their names will not be found, most probably, upon the list of newsmen.

WM. COBBETT.

N. B. A correct list of the newsmen cannot be made out in time to be subjoined to this notification, but will be inserted in the next Register.

TURNPIKE AFFAIRS.

I MENTIONED, in my last Register, that, I being utterly unable to pursue the inquiries on this subject which I commenced during the summer, and, in one instance, brought to a conclusion so advantageous to the public, my eldest son took up the work where I left it off. He has pursued it with an activity and perseverance which would have been wholly beyond my power; unless I had called in to my aid another pair of quick legs, and another pair of eyes to see with, and another hand to write with. I do not know, at present, how many are the cases of complaint that he has regularly brought before Magistrates, and how numerous have been the discussions and decisions on those complaints. In the course of his endeavours, he has obtained some convictions, never, in any instance, putting one farthing of the penalty into his own pocket, although he has expended many pounds in addition to his labour, in this undertaking. In part, certainly, his motive was that of acting in conformity to the known wishes of his father; but, I must put in for him the claim to some degree of thanks from the public for

his indefatigable exertions; and they have been truly indefatigable. There was one conviction obtained by my son at Deptford (in Kent), which has had an effect of very considerable consequence: it was for an extortionate toll which had been taken on carts and wagons, and was practiced upon farmers and owners of carts and wagons of all descriptions, but was most of all oppressive upon poor men working with their own carts *for hire*; and these men work as hard, and lead as hard lives, as their horses themselves. This conviction was decisive as to the illegality of the toll: but my son gave no notification of it to the public, so that the extortion might still have been practised with impunity in parts not in the immediate neighbourhood where the conviction was had: however, I am very happy to say, that my son's proceeding in this case was followed up in a very public-spirited manner by Mr. GOODMAN, a publican (of the *Rose and Crown* public-house, Deptford), who, benefiting by being thus relieved from an extortion on his own carts and wagons, sent hand-bills to distant parts, and to every one whom he knew to be interested in it, giving an account of the conviction, and

giving extracts of the law upon which it was made. This conviction has, I believe, had the effect of saving at the rate of four or five hundred pounds or more, a year, in tolls, to the farmers, and especially that class of the owners of carts and wagons which I before mentioned, who live in that part of Kent which is almost in the immediate vicinity of London.

In several instances, the Magistrates have rejected the applications of my son, or, in other words, decided against his applications; but, in every case (except in two cases in which the Magistrates took great time to deliberate, and which I have not room here more particularly to notice), he, who has studied every part of these intricate laws with the greatest care, looks upon their decisions as erroneous. He, wishing to obtain a decision such as should settle the several questions, and leave no doubt about the matter in future, prepared divers affidavits on which he intended to move the court of King's Bench to issue their *Mandamus* to the Magistrates to convict, or, at least, to act according to his view of the law. But, when he came to put his intention into execution, he found, from their

Lordships of the Court, that, not having been called to the bar, *he could not move the court to do any thing in the King's name*; and, thus, he has been compelled to leave the matter, for the present, undecided.

In order to show how intricate these laws are, and how necessary it is that the Judges or the Parliament should do something to put an end to the possibility of these turnpike exactions and troubles, existing to their present extent, I will here insert one of these affidavits, containing, as the reader will see, no imputation on the purity of any Magistrate; no inference of that sort drawn; but simply stating a chain of facts exhibiting proofs more than sufficient to induce the Courts or the Parliament to take this matter in hand without delay. I insert this affidavit as a relation of facts already sworn to, and that can be sworn to again with the addition of a multitude of facts by a great number of witnesses. In no case does my son, nor do I, impute corrupt or bad motive to any one; and, in cases where my son complains of inconvenience as to local situation when before the Magistrates, we have no objection that it may be presumed by the public that the Magistrates acted upon a

conviction in their minds that the prosecution or application was really vexatious and groundless. All that I have in view in publishing the affidavit, which never would have been published by me if my son could have been heard in the Court of King's Bench, is to call the attention of the public to the question, and to produce application to the Courts or to the Parliament, to set to rights a matter out of which is continually arising disputes, wrongs, quarrels and violences innumerable. With this preface, I insert the affidavit, which has arisen out of the existence of a species of tolls, of which I am very certain the Courts and the Parliament of the present day have never had any knowledge.

(In the King's Bench.)

WILLIAM COBBETT the younger, of No. 183, Fleet-street, in the City of London, Gentleman; **CHARLES MULVEY RILEY**, of Scarsdale-terrace, in the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman; and **ROBERT PITCHER**, of No. 1, Stangate-place, in the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, late Turnpike-collector, severally make oath and say; and first,

this deponent, **WILLIAM COBBETT**, for himself saith, *That* on Tuesday the twenty-fifth day of September last, he summoned **THOMAS WHITEHEAD**, a toll-collector at the turnpike gate called the "King's Bench Gate," on the roads called the "Surrey New Roads," in the county of Surrey, before **ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS**, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county, and acting at the Public Office at Union Hall, in the Borough of Southwark, in the said county, and complained that the said **THOMAS WHITEHEAD** had, on Sunday the sixteenth day of September last, at the turnpike-gate aforesaid, taken from the said **Charles Mulvey Riley**, for each of six different hackney-coaches, besides the sum of three-pence (which is the legal toll for a hackney-coach on the said roads), the sum of sixpence, as a Sunday street-toll, and that the facts of the said complaints were then and there proved at the said Public Office, on the oath of the said **Charles Mulvey Riley**;—*That* the grounds on which he (this deponent) made the complaints aforesaid, were as follows, to wit: 1st. That, by an Act, passed in the third year of the reign of his present Majesty (cap. 126), entitled,

"An Act to amend the General Laws now in being for regulating Turnpike Roads in that part of Great Britain called England" (section 55), it is enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for the trustees or commissioners of every turnpike road, to let to farm the tolls of the several gates erected upon their respective turnpike roads," and that "if the person or persons who shall be the farmer or renter or collector or collectors of such tolls shall take a greater or less toll from any person or persons than what is authorised or directed by this or the particular Turnpike Act, he or they shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of five pounds;" and, 2nd. That the said Sunday street-toll is not authorised or directed by either the said General Act, or the particular Act for the said roads, which latter is an Act passed in the third year of his said present Majesty (cap. 112), entitled, "An Act for more effectually amending certain Roads in the several Parishes of Lambeth, Newington, Saint George Southwark, Bermondsey, and Christ Church in the county of Surrey, and for watching, lighting, and otherwise improving the said

"Roads;" the said roads having been originally made by an Act passed in the 26th year of the reign of his said late Majesty (cap. 131), the powers of which Act were enlarged, and the term continued from time to time by Acts passed in the 47th and 58th years (chapters 115 and 28 respectively) of the said reign;—That, upon these grounds, together with the fact that the tolls of the said roads were let to farm as aforesaid (which fact was admitted), he submitted to the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esq. that the said THOMAS WHITEHEAD had incurred the said penalty for every time that he had so taken the said Sunday street-toll as aforesaid, and claimed that he should be convicted of offences and fined accordingly;—That the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esq. nevertheless dismissed the said complaints, declaring that the said Sunday street-toll was legally taken as aforesaid at the said gate;—That, by an Act passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty (cap. 24), entitled, "An Act for paving the streets and lanes within the Borough of Southwark and certain parts adjacent in the county of Surrey, and for cleansing, lighting, and watching the same;

"and also the courts, yards, alleys, and passages leading thereto, and for preventing annoyances therein" (section 67), it is enacted that tolls shall be taken for the purposes of the said Act, "before any cattle or carriage shall be permitted to pass on a Sunday through any or either of the turnpikes hereunder mentioned, or through any turnpike to be erected by virtue of this or any other Act or Acts of Parliament near the same;" and that one of the said "thereundermentioned turnpikes" is, "any turnpike or turnpikes to be erected between Symond's Corner, in the parish of Lambeth and the Stones' End, in Blackman-street," and that the said "King's Bench" gate is so erected, and that the toll so directed to be taken, by the said Paving Act is, "for every coach or other carriage drawn by three or two horses, the sum of six-pence;"—That, however, by the said Paving Act (section 72) it is also enacted, "That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to give the commissioners for putting this act into execution, any power to collect any toll or tolls upon any carriage or cattle passing

"to or from the bridge now erecting across the River Thames, from Blackfriars in the city of London, over or through any of the roads made, or which shall be made, leading thereto; unless such carriages or cattle shall actually come into any of the streets aforesaid within the powers of this act:" and that, that part of the said roads leading from Symond's Corner, to the Stones' End, in Blackman Street aforesaid, upon which the said "King's Bench" turnpike-gate is erected, does lead from and to the said Blackfriars Bridge;

And this deponent, CHARLES MULVEY RILEY, for himself saith, That he (this deponent) had gone, on the Sunday aforesaid, from, or was coming to, the said bridge, being going to or coming from, the hackney-coach stand near to the King's Bench Prison, on each of the several times when the said Sunday street-toll was taken from him by the said Thomas Whitehead as aforesaid, and which he (this deponent) then stated, on the said tolls being demanded;

And this deponent, WILLIAM COBBETT, for himself further saith, That the said road leading through the said "King's Bench" Gate, was the nearest and only

road by which any carriage could go from the said bridge to the King's Bench Prison, without "actually going into some of the "streets within the powers of the "said Paving Act;"—*That*, by the said Paving Act, there is no penalty inflicted, nor any punishment whatever, on toll-collectors, under the said Act, for taking toll not authorised by, or in violation of, the said Act; and *that*, the persons extorted upon in such cases are, by the said Act, left to seek the usual remedy against extortioners;—*That*, by an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his said present Majesty (cap. 95), intituled, "An Act to explain and "amend an Act passed in the "third year of the reign of his "present Majesty, 'to amend the "General Laws now in being "for regulating Turnpike-Roads "in that part of Great Britain "called England'" (section 50), it is enacted, "That, from "and after the passing of this act, "no person or persons who shall "ask and take more toll than he "is authorised to take by this act, "or any other act now in force, or "by any act hereafter to be made "and passed, shall be prosecuted "by indictment for extortion or "otherwise; nor shall any proceeding be adopted against such

"person or persons for the offence "aforesaid, other than by prosecuting for the forfeiture and "penalty before a justice of the "peace, as is herein, or by the "said recited Act, directed;"—*That* the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire, on dismissing the said complaints, turned to WILLIAM WATTON, and, as this deponent believes, asked the said WILLIAM WATTON if he wished for his costs in defending the said THOMAS WHITEHEAD, and that he (the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire), received, as this deponent believes, an answer in the negative from the said WILLIAM WATTON; and *that* he then, after receiving the answer of the said WILLIAM WATTON, told this deponent, that he "not only dismissed the said complaints, but "would award costs to the defending parties, had they not "declined them," or words to that effect;—*That* the said WILLIAM WATTON was one of a company or body of persons who were lessees or farmers of the said turnpike tolls of the said "Surrey New Roads," and also of the said "Sunday-street tolls," under the said Paving Act, and was one of the employers of the said THOMAS WHITEHEAD;—*That*, at this time, and during the whole time

that the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire was hearing the said complaints, the said WILLIAM WATTON and several other persons concerned with him as aforesaid, together with the advocate and witnesses of the said THOMAS WHITEHEAD were standing at the sides and at the backs of the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire and of RICHARD STAPLES, the chief clerk of the said public-office, being behind the bench or table at which the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire, and the said RICHARD STAPLES sat, and without any separation, by bar or otherwise, so as to be prevented from approaching close to their ears or elbows, while the spot on which this deponent and his witness were standing, was on the opposite side, and at the distance of three feet from the said bench or table, there being a bar to prevent this deponent from approaching nearer, and no bench or table within his reach, to enable him to write, or to put his books or papers upon: thus being ranged in a position face to face with the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire, the said RICHARD STAPLES, and the said employers of he said THOMAS WHITEHEAD, his advocate and witnesses;

And this deponent ROBERT PITCHER for himself saith, That he was a collector of the tolls on the said roads for fifteen years last past until July last, and that for several years now last past, and up to the time of his ceasing to collect the said tolls, it was the invariable practice of himself, and also, he verily believes, of all the collectors of tolls on the said roads, to abstain from taking toll from the said RICHARD STAPLES, and likewise to exempt from toll all the officers and messengers attendant on the said public-office; and that the exemption aforesaid made in favour of the said RICHARD STAPLES was of the toll due by law for a gig which the said RICHARD STAPLES was in the habit of driving on his way to and from the said public-office and elsewhere;—That, during the time that he was a collector of the said tolls, the tolls were always let to farm, and that during fourteen years now last past they have been rented or farmed by the said WILLIAM WATTON and others;—That JOHN STAPLES, a brother of the said RICHARD STAPLES, is now a collector of tolls on the said roads, and that he was not a collector of the said tolls at the time of the decision at the public-office aforesaid, but at that time a col-

lector of the tolls of a road called the "New Dover Road," adjoining to the roads aforesaid, and the tolls on which road have never been rented or farmed by the said WILLIAM WATTON and the others aforesaid;—*That*, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the said WILLIAM WATTON and others rent or farm the tolls of the greatest part of the principal turnpike roads in the said county, and also in the counties of Kent and Middlesex, and *that* the same persons are also renters or farmers of the post-horse duties in the said counties;

And this deponent WILLIAM COBBETT for himself further saith also, *That* on Saturday the twentieth day of October last, being about six weeks after the aforesaid decision of the said ROBERT JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esquire, he applied to JOSEPH TERRY HONE, Esquire, the then sitting magistrate at the public-office at Union Hall aforesaid, for a summons against a turnpike collector, and that upon his (this deponent's) making the said application, a person of the name of CRISP who was then standing near to the person who was officiating as clerk to the said JOSEPH TERRY HONE, Esquire, stated that he was the attorney of certain lessees of tolls, and suggested to the said magistrate that the complaint whereon this deponent founded his said application might be a "frivolous and vexatious" complaint, and said that he hoped that "if the summons were granted, and the complaint were finally dismissed, that the magistrate in that case would give costs against the complainant, for that the same complainant

"(this deponent) had appeared before Mr. Justice CHAMBERS against a turnpike collector some time before upon complaints which were dismissed, and that Mr. CHAMBERS had then declared, that if any more such 'frivolous and vexatious' complaints were brought before him, he should make the complainants pay costs," or words to that effect;—*That* the said JOSEPH TERRY HONE, Esquire, thereupon hesitated to grant the said summons, and that before he did grant it, he questioned this deponent very narrowly as to the grounds of his complaint, saying that "the public time was not to be trifled with."

(Signed)

WM. COBBETT, JUN.
C. M. RILEY.
R. PITCHER.

Sworn in Court,
26th November, 1827.

AMERICAN TREES AND SEEDS.

THE catalogue which I mentioned in my last will be ready for delivery in Fleet-street on Friday next. There is a ship in the river containing several sorts of seeds, many of which I shall have to dispose of. It is the ship CORINTHIAN, which was at Portsmouth a few days ago, and which is now most probably in the Thames. There are some *sassafras* seeds on board this ship; and I should like for other persons besides myself to have some of these seeds to sow; for they might succeed in their hands while they might fail in mine.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Nov. 16.

Per Quarter.			
	s.	d.	
Wheat ..	53	1	Rye 33 6
Barley ..	31	10	Beans ... 44 6
Oats	22	3	Pease ... 45 10

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended Nov. 16.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	46,848	Rye	235
Barley ..	47,369	Beans ...	3,399
Oats ...	28,295	Pease ...	2,237

Imperial Average of the Six Weeks ended Nov. 16, which regulates the Duties on liberated Foreign Corn.

Per Quarter.			
	s.	d.	
Wheat	52	6	
Barley	30	9	
Oats	22	6	
Rye	33	2	
Beans	42	7	
Pease	46	6	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Tuesday, Nov. 20.—Imperial Qr.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	4,060	for	11,737	10	9	Average,	57 9
Barley..	4,702	..	8,163	4	5	.....	34 8
Oats..	18,162	..	20,936	19	2	.....	23 0
Rye....	38	..	54	19	0	.....	28 10
Beans..	1,110	..	2,006	12	4	.....	46 11
Pease..	1,452	..	3,454	11	4	.....	47 7

Friday, Nov. 23.—The supplies of nearly all descriptions of Grain this week from our own coast are tolerably fair, and of Oats from Ireland there is another considerable arrival. The Wheat trade remains heavy at the prices of Monday last. Barley also meets a slow sale at no alteration in value. Beans fully maintain last quotations, Pease are unaltered.

Oats have met a fair demand at the same terms as quoted at the beginning of this week. In the Flour trade no variation.

Monday, Nov. 26.—The supplies of all descriptions of Grain towards the close of last week accumulated greatly, so as to constitute a large arrival of every article, except English Oats. This morning there is a fair fresh supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, from the neighbouring counties. Our Millers being much in want of prime Wheat, took off all the best parcels readily this morning at prices fully equal to those of this day se'nnight, but all other descriptions meet a very dull sale, and last quotations could not be maintained for such.

Superfine samples of Barley sold to our Maltsters at the prices of last Monday, but other qualities were very heavy in disposal. Boiling Pease remain unaltered. Grey Pease have sold very slowly, and hardly maintain last quotations. Old Beans continue scarce, and nearly nominal in value. New Beans have met a heavy sale to-day, and are further declined 1s. per quarter. Of English Oats there are so few at market, as to render this trade nearly without interest; the Foreign stock is fast decreasing: the quantity of Irish for sale is large, and this article has met a dull sale at the same terms as this day se'nnight. There is a fair sale for Flour at last quotations.

Monday, Nov. 26.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 4,505 firkins of Butter, and 560 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports 10,752 casks of Butter. The demand for Butter is brisk, the prices continue nearly as before. Bacon is steady—the Stock does not accumulate.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4 lb. Loaf is stated at 9d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Nov. 19 to Nov. 24, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	5,875	Tares	—
Barley ..	8,373	Linseed ..	2,494
Malt	2,839	Rapeseed ..	—
Oats.....	5,889	Brank ..	—
Beans... ..	2,662	Mustard ..	—
Flour.....	2,211	Flax	—
Rye.....	10	Hemp	112
Pease....	2,466	Seeds ...	168

Foreign.—Oats, 1,350; and Beans, 2,175 quarters.

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Nov. 26.—Our Hop market remains firm at last week's prices, rather more has been obtained on Sussex pockets. Currency:—Sussex, 80s. to 86s.; Kent, 84s. to 105s.; and bags, 80s. to 95s.

Another Account.

Nov. 26.—Since the announcement of the Hop duty, viz. 148,848*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* our market has not been quite so brisk, still the market is very firm at the following currency:—Kent pockets, 80s. to 105s.; Ditto bags, 76s. to 90s. and 95s.; Sussex pockets, 76s. to 84s.

Maidstone, Nov. 22.—We have nothing particular to observe in the Hop trade this week, the market being pretty much the same; for good ones there is a demand, whilst ordinary ones are not enquired after.

Worcester, Nov. 21.—On Saturday, 217 pockets were weighed in our market; the last quoted prices were fully maintained.—It appeared by the official return, that the Worcester duty amounts to 18,856*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* This amount is larger than was anticipated.

COAL MARKET, Nov. 23.

Ships at Market.	Ships sold.	Price.
85.	59 <i>½</i> .	33 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> 42 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>

SMITHFIELD.

Monday, Nov. 26.—There was a brisk trade on Friday for both Beef and Mutton, on higher terms than this day se'nnight; and had this morning been bright and clear, the same prices would certainly have been obtained. As it is there is a fair demand, and the supply will be sold out. The top price of good Beef is about 4*s.* 10*d.*, though a few picked things have made rather more money. Mutton is not so free sale as on Friday, and is lower by 2*d.* a stone: the best Down Wethers are 4*s.* 8*d.*, and Lincolns 4*s.* 6*d.*; but Ewes hang very heavily on hand, at a low figure.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	8	to	4 10
Mutton ...	3	6	—	4 8
Veal	5	4	—	6 0
Pork	5	8	—	6 6
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts . . . 2,874	Sheep . . . 22,670
Calves . . . 144	Pigs . . . 140

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	4 0
Mutton ...	3	0	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	6 0
Pork	4	6	—	6 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	0	to	4 2
Mutton ...	3	2	—	4 0
Veal	4	0	—	5 8
Pork	4	4	—	6 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

POTATOES,

SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ware	2	0	to	4	0	0
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0	0
Chats	1	10	—	1	15	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0	0

Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ware	2	5	to	4	0	0
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0	0
Chats	1	10	—	1	15	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	70s.	to	95s.
Straw...23s.	to	34s.	
Clover. 90s.	to	145s.	
St. James's.—Hay....	75s.	to	100s.
Straw...27s.	to	36s.	
Clover..100s.	to	120s.	
Whitechapel.—Hay....	72s.	to	100s.
Straw...30s.	to	34s.	
Clover 90s.	to	120s.	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Nov. 16, 1827.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London*	57	0	34	7	22	10
Essex	57	0	31	8	26	6
Kent.....	55	8	33	8	25	1
Sussex.....	55	8	33	2	23	2
Suffolk	55	0	31	4	25	4
Cambridgeshire.....	47	0	28	3	18	2
Norfolk	55	6	31	3	26	3
Lincolnshire	49	4	33	8	19	6
Yorkshire	47	7	30	4	18	2
Durham	51	7	35	8	24	11
Northumberland	50	9	31	2	23	4
Cumberland	59	6	30	8	21	10
Westmoreland	59	5	33	2	21	0
Lancashire	48	4	34	8	21	0
Cheshire	51	6	39	6	21	6
Gloucestershire.....	55	6	31	10	28	4
Somersetshire.....	52	3	31	9	21	4
Monmouthshire.....	53	6	32	0	20	8
Devonshire.....	56	0	29	10	18	10
Cornwall.....	55	6	27	4	23	8
Dorsetshire	55	6	30	0	25	3
Hampshire	56	0	31	0	22	4
North Wales	55	3	35	8	30	1
South Wales	50	10	33	3	17	1

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.—The show of fresh samples at Tuesday's market was not large. For good qualities of Wheat and Oats some advance was obtained, but the sales were far from extensive. The market is much cleared of fine Oats, as also of good Wheat. Sack Flour and Oatmeal are each a trifle dearer, and have been in moderate request. Indian Corn, owing to the late advance, has been much less enquired for, but as the bulk of it is now in second hands, it is probable that prices may be supported. Beans, both old and new, are considerably dearer, and fine of both sorts very scarce. The reduced prices of sweet Flour, in bond, has led to an improved demand, and about 1200 barrels have been taken for exportation, at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per barrel on last week's quotations. The Ports are now shut to the importation of foreign Oats, and must remain so until the 15th February next.

Nov. 24.—Our market to-day was very dull for every description of Grain, but in the little business transacted the prices of Tuesday were obtained. There were few samples of good Wheat or Oats offered, the late arrivals having nearly all passed off.

Horncastle, Nov. 24.—We had again this day a plentiful supply of most kinds of Grain. Prices rather lower.—Wheat, 44s. to 48s.; Barley, 26s. to 30s.; Oats, 18s. to 22s.; Pease, 36s. to 38s.; Beans, 40s. to 42s.; and Rye, from 28s. to 30s. per quarter.

Ipswich, Nov. 24.—We had to-day a good supply of Corn. The sale was brisk, at much the same prices as last week, as follow:—Wheat, 50s. to 58s.; Barley, 28s. to 32s.; Beans, 42s. to 44s.; and Pease, 40s. to 42s. per quarter.

Manchester, Nov. 24.—The weather has assumed the appearance of winter. We have had a better demand for most descriptions of Grain, Flour, and Malt, if at hand. We had a good attendance on Change to-day, and Wheat of fine quality met with purchasers at about 1d. to 2d. per 70 lb. advance. Inferior descriptions more inquired for. Oats are ready sale at last week's advance. Oatmeal has advanced 2s. to 3s. per load. Beans in short supply, fully support the advance lately noticed. White Pease being scarce, are ready sale and much wanted. Malt is in good demand, the stock on hand being small, yet higher prices cannot be obtained at present. Flour ready sale at last week's rates. Indian Corn is 2d. to 3d. per bushel dearer. In Barley no alteration.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 24.—The supply of Wheat from the farmers was rather small this morning, but we have had a good many parcels coastwise during the week; the frost has improved the condition of the new Wheat, and it sold readily at 1s. per quarter advance, but there was less demand for old Wheat, and to effect sales of such lower prices must be submitted to. Barley sells rather freely at 1s. per quarter below the prices of last week. Old Oats are more in demand at last week's prices, but having rather a large supply of new Oats from the farmers to-day in addition to the foreign arrivals of last week, there was some difficulty in supporting the prices of last Saturday for that description.

Norwich, Nov. 24.—We had a good supply of all Grain to-day.—Red Wheat, 50s. to 57s.; White to 60s.; Barley, 26s. to 32s.; Oats, 22s. to 28s.; Beans, 39s. to 40s.; Pease, 40s. to 41s.; Boilers, to 48s. per quarter; and Flour, 42s. to 43s. per sack.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Horncastle, Nov. 24.—Beef, 6s. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, from 7d. to 8d. per lb.

Malton, Nov. 24.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 4½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4d. to 5½d.; Pork, 6d. to 7d.; and Veal, 6½d. to 7½d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 13½d. to 15d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 42s. to 44s. per firkin. Bacon sides, 7s. 6d.; large Hams, 8s. 9d.; small ditto, 9s. 3d. per stone. Fat Pigs, stripped for salting, 5s. 9d.; ditto, with head, 5s. 3d. per stone.

Manchester Smithfield Market, Nov. 21.—Our market to-day was brisker for Sheep and Cattle, and an advance was paid for the best descriptions of full ½d. per lb. The supply of Calves and Pigs was short, and the same advance was realized on both descriptions.—Beef, 3d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 4d. to 6d.; Veal, 5½d. to 7d.; Pork, 5d. to 6d. per lb., sinking offal.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Nov. 24.—The supply of fat Cattle for slaughter still continues small; prices, 8s. to 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs. sinking offal: and of Store Stock to-day only moderate; Scots sold at 4s. to 5s. per stone of what they will weigh when fat; Shorthorns, 3s. to 4s.; Cows and Calves selling dearer, good ones from 10l. to 14l.; Homebreds, of one and two years old, sale good. The supply of Sheep and Lambs (as is usual at this season) was small, only 630; Shearlings, 20s. to 27s., fat ones to 40s.; Lambs, none good, selling from 13s. to 18s. each. Pigs 473, a little dearer, fat ones to 7s. 6d. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 7d. to 8½d.; Mutton 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 6d. to 8½d. per lb.

Birmingham Smithfield Market, Nov. 22.—A very limited supply of fat Beasts this day; the demand rather brisk. Stores plentiful.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 5½d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7½d. per lb.; fat Pigs, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per score.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. 24.—No. 11.] LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1827. [Price 6d.



“ It is the dividing of the prize, and not the obtaining of it, that presents the greatest danger.”—SWISS: “ Conduct of the Allies.”

“ FATHER AND MOTHER AND I.”

Exeter, 24 Dec. 1827.

FROM the moment that the treaty of alliance against Turkey appeared, any man of sense must have guessed, pretty nearly, at the result. This, the last legacy of the “ illustrious Canning ”; this sort of codicil to his will in behalf of this happy and rich nation, is, it seems, now likely to

prove of a piece with all the other

fruits of his wisdom and talents.

When the news of the “ glorious achievement ” came, I spoke of it under a motto, partly consisting of the words which form the title to this present article.

It was, as I said at the time, my opinion, that we had joined with France and Russia out of

X

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[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

fear; that we had joined with these two real enemies against an old and real friend, because we saw, and, I believe, were flatly told, that they were resolved to do the thing themselves, if we refused to join them. It was in the teeth of our obvious interest that the thing should be done at all; but, we could not prevent it without war with France and Russia now, and with America in six months; and war is what we could not have, real war we could not have, without blowing the paper-money system into air; and, that would have been such a pity, just when it was going on in so prosperous a way, and was upon the eve of a transmutation into a system of gold! I believe, too, that our taking part against the Turk, or, at least, standing in a disgraceful state of neutrality, was a condition on which we were to be

allowed to come off with any thing like decency in the affair of Portugal. We are, it seems, to have the honour of entertaining Don MIGUEL (whom our newspapers have been abusing for years past) as a sort of compensation for the part we have acted towards our ancient and really true and naturally political ally the Turk, who was the only ally that did not, at one time or another, desert us in our war against Buonaparte, and who was then always spoken of as a perfectly just and wise sovereign.

The effect which has been produced here, on the *money affair*; by mere rumours as to what may possibly happen, in consequence of this "*glorious achievement*," ought to convince even the most besotted, that real war would, at once, destroy the paper, or funding, system; or, at the very least,

bring us to Bank-Restriction and *Assignats*. We, in fact, continue borrowing, and adding to the Debt, even now. We should then add to it 40 or 50 millions a year, perhaps; for, could we *add to the present taxes*? It is downright madness to think of such a thing. To sheer paper we must, therefore, come; and what that paper would soon come to the histories of America and France have very plainly told us, and in a language, too, that can never be forgotten.

The Ministers were, doubtless, convinced of the impossibility of going to war without producing a pecuniary convulsion; and yet they must go to war, or let France and Russia have their will with regard to Turkey. As the least disgraceful course, and the one best calculated to save appearances, they chose the *alliance*; but, as I said in my last article

upon the subject, the aggression against the Turk, intended by our Ministers to save us from war, may produce war, and war, too, of a very extended and expensive character. This seems also to be the opinion of others; and how will my readers stare to read the following from the OLD TIMES and from the MORNING CHRONICLE of Tuesday!

OLD TIMES.

“THE news through the German papers is not less interesting. The Sultan received, as was to be expected, the news of the battle of Navarino with the utmost indignation: but then we should tell his highness, that he ought to have been able to put an end to the war against the Greeks at an earlier period, and without forcing the friends of humanity to interfere, through the common sympathies of nature. It is expected, ‘among other measures, that a general arming of the whole empire will be ordered.’ Let the empire arm, we say, to preserve itself from dismemberment.

We know, from many instances, should they prove to have left on the more particularly in Switzerland, account just specified, the steps menaced were—first, a *blockade of Constantinople*,—next, *pecuniary aid to the Greeks*,—and last, though not least, *the occupation of the three principalities of Servia, Moldavia, and Walachia*. These projected measures—the second not convenient, (unless it proceed from individuals,) the last open to many objections on the score of expediency,—*make us fervently hope* that the Sultan will adopt prudent measures, and *not force us to extremities*."

"In the mean time, we cannot conceal, that the news which we ourselves received last night, up to the 10th ultimo, without altering our opinion of the importance of conciliatory conduct, impairs, to a certain degree, our hopes of its prevalence or adoption in the councils of the States interested. The embargo, as we stated, was laid on in the port of Constantinople; and on that day it was strongly believed that the negotiations would be broken off. Nearer home, also, it has been reported,—we know not on what authority,—that the Ambassadors had left Pera. Leave they would, of course, if the negotiations were broken off; and

MORNING CHRONICLE.

"We fear we can no longer hold out hopes of the possibility of peace being preserved with Turkey. Positive information was received yesterday, that the Porte has refused all farther negotiation, or even intercourse, with the Ambassadors of the Allies, and has also refused the mediation of Austria. An appeal has been made to all good Mussulmen, to avenge the insult which has been committed. Great apprehensions are entertained for the durability of the Alliance under the present very cri-

tical circumstances, on which some of those *did not calculate* who entered into the treaty more with a view to *gain time with Russia*, than to come to a rupture with Turkey, which would have the effect of *delivering over the latter Power to the former*. The affair of Navarino has, however, committed our Government. But if we were to say that the result has been one of *satisfaction*, or that it has not given rise to very *unpleasant forebodings*, we should only be misleading our readers."

Now, all this may, perhaps, be *stock-jobbing work*; but, still, there is reason to believe it to be in earnest: and, if it be in earnest, what have these, and other papers, to answer for, when we look back at their language when the news of the "*glorious achievement*" arrived? It is now discovered, that we joined in the aggression against the Turk, "more with a view to *gain time with Russia*, than to come to a

"rupture with Turkey"! Wonderful discovery; especially after I had said ~~nearly the same thing~~, a month ago. Not, however, to *gain time* only, but in the hope of *pacifying Russia*; in the hope of weaning her, by *humouring*, from her projects of aggrandizement! Vastly wise, to be sure; it being so well known, that ambitious and encroaching people are easily cured if you will but give way to them and humour them sufficiently! The oddest of all things in the world, to be sure, to assist an enemy, and almost a natural enemy, a most powerful enemy, in beating down a fast and rather feeble friend, in order to *gain time* with that enemy! Gain time for *what*? To prevent Russia from overrunning Turkey to be sure; and in order to prevent her from overrunning Turkey, we join her in beating down

the power of the Turks! If this be not a new sort of political doctrine; a new sort of political principle to move upon, it must have lain hidden somewhere, very deeply buried amongst Dr. BLACK'S "*antellactool*" rarities.

So, then, the Doctor fears that he can no longer hold out to his readers any hopes of a possibility of preserving peace with Turkey! This is a pretty abrupt transition from the DOCTOR'S long string of halcyon promises. But, even now, the DOCTOR blinks the matter; for, it is with RUSSIA and FRANCE, and not with Turkey, that we are in danger of having war. In such a case we must have recourse to Austria; but not one step will Austria move without money from us; and money from us, Austria cannot have, let the necessity be what it may:

The DOCTOR has discovered, that there are great apprehensions entertained as to the "*durability of the alliance*." I told the DOCTOR so, pretty nearly a month past; and, if we could go to war, it would not all surprise me to see England in alliance with the Turks, against the Russians and the French, which would be as happy an illustration as any but a factious man could wish for, of the wisdom, the foresight, the profound policy of the lately departed and most botheration and flabbergaster Mr. CANNING.

ANNA BRODIE, after saying that we had not entered on a crusade against the Infidel, but had stepped forward "*purely in the cause of humanity*," tells us a dismal story enough. She says, that as to views of *foreign aggrandisement*, or territorial acquisition, England has no such view; France

(how comes she to know it?) has no such view; and then she adds, "Russia, we TRUST, has no such view." Now, what the devil does Anna place her trust in? It is plain that the "old paunch" is lying all the while; that she believes Russia to have such view; but that she wishes to wrap the thing up, and to keep it a little longer as a saleable mystery. She next goes on to say, that we, for our parts, "only want to protect a miserable race from extermination, and to restore them to those rights, to which, in the present *enlightened* state of the world, it is *clear* that all its inhabitants are entitled."

Now, ANNA, if it be so very *clear*, that the Greeks are entitled to all the blessings that BURDETT and HOBHOUSE were so anxious to get the Greek money for from the Deputies to bestow upon the

Greeks, do you not think that the *English* people, as well as the Greeks, are, in the present *enlightened* state of the world, entitled to some small portion of those rights that their forefathers so amply enjoyed? If it be so *clear* that we ought to go to war to restore the Greeks to what you call *their rights*; but in real sincerity and truth, to make them the slaves of the Jews and jobbers of London; what, good woman, do you think of the *Africans*, whom we have in the West Indies? This hypocrisy is too shallow to pass, and only serves to make the world ascribe wicked motives to an act of egregious folly. Without this hypocrisy the act will always be called excessively mean, or excessively foolish; but with this hypocrisy there will be wickedness superadded. Anna, this poor old drivelling wo-

man, who is one of MR. BROUGH-AM's "best public instructors," and who puts forth nonsense and lies enough, during any month of the year, to furnish any circulating library in the kingdom; this old newspaper virago confesses now, that she cannot "conceal" that her hopes of the prevalence of *conciliatory* conduct in the councils of the *States* interested are considerably "impaired." Impaired, old girl, every thing is impaired in you, except your love of the "*stoof*," as they call it in Yorkshire. But, what does this best possible instructing old girl mean, by the *States* interested? Turkey is but one state, at any rate. And, indeed, what she says directly afterwards proves that she points at *Russia* as likely to pursue a conduct not very conciliatory. What a far-seeing old creature it is! It is a perfect

witch as soon as it has got the news from Paris.

She next tells us of the projected measures of these very kind and harmonious allies, in case the negotiation should be broken off with the Turk. These measures, she says, are, first, a blockade of Constantinople; second, *pecuniary* aid to the Greeks; and, last, the occupation of SERBIA, MOLDAVIA, and WALACHIA, by the Russians, of course. Of the first measure ANNA gives no opinion; the second, she says, not *convenient* (unless it proceed from INDIVIDUALS). Anna certainly sips with somebody besides the Muses. She sips of something a little ardent, to a certainty; for what sober soul ever imagined, that individuals, in that *enlightened* state in which they have been placed by BURDETT, HOBHOUSE, and ELLICE, would

now, spend their money upon Greek Bonds! Lastly, says Anna, the third measure, the occupation of Servia, Moldavia, and Walachia, is open to many objections, on the score of "*expediency*." Therefore, says she, we FERVENTLY hope (one would think she was along with Doctor BROADIE, at prayers) that the Sultan will adopt *prudent* measures, and not force us to *extremities*. Extremities, Anna! What extremities greater can you be forced to, than destroying his ships and slaughtering his people, and this, too, without the smallest provocation in the world; without one single act of a hostile, or even of an unfriendly nature, committed on his part. His fleet was destroyed, and his people were slaughtered, because, and only because, he was engaged in subduing his revolted subjects. He

had committed no act of aggression directly or indirectly, towards any one of his assailants. Prudence, in such a case, is to obtain revenge, if possible; and even now, his new offence is, that he *will not negotiate* with those who have thus wantonly attacked and injured him; and for this, he is warned by ANNA, not to force us to extremities.

DOCTOR BLACK assumes an humbler tone: he says, indeed, that our Government has been committed by the affair at Navarino; and the Doctor is right enough in calling it an affair, or any thing else, rather than a glorious victory; but the Doctor confesses, that, it would only be to mislead his readers, if he were to say that the affair has produced a *satisfactory result*; or that it has not given rise to very *unpleasant* forebodings. Very unplea-

"sant indeed, Doctor, to those who see any ill in the blowing up of the funding system, and I, for my part, am not one of those.

What I think likely is this: that Russia will, with very little ceremony, march into the Turkish Provinces, urged to do it secretly by France, and besought by England upon her knees not to do it. England has no power to prevent the invasion, other than through the aid of Austria; and when Austria finds, as she will find, that she can get no money from England, she will negotiate with Russia, and come in for a share of the Turkish dominions. France will, I dare say, join cordially with Russia in sweeping away this old ally of England; and if we really get into a war with France and Russia, or with either of them, the Americans will, within six months after the

war begins, put to the test our courage and our power to maintain our ancient rights on the seas. The thing may not go to this extent: the funding system may crumble to pieces, or it may be in such a shattered state, as to induce the nation quietly to submit to any thing that France and Russia may like to do; but, if the funding system could stand; if by any tricks of borrowing money or shuffling of paper; if we could thus hobble along in a war for a few months, such, in all human probability, would be the parties engaged in that war.

I would have my readers reflect a little on the great difference between the effects of war to be carried on now, and the effects of the late war: when that war began, the taxes amounted to only sixteen millions a year, and bank notes of all descriptions had

always been regarded as equally valuable with gold. When that war began, the poor-rates amounted to little more than two millions a year. When that war began, so small a note as five pounds had never been seen; and there was the coast clear for the minister to spread forth his notes, and to borrow from the whole nation in all sorts of ways. No doubt had ever existed as to the durability and solidity of the funds; and, besides these, the nation was alarmed, from one end to the other, at the cry of danger to property and religion. All those circumstances would now be wanting: indeed, instead of sixteen there are sixty millions of annual taxes, and the farmers, tradesmen, manufacturers, and merchants, are stripped of the means of lending money to the Government, or rendering personal service. Our

ministers could not call upon us to fight against Atheists in the persons of the subjects of those well-beloved BOURBONS whom we restored, and of the Christian magnanimous EMPEROR of RUSSIA, with both of whom, let it be observed, we are now in warlike alliance. There would be no zeal in fighting against these most Christian Kings and Emper and even were we to have a war only with the Turk, ANNA BRODIE could never make us believe, that we are in danger of his coming and making us all "Muslimans."

But, that feature (not *fundamental feature*, as Castlereagh used to say) which would most strongly distinguish this war from the last, is this, that that was a war of endless and uninterrupted sea-triumphs, and particularly a war of PRIZE-MONEY, which

cheered the nation on to borrowing and spending and spending and borrowing till it got saddled with a debt, which must finally break its back. These victories, this prize-money, would not mark another war; not that I have any doubt of the courage of Englishmen: that is a vulgar topic, and suited only for the mere rabble, such as those thoughtless creatures who stuck *laurel* leaves in the caps of the soldiers of the guards when they were marching off, just after the *Æolian* speech of MR. CANNING. Perhaps, the naval officers, too, might act very well, notwithstanding MR. HUME's just observations on the promotions in the navy; but, it must be a war of hard knocks; much cry and little wool; not a war of **ORDERS IN COUNCIL**; not a war in which men would get rich by taking vessels of the ene-

my and giving them up for payment, with a total disregard of the law, both civil and naval. A war of hard knocks it must be, and especially if the AMERICANS join in it, who, be it observed, sigh for the opportunity of making us give up that *right of search*, which is worth to us forty times as much as all our colonies put together. Let it be remembered, that when we made the last peace with America, which was actually proclaimed as silently and with as little show as a proclamation is issued for the admission or shutting out of corn: when we concluded that peace, it was mutually agreed, or, at least, the Americans assented to leave **UNDECIDED** the question of the right of search! This was very ominous. Though the Bourbons were restored, though "legitimacy" was triumphant, though she had to

contend with us single-handed, and though her negotiators had not heard of our total and dreadful discomfiture at New Orleans; still she was resolved not to give up that point; and we were compelled to let it sink out of sight, or to continue the war with her. Since that time she has been in negotiation with us, for a treaty relative to mutual assistance being afforded to the two nations, for putting an end to the trade in slaves to Africa. The treaty was concluded and *approved of by the President*; and had been approved of by the Ministry and the King in England; but (and pray mark this well), it contained a stipulation, authorizing the ships of war, of either of the two nations, to SEARCH for slaves the merchant ships of either nation. For this cause, and for this cause *only*, the treaty was rejected by

the Senate of the United States, and thus became no treaty at all, the law of America requiring the assent of the Senate before ratifications could be exchanged.

These facts, which are wholly undeniable, can leave no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man, that no power in America would dare to acquiesce in the exercise of our right of search, unless compelled to it by dire extremity in war. And there can be no doubt in the mind of any rational man, that this nation never could carry on war, not only without success, but without utter ruin, if stripped of the exercise of the right of search. During the last war we exercised it constantly and most unsparingly: we laid the whole commercial world under heavy contribution: we extended the right far beyond its former limits; and, coupling it

with the right of *blockade*, we actually took possession of a large part of the property of the world. This would be all wanting now: we might keep a great fleet splashing about upon the waves; but the trade of our enemies would be carried on by the Americans, or we must have that long-sided, acute, adventurous, and brave race amongst our enemies. I trust that this will not be the case until England has shaken off this load of debts and funds; until the King has no Quaker-associates in his prerogative of making money for his people; and then Englishmen would see their island sunk out of sight in the waves, before they would yield their most precious birth-right, the sovereignty of the seas, which they have claimed for *seven hundred years*, and which they have always exercised, except in times of misrule. The late war against America was unjust on our part; for, we exercised the right of taking their own native subjects out of their own ships, and making them

serve us. This forms no part of our rights; but we have a right to take the enemy's goods from out of the ship of a friend; and if we do not exercise this right, we are the weakest nation in Europe, in war. We shall have it, however, to *fight* for, and this greatly adds to the dangers of war.

All other nations know our situation as well as the best of us do. The Turk knows all about the paper money, a great deal better than ANNA BRODIE and DOCTOR BLACK does; and, if ANNA BRODIE can tell us, as she did the other day, that the Bank of France consented to save our Bank at the time of the "*Late Panic*," the French Ministers cannot be very ignorant of the means of working upon our nerves. In short, it is this debt, for the getting rid of which I have been so anxious, and for which anxiety I have been so politely treated in Parliament as well as out: it is this debt that keeps us down, and that has particularly driven us to lend France and

Russia our assistance in an endeavour to cripple our old friend the Turk. The first fear upon every occasion like the present is; the very first thought is, and must be, with the Minister, what effect will this affair have upon the paper system? The moment he proceeds to think of the consequences, he starts back; and thus it is, and thus it must be, as long as this debt shall exist. If my proposed equitable adjustment had taken place when petitioned for by the county of Norfolk, we never should have seen a Russian fleet at Spithead, much less should we have seen England joined in that aggression against the Turk, of which, in all probability, she will now have to rue the consequences.

WM. COBBETT.

LIST OF NEWS AGENTS,

IN AND ABOUT LONDON.

Alexander, 16, City Terrace, City Road.

Appleyard, 1, Duke Street, Adelphi.

Arnold and Fetzer, Marchmont Street; 56, Mortimer Street; 26, Willmott Street.

Axtell, 1, Finch Lane, Cornhill.

Bagshaw, 31, Brydges Street, Covent Garden.

Bain, King's Mews Gate, Castle Street, Leicester Square.

Bell, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill.

Bellamy, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Bishop, Royal Exchange.

Blackburn, Knightsbridge.

Boustead, 1, Fludyer Street, Westminster.

Bowdery, 190, Oxford Street.

Brooks, 3, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

Byfield, 21, Charing Cross.

Burtenshaw, 132, St. Martin's Lane.

Chabott, Thavies Inn, Holborn.

Clarke, 21, Finch Lane, Cornhill.

Clementson, 9, Lambeth Walk.

Clifford, 5, Inner Temple Lane.

Cole, London Street, Greenwich.

Davis, Broad Street, St. Giles's.

Davis, Newgate Street.

Dawson, 12, Cannon Street.

Dean, 2, Woodstock Street.

Drew, 17, Portugal Street.

Dunbar, Wych Street, Strand.

Duncombe, 19, Little Queen Street, Holborn.

Edwards, 53, Newgate Street.

Eldershaw, 15, Adam Street West.

Elliott, Drury Lane.	Newberry, 5, Hatton Garden.
Farquarson, Plumtree Street, St. Giles's.	Obbard, 4, Little George Street, Westminster.
Harris, Bow Street, Covent Garden.	Onwhyn, 4, Catherine Street, Strand.
Hewlett, Dean Street, Soho.	Pecks, 21, St. Martin's Lane.
Houghton, 161, New Bond Street.	Ray, 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Street.
Holt, 1, Catherine Street, Strand.	Reynolds, 11, Old Cavendish Street.
Jones, 34, Bury Street, St. James's.	Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly.
Kennedy, 113, Bishopsgate Street.	Rowley, 22, Leather Lane, Holborn.
Kennedy, 125, Fetter Lane.	Scripps, 7, South Molton Street.
Kerly, Stafford Street, Bond Street.	Smith, 192, Strand; and 42, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square.
Limbird, 143, Strand.	Turpie, Tyler Street, Regent Street.
Lloyd, West Street, Soho.	Walker, 90, High Holborn.
Marlborough, 4, Ave Maria Lane.	Westley, 159, Strand.
Martin, 8, Cornhill.	Woodham, 34, High Holborn.
Merrett, 7, St. John's Square.	Woodward, 7, Bull-head Court, Newgate Street.
Murcott, 21, Warwick Square, Newgate Street.	

CATALOGUE
OF
AMERICAN TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS,
FOR SALE
BY MR. COBBETT.

N. B. GENTLEMEN who may want Trees or Seeds will please to apply (either personally or by letter) at Kensington, where my place of residence is well known; or at the Office of the Register, No. 183, Fleet-street.—If the application be made by letter, it would be far the best way to direct the letter to Fleet-street, addressed to me. It will then reach me without any delay; and the order will be executed *directly*, if required; and, if Gentlemen wish to have the Trees kept to the Spring (the last half of March and the first half of April being very good times for planting), they shall be put by, kept with care, and sent off at the time requested.

I am this day taking up (I believe) not much short of a million of trees by the hands of sixteen Englishmen, boarded and lodged in my farm-house, and about thirty Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen promiscuously, who, in these short days, give me their labour in exchange for 2lbs. of bread, such as every one of my family eats, and such as the ladies and gentlemen of two gentlemen's families, have requested the favour to be supplied with. It is, indeed, the very best bread I ever tasted, made from flour ground by my own men in one of Mr. PARKE's most useful little steel mills; but from wheat for which I gave at

the barn door seven shillings and sixpence a bushel, while the average price of wheat is less than six shillings. Besides these 2 lbs. of bread per day, I give these "*helps*," as the Americans very correctly call them, half a pound of good sound Cheshire cheese, and 2 lbs. of mutton or pork, just as it may suit me, taking the whole sheep or whole pig promiscuously, but keeping all the heads and feet and shanks for myself.

I began to put this system in operation yesterday morning (3rd December) at Kensington. Fifteen sons of the "*sister kingdom*" came in to render me their assistance, and they were followed, in a short time afterwards, by Englishmen who are absolutely in want of food. The sons of ST. PATRICK had not, it seemed, been duly apprized, nor any of them; as they said, of the species of reward they were to receive for their help. It is curious to observe, that nine out of the fifteen Irishmen, actually put down the spade, and

marched off, as soon as they were apprized of the conditions; and that all the Englishmen stuck close to the stuff, and the whole marched off at night, with the fruit of their labour wrapped up in an American "*best public instructor*." Oh! how it would have gladdened the heart of Mr. BROUGHAM, to see them trudging off in their rags, delighted, as he would have supposed, with the "*antullactood raparst*" that they were about to enjoy; and how glad was I to be able, consistently with my own interest too, to send home to a good supper of bread and meat, a score of my countrymen, to whom I had been obliged to *make an advance* upon their bread and cheese, in order to enable them to tug on till night, though, God knows, that night was but a few hours distant from the morning. The reason alleged by the Irishmen for wanting part of the payment in *money*, was, that they had RENT to pay: just so, said I; and that is just the very reason why you shall have no money from

me. Come and share, if you choose, in our food ; but one farthing of my money shall never go to an Irish landlord, not even in the purchase of Irish provisions.

To-day (4th Dec.) the "*helps*" have considerably increased in number. For many reasons, I work in this way by fits and starts. The "*helps*" want to be instructed in their work. I, myself, must be present with them, and also my foreman. Our time, and especially mine, is precious ; and therefore I have done, in one day, by forty men, what another would have done in twenty days by two men. I bring the whole body together at their work, so as to have every man under my eye at one and the same time. I take notice of their different capacities ; and in about an hour after they begin, all having begun with the spade to take up trees, the distribution of the labour is made : some taking up trees ; some sorting them, the large from the small ; some counting them into hundreds and thousands ; some laying them by the

heels in little rows, after they are counted ; some carrying them from those who have counted them, to those who are laying them regularly by the heels. I began yesterday morning ; and, by this day week, I shall not be far from being done. Then, when an order is received (if the weather be open), it can be executed instantly, as there will be some men at Kensington, constantly packing up trees, from this time to the middle of April, but not later.

The orders which I have hitherto received, could not be well executed until now. Now, however, these all shall be executed directly ; all of them before Saturday night. I beg to add here, for the information, and for the real use of gentlemen in the country, that they suffer greatly in the business of planting, from supposing, that persons who call themselves *nurserymen and gardeners*, must be had for works of this sort. The deuce is in it, if I can want experience in this way ; and I declare, most sincerely, that I would

not exchange my sixteen men, who are, all of them, except two, directly from the plough, for any twenty men that I could select from the best managed nurseries in and about London. The countrymen are attentive; they are careful; and, as we used to find them in the army, they are, above all things, tractable and obedient. Every officer in the army knows, that it is easier to stick upright, and to make strut along like a Lord, a score of round-backed country fellows that drag their heavy heels two feet behind their nose, than it is to give any thing of tolerable appearance to one single artisan, or broken down dandy. They take notice of what you say to them; they do what they are bidden to do; and I have always found, that one clear explanation, that one showing particularly, was quite enough. They have no infernal conceit and pride to get over; they look upon the most minute part of your instruction, as being of some importance; their ploughmen's or ploughboy's habits

have taught them to **KEEP ON**; and every man knows, who knows any thing of this matter, that it is the tortoise and not the hare, that arrives at the end first.

Having given this account of the way in which I am preparing my trees for sale, I shall now proceed to give a list, first of the several forest trees; placing against each, remarks here and there, as I may think it necessary. The reader will see, that I have introduced into this list, one of the **BIRCHES**, which I lately observed were all too small for sale this year. When I came to examine them, I found that there were some of the *White Birch* that were quite big enough for transplanting into a little nursery. These, therefore, though there are but few of them, I shall sell; and that, too, at the common price of forest trees, though I have so few: first come, first served; and those who cannot have them this year, can, if they choose, have them next.

I think it necessary to repeat the remark, that, to save the trou-

ble of much writing, I have numbered all the Trees and Shrubs; and also the Apple Trees; but that these numbers do not follow one another regularly, having been made to correspond with, or rather to indicate the several sorts of Trees and Shrubs, at the time when I sowed the seeds of them; and I was obliged to place the numbers regularly after one another in my List, according to the order in which I received the seeds. But, any Gentleman may save himself the trouble of writing the name of any Tree or Shrub, and just use the number instead: for instance, if a Gentleman want "Deciduous Cyprus," and want a hundred of them, he writes in his list, 100 of No. 10, and so on. With this preface, which I have not been able to make so clearly explanatory as I should wish, without taking up more of the time of the reader than he may be desirous to bestow upon such a subject, I shall now insert my List.

FOREST TREES.

No. 1. LOCUST. (*Psuedo Acasia*.)

1st Class, 10s. for 100.

2d Class, 8s. — 100.

3d Class, 6s. — 100.

I had divided the Locusts, in my list of the other day, into *five* classes; but, upon taking them up, I find that they cannot, consistent with any reason or utility, be divided into more than *three* classes. The prices of the five were, 10s., 8s., 6s., 4s., and 2s., making an average of 6s. I now divide them as above, and the average is still the same. There are very few really *weak* plants this year. Those of the third class are short, and a few of them weak; but, they will make very fine plants next year. The other two classes may go into plantations directly, and will beat any trees of double their height. The biggest are the best, to be sure; but the 2d class will do very well. I would recommend the 3d class to be put into a Nursery in a Kitchen Garden, for a year, rows at 2 feet apart, and plants at six inches. Any one who disposes of a plat of ground thus, and cuts the trees off at an inch from the ground, in May, or before mid-June, will be surprised at the *coppice* that he will have in the Autumn. But *weeds* must not be suffered to choke them in May, June and July.

No. 4. White Ash. (*Fraxinus Americana*.) 4s. for 100.

No. 5. Black Ash. (*Fraxinus Sambucifolia*.) 4s. for 100.

No. 116. Red Ash. (*Fraxinus Rubra*.) 4s. for 100.

These are, all of them, some of the finest seedlings that I ever saw. All the Black Ash are fit to go into plantations alone; and, as to the other two, they came up so

thick, that there are many small ones amongst them which I propose to keep (after transplanting them) until another year. If, however, any Gentleman should wish to have a parcel of these little ones, which are much taller, however, than I ever saw an English seedling Ash, he may have them at 3s. a hundred.

No. 6. PLANE. (*Planus Occidentalis*.) 5s. for 100.

In my last list, I put down these at ten shillings a hundred, having so very few, that are at any size at all; but, upon reflection, I think it will be better to charge at once that which I think I can afford them at in future; and that is, five shillings a hundred. I have now discovered the mode of making the seed grow. I have many thousands of the plants, which I shall transplant by and by, and which will be fine plants next fall, a foot or two high; but I have very few large enough to trust out of my own hands, at present, and though the greater part of them are already ordered at ten shillings a hundred, I shall sell them at five.

No. 93. TULIP-TREE. (*Lyriodendrum Tulipifera*.) 10s. for 100.

Trees are like children, and, indeed, all animals, in one respect; namely, the better the breed of them, the more plague you have to raise them, as I have found by a sort of hogs, that I got from Mr. PRICE, of Ryall in Worcestershire; the only fault of which, when once I have got them, is to keep them from being fat, for if not kept poor, which is very difficult, the wretches will not breed; and I have a sow, which I dare say will weigh five and twenty score, that was a passenger from Worcester to London, in a little crockery-ware crate, which came by the canal, early in April last. These tulip-trees, of which to see the seed is very difficult, give you no notice as to the precise year that they will

come up from the seed; a few come up the first year; some the second; and some the third; and some even the fourth. I have, by dint of perseverance, got a pretty good parcel of these, about four or five inches high, while I have a tulip-tree plank, fourteen feet long, and between three and four feet wide in every part of it, which is to serve as a dining-table for all my men and maids, and which will very well accommodate half-a-dozen more. This tree will grow as well in England as in America; as freely and as straight; and I have seen them many times a hundred feet high as straight as a gun-stick. The crooked things that we see in England are raised from *layers*; and let it always be remembered, that a *layer* is a branch of a tree, and can never become any thing but a limb of a tree; and a limb, as all the world knows, is not a trunk.

No. 8. CEDAR, RED. (*Juniperis Virginiana*.) 5s. for 100.

These, from which come the wood to make the pencils with, and which wood is as durable as the locust, are as difficult little gentlemen as a man would wish to have to do with. God knows how many kegs of the seeds I have sown, but at last I have got a good lot of them. They are like, in point of size, a seedling fir tree of the spruce kind; and I dare say great care must be taken in the transplanting of them; but they are hardy, after they have taken root, and even more hardy than the Scotch fir, while their wood is so preciously valuable. The word, *Virginiana*, inserted in the Botanical name, would induce the reader to believe, that they are a native of only the warmer parts of America. The fact is this, that, when American trees and shrubs were first introduced into England, Virginia, which took its name from that most chaste creature "good old BETSEY," who used to hang her loving subjects if they refused to be evidence against themselves, before her high Court of Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and

who used to make their bodies, sometimes longer and sometimes shorter by the rack; *Virginia* was, for a long time, the only part of North America, which was at all familiar with Englishmen, who, indeed, for some time, called the whole country *Virginia*. Hence, the botanists clapped the various Latin declinations of the name *Virginia*, to the end of all the plants brought from any part of that country; but the Red Cedar is as much a native of New Jersey, the state of New York, all the states to the North of it, as far as New Hampshire, and covers the barren parts of Long Island, as thickly as ever it covered any of the parts of *Virginia*. These trees grow upon the very poorest of soil on Long Island, and there the seeds, from which I raised these trees, were gathered. The young trees come up from the seeds dropping upon the ground. The wood is well known from its red heart and famous durability; and it is curious enough to be worth observation, that, in the long continuance of snow during the winter, it is the general practice to chop off loads of the boughs, which are then in their deepest green, to bring them in as food for sheep. I kept more than a hundred sheep during the winter, principally upon cedar boughs, and the leaves of the Indian corn; and kept them very well too; and I never had a sheep die all the time I was in Long Island. Now, I do not recommend any body to purchase these little things; and I have no experience to guide me as to the facility and difficulty of making them take root when they are transplanted; but I have no doubt of being enabled to transplant them with success; and if I do not sell them, I shall transplant them all in the spring. If, however, I keep them another year, the price must be double at least.

No. 10. CYPRESS DECIDUOUS.
(*Cupressus disticha.*) 10s. for 100.

This, next to the Occidental Plane, and the White Pine, is the

biggest tree that the world has ever seen; and certainly it is one of the most beautiful. The leaves are somewhat like those of an evergreen cypress, but the branches go out horizontally, like those of a Spruce Fir; and when the branches are loaded with leaves, they hang down from the point. When green, the tree is singularly beautiful, but still more so, when it begins to change from a green to a reddish hue. There is one at Bara Elm, which is about fifty or sixty feet high, straight as a line, and the leaves of which are still hanging on, as indeed they are upon these little plants of mine. They are very easy to transplant; and if a clump were to be made of them without any other trees amongst them, many of my plants might go into plantations immediately. They should not be shaded by other trees; but if they were to stand in a rich nursery for one year, and were properly taken care of, they might take their chance in any plantations. I do not know the price of these things in the nurseries, but if any one can get them there for as many shillings as I ask pence, he may, I suppose, think them cheap.

No. 12. HONEY LOCUST. (*Gleditsia triacanthos.*) 4s. for 100.

In my former list, published on the tenth of November, I put these at six shillings a hundred; but I wish to make them cheap enough to be planted for *hedges*, for which they must be the very best trees that ever grew. About six hundred of them, in two rows, at a foot apart, the plants eighteen inches apart in the row, and a plant in one row coming opposite the interval in the other row, the plants well cultivated and kept clean for two years, and all cut down nearly to the ground the second year after planting, would, at the end of the fourth year, make a fence that no animal, either upon two legs or upon four, would ever dare to face. A rat might creep

under at the bottom, and possibly a rabbit, by removing the earth a little, but nothing can face the thorns of this tree, with which the branches are so thickly beset, and which, the principal thorns of the three (for they come in threes) being an inch and a half long, are, without any exaggeration, as sharp, and much stronger than a needle. It is impossible for art to form any thing more acute than the point; and no ordinary man could ever break the ripened thorns with his fingers. The thorns are frequently made use of in America in the mending of harness, or in such like ways. Besides this, the fast growth of the tree and the great beauty of its foliage, which is precisely like that of the Mimosa or Sensitive Plant, only upon a larger scale. The tree grows to about forty or fifty feet high. Its wood is of a deep yellow, very close texture, must be valuable for any cabinet-work; but Michaux, though he says it is good and durable, says it is inferior in point of durability to the Locust or Pseudo Acasia.

No. 17. WHITE BEECH. (*Fagus Sylvestris*);

No. 18. RED BEECH. (*Fagus Ferruginea*.) Each 4s. for 100.

These seedlings ought to go into a nursery for a year. They are little things, but a little higher than ours generally are the first year, owing, however, perhaps, to the excellence of the ground in which they have been sown, and to the very great care which has been taken of them, in common with the rest of my plants. They have no other peculiar merit that I know of, in England, than that they differ from each other in appearance as trees, and that both differ somewhat from our Beech.

No. 19. BLACK WALNUT. (*Juglans nigra*.) 3s. for 100.

In my former list, I have put four shillings against these; but, as we

are now to have *gold in earnest*; as "*worthless rags*" are soon to disappear, I shall be content with three shillings, particularly as these things are raised with great facility, as rough cultivation suffices for them, and as they are attended with comparatively little trouble, from the beginning to the end. They may all go into plantations at once, the main root shortened to five inches in length, and the fibres tipped with a sharp knife. The size of this tree is immense; but it is greatly given to branching out at a little distance from the ground. I had last year a plate, representing the trunk of one of these trees, that grew in the State of New York, twenty-six feet in circumference at the base, and very little smaller at twenty feet from the ground. The wood is blacker than mahogany, but not so bright. It is a solid durable timber; and is used, MICHAUX tells us, as KNEES in the building of ships, the timber being fully as strong as ordinary oak; and the numerous limbs of the tree render them peculiarly apt for the furnishing of these *knees*.

No. 20. HICKORY. (*Juglans tomentosa*.) 4s. for 100.

This tree is of very slow growth for the first two or three years. If they are to be planted amongst other trees, they must have a year in a good nursery, else they will be over-shaded and kept down. When once they begin to start off, they get on apace, and make a very beautiful tree of the height and size of an ordinary beech. The wood is made use of for all purposes where *toughness* is required, and pliability at the same time, in which last respect it surpasses even the White Oak. They are more difficult to raise from the seed than the Black Walnut, and the nuts are not so easily obtained.

No. 21. PERSIMON. (*Diospiros Virginiana*.) 4s. for 100.

Here is another *Virginiana*! Though the tree grows here and there in all

parts of the country, during the stretch from north to south. It does not attain a greater height than forty or fifty feet in general, bears a sort of plumb, a little smaller than the green gage plumb, and of a reddish colour. MICHAUX calls it the American Lancewood. And he says, that in the southern States, where the rest of the woods have been cut down, the Persimons have always been preserved. He praises even the fruit. At any rate, it is a very beautiful tree, and with proper pruning, would grow up in a handsome shape, and sufficiently quickly. He says, that it is used by turners for large screws, and that the negroes employ it for wedges, in splitting the trunks of trees; and he particularly observes, that it is better than any other wood in America, as shafts for chaises and poles for coaches.

No. 22. WILD BLACK CHERRY.
(*Cerasus Nigra, Virginiana.*)
3s. for 100.

Another *Virginiana*, which shows, by the bye, what a folly it is for men to give names to things, before they really know any thing about the matter. Long Island, and parts much more to the north, are well set with these trees. I had one, which was more than 90 feet high, standing at the side of my house in Long Island. I saw one more than one hundred feet high, which had a hole in its trunk, where a limb had been blown off, cut down by a farmer, for no other purpose than that of getting at the honey of a swarm of wild bees, that had made their combs in its trunk, and which had collected together for him there, a couple of flour barrels full of wax and honey. The Americans are a very gentle and compassionate people; but they have no mercy on either trees or bees. The wood of this cherry is red; or at least of a pale red. It is beautiful in the making of furniture of all sorts; it is very beautiful in its foliage, and still more so in its flower, which hangs down sometimes in im-

mense quantities, from a height of sixty or seventy feet. The tree, like the Hickory, though not so much so, goes on but slowly for a year or two; but, then mounts at a great rate provided only it be not put under the shade of other trees. The trees should stand pretty close together, in one and the same plantation, exclusive of all other trees. These that I have ought to go into the nursery for one year: they are very easily moved; very seldom fail; and will, like other trees, move better the second time than the first. I put these at 4s. a hundred the other day; but, foreseeing that LORD GODERICH will never again dispense "worthless rags" from the portals of an ancient but constitutional monarchy, I am induced now to sell them at three shillings a hundred, though the devils do lie two years in the ground, and though they have for two years past played me the trick of not coming up at all.

No. 30. CATALPA. (*Bignonia Catalpa.*) 4s. for 100.

I should suppose that while I offer these plants for less than a halfpenny apiece, though these, which I now happen to have, have been once removed, no nurseryman can or ought to sell them under a shilling apiece, if for so little; my object is to make the thing general; and to make it general, it must be sold at a cheap price. The tree thrives in the coldest parts of the United States; it gets to a considerable size; its wood is yellow, and is, I believe, as durable as that of the Locust, but it does not grow so fast, and does not attain to any thing near the size of the Locust, though it sometimes rises to the height of forty feet or more. It is valuable, where Locusts are to be had as an ornamental tree: the leaf, which is very large, and of a fine pale green, keeps its freshness all the summer long, and its flowers are much more beautiful than those of the horse chesnut, and hang from the branches in the most elegant manner. From a want of a

knowledge of the nature of the tree in its natural size, it has generally been planted in England as a mere shrub, and of course has pined under the shade of loftier trees, or has been kept cut down to prevent its rising above Laurels, Lilacs and Guelder Roses, and, of course, has very seldom come into bloom; but wherever it has had a fair chance, it has grown and blown as well here as in America. There is one at Hampton Court, which was full of bloom this year. I have seen but one other this summer, which was also full of bloom, and that stands in the parish of Fulham, near a genteel house, a little further on from Walham Green to Fulham, than the end of the road turning down to Parson's Green.

No. 14. WHITE BIRCH. (*Betula populifolia*.) 4s. for 100.

I had, before, given a statement of my situation, with regard to this tree. I thought, that *all* the plants were too small for sale; but in taking them up for the purpose of transplanting, I found that there were a few that would do very well. The root is ten times as big as the plant: it should be cut off with a sharp knife, so as to leave it about three or four inches long, put into a little nursery, the side shoots pruned off during the summer, and in the fall, each will be a little tree, from two to three feet high. All that is so well known about the hardness of our own Birch, applies to all the birches of America, which, as MILLER observes in his famous book, besides being far more beautiful than ours in colour as well as in form, grow to a much greater size, form an erect tree like a beech, and, as MILLER says, grow faster and are more tough for hoops and such like purposes, while the trunk is very far from being despicable, when used as timber. One of the great qualities of the Birch is, that it is, I believe, the very earliest of all deciduous trees in putting forth its leaves in the spring, and it preserves those leaves till very late in

the fall. For many years, I observed (so true is nature) that the pheasants never began to crow till we could see the Birch leaves from the distance of a quarter of a mile. The Birch will grow in any land; on a sand bank, in a swamp, in clay, and in gravel; and, as far as I have observed, every where equally fast.

No. 117. WATER LOCUST. (*Gleditsia monosperma*.) 5s. for 100.

There is a mistake about the price of these in the last list. I have very few of them; they are a variety of the Locust, but with a smaller flower, and a shorter seed pod.

No. 25. SASSAFRAS. (*Laurus Sassafras*.) 1s. each.

Notwithstanding we are *sure* to have *gold*, I cannot bring myself to lower the price of these; for, I am very sure, that all that I have, would not, at a price of a shilling apiece, repay me for my outgoings, in my endeavours to introduce this tree into common cultivation in England. I have said enough about this tree before, and do not like to repeat it here; but I must say that it would be a greater acquisition to the country, than almost any other tree, except the Locust, the Black Walnut, the White Oak, the Ashes and the Elms.

No. 2. WHITE OAK. (*Quercus Alba*.) 4s. for 100.

The qualities of this tree have been so often mentioned by me, that I need say nothing about them here. These seedlings are the tallest I ever saw, and I am sorry to say I have but very few of them. They have, in general, made a second shoot, three or four inches long. Few as they are in number, I will not raise the price; but when they are gone, I cannot make more of them.

No. 84. LIVE OAK. (*Quercus Virens*.) 10s. for 100.

This is what we call the Evergreen

Oak, and what the Americans call the Live Oak, because it is green or olive when other oaks have no leaves, and look as if they were dead. According to MICHAUX's account, and according to my own observation, the tree grows just as well here, and attains as great a size, as it does in America, where, as he justly observes, it very much resembles in shape a good large, short-trunked apple tree, sending forth limb upon limb in every direction, each limb rivalling the trunk in point of size. This shape of its timber renders it peculiarly fit for knees in ship building; and, as to durability, it is absolutely imperishable. I have a piece of Live Oak now, which my correspondent assures me has been standing out of doors, or rather lying upon the ground in a ship-yard in New York, for more than 50 years. Hence it is, that all American ships, that are advertised for SALE, are positively asserted to be built of Live Oak and Cedar, two sorts of trees, which, if the very last of them were cut down in the country, would not make the tenth part of the ships, which have been asserted to consist of them; besides which, the Live Oak is as heavy as *Lignum Vitæ*, if not heavier; a species of lying, however, which we cannot regard as a sin of a very deep die, when we recollect, that the cheese which comes from Stilton would, very likely, in one year, if it could be turned into brick or stone, build the houses of a parish more populous than Stilton. That this very hardy and beautiful evergreen, which, if the trees be planted pretty closely and pruned up a little, will attain the height of forty or fifty feet, is as hardy as an English Oak, and will grow as well in this climate, any body may be satisfied, who will go and look at the Live Oaks in Kew Gardens, or at Good Wood, in Sussex. Why not make a plantation of them, and of them only? What a beautiful thing on the side of a hill; and they will grow on any soil; and MICHAUX says, that the more they get of the

sea breeze the better; from which breeze, it is well known, our oaks flourish in the most conspicuous manner. My plants are seedlings, and ought to go into a nursery for a year, but not more. I have but very few comparatively, with the acorns I sowed; and at the above price I shall hardly make both ends meet.

SHRUBS.

No. 40. PRICKLY ASH. (*Fraxinus Ornus Americana*.) 4d. each.

I know nothing of this shrub, except from the description I have had of it. Its leaves are just like those of an English ash. It rises with a long slender stem, with hardly any branches, and has, it seems, flowers at the end of the shoots. Its stem is prickly, like that of the dog-rose. It is a plaguing thing enough, and has laid very sulkily three years in the ground, but has grown pretty freely this summer, and is to all appearance a fast-growing thing.

No. 45. NETTLEWOOD. (*Celtis Occidentalis*.) 4d. each.

This is a very rare shrub in the country from which it comes; it is of the tallest order, and grows very fast. The Canadian French call it *bois inconnu* or unknown wood.

No. 47. STAFF-TREE. (*Celastrus Scandens*.) 4d. each.

I do not know any thing about it.

No. 48. CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA. 4d. each.

No. 49. JUDAS-TREE. (*Cercis*.) 4d. each.

No. 50. BIGNONIA RADICANS. 4d. each.

This last is the American trumpet-flower, that creeps up walls and

houses, that produces large and fine blossoms, resembling somewhat the mouth of a trumpet, and that is more ornamental than almost any thing that covers walls or sides of houses. It wants no nails or shreds, but sends its claws into the bricks or stones and shifts for itself.

No. 54. HALEZIA TETRAPTERA.
4d. each.

I know nothing about it.

No. 57. IRON WOOD. (*Carpinus Osirya.*) 4d. each.

By some mistake there were threepence put against this name in the place of fourpence. I know not whether the wood be worthy of this appellation; but I am sure the seed is, for it must have two years in the ground, and even then it comes up with great reluctance.

No. 58. SYMPHONIA RACEMOSA.
4d. each.

I know nothing about this shrub, only that it is a fast grower, and that its seeds lie two years in the ground.

No. 61. DOG-WOOD. (*Cornus Florida.*) 4d. each.

I have formerly said enough about this very early and beautiful shrub, which would be in full bloom here, in the month of March. A mortally troublesome fellow, coming up the second year, just soon enough for our frosts to give it a nip. I thus lost full five-sixths of mine this year. Those that remain are very fine plants, and their leaves, as red as blood, are yet hanging on them.

No. 66. FOX-GRAPE. (*Vitis Vulpina.*) 4d. each.

I have said enough of this before. Well calculated to creep up and cover over stunted old trees, in any soil.

No. 67. PYRUS ARBUTIFOLIA.
4d. each.

This is a very fine shrub, it being already a foot high. Its seed lies in the ground two years; but then comes up very well.

No. 89. SOUR TUPELO. (*Nyssa capitata.*) 4d. each.

No. 90. LARGE TUPELO. (*Nyssa grandidentata.*) 4d. each.

These are tall, beautiful deciduous shrubs, that attain a considerable height, and that grow very fast. They did not come up till last spring, and are now of a good height.

No. 97. BLACK GUM. (*Nyssa Sylvatica.*) 4d. each.

A taller shrub, MICHAUX says, than either of the Tupelos. Sometimes it rises sixty or seventy feet, with a trunk twenty inches in diameter; the leaves are five or six inches long. He represents the wood as of great utility for cogs and naves of small dimensions, on account of its being so difficult to split, for which reason, it is used by shipwrights for the caps of masts, and for blocks, whenever it can be got. The quantity wanted for these uses in America is so great, that the occidental plane is generally resorted to for blocks, it being equally difficult to split; but, being lighter, it is not so good for ship blocks as this Black Gum. I have found it an extremely difficult gentleman to bring out of the ground when it got in it.

No. 87. RED BAY. (*Laurus Caroliniensis.*) 4d. each.

This is an evergreen, which the Americans call Red Bay, on account of the colour of its seed. This laurel rises, MICHAUX says, to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with a trunk sometimes twenty inches in diameter. I have found them sufficiently difficult to raise, and my correspondent found it still more difficult to get the seed. The plants are very fine, although not large, as indeed seedlings

cannot very well be. I never saw any one of them in England.

No. 71. ALTHEA FRUTEX. 4s. for 100.

That is to say, as my readers know very well, less than a halfpenny apiece for a shrub, the leaves of which have not, even to this day, dropped off, or have but just dropped off, and which I saw in full bloom, within this month, at Mr. MALCOMB'S nursery at Kensington. The beauty of the shrub may be easily guessed by his having selected a patch of it to plant just by the side of the Turnpike road, to attract the attention of the lovers of shrubs. It has appeared to me, to be about four years old, and as a *nurseryman*, he ought to sell every one of them for as much money as I sell a hundred of mine; but my object is, to make the cultivation of them *general*, in England; and I am enabled to sell at the price I do, from the facilities I have of obtaining the seed, and with regard to other circumstances connected with the rearing of the plants. I would recommend to purchasers to put my seedlings into a nursery for a year, and then plant them out. In clumps of low shrubs this surpasses almost any thing I know of. It removes well, it grows fast, and is, in every respect, a most beautiful shrub. The money for them is really not worth naming; but still the great numbers make them amount to something.

APPLE TREES.

No. 1. Newtown Pippin.

No. 2. Rhode Island Greening.

No. 3. Fall Pippin.

If I had now to make a fruit garden, I would have only these three Apples; and added to them, the

Long Island Codling and *Conklin's Pie-Apple*, at the most.—No. 3 is every thing that can be wanted for cooking, as well as eating, from September till December; No. 2, from November to mid-January; and No. 1, from that time to the end of May. This is the real good fruit; and, indeed, most people, even in England, know the fact very well.—But people like a *variety*, and here they have it.—In these 44 sorts of *eating Apples* there is one, or there are more, good for eating, from *mid-July* to *mid-May*; and they are of all the colours and sizes that apples ever assume.

No. 4. Spitzenberg Pippin.

No. 5. Golding.

No. 6. Domina.

No. 7. Matchless.

No. 8. Vandevere.

No. 9. Belle Flower.

No. 10. Congress Apple.

No. 11. Doctor Apple.

No. 12. Pennock.

No. 13. Pound Sweeting.

No. 14. Mammoth.

No. 15. Long Island Codling.

No. 16. New Jersey Seek - no-farther.

No. 17. Midsummer Apple.

No. 18. New Large Pearmain.

No. 19. Beer's Fancy.

No. 20. Hendrickson's Great Pippin.

No. 21. Newark King.

No. 22. Magnum Bonum.

- No. 23. Sweet Russet.
 No. 24. Michael Henry.
 No. 25. Eusopus.
 No. 26. Priestley.
 No. 27. Newark Pippin.
 No. 28. Virginian Crabb.
 No. 29. Woodward's Seedling.
 No. 30. Corlies Apple.
 No. 31. Winter Green.
 No. 32. Conklin's Pie Apple.
 No. 33. Long Island Russett.
 No. 34. Boug Apple.
 No. 35. Tonichon.
 No. 36. Will Albert.
 No. 37. Shivener's Red.
 No. 38. Black Apple.
 No. 39. Redling.
 No. 40. Orange Apple.
 No. 41. Cumberland Spice.
 No. 42. Tewkesbury Blush.
 No. 43. Wine Apple.
 No. 44. Lady Apple.

CIDER APPLES.

- No. 45. Harrison's Apple.
 No. 46. Barrack Apple.
 No. 47. Campfield.
 No. 48. Red Stripe.
 No. 49. Tender Sweeting.

- No. 50. Long Island Seedling.
 No. 51. Daniel's Apple.
 No. 52. Brown's Apple.
 No. 53. Aunt's Apple.
 No. 54. Father Abraham.
 No. 55. Wine Sap.
 No. 56. Graniwinkle.
 No. 57. Poveshon.

Some of the Apple Trees were grafted in 1826, and removed last spring; but they are all equally fine, and all at the same price; namely, two shillings a piece; whether the purchaser take one or one hundred. I do not pretend that the American apples, that every sort of them, is superior to every sort in England of parallel time of maturity and of parallel duration; but, this I know, that, generally speaking, the apples of that country are a vast deal better than those of this; and that, at any rate, these are so many new apples introduced into England.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS.

The price is, as it was last year, 2s. 6d. a hundred.

Experience has taught me, that there is a general error prevailing as to the cultivation of this almost only garden-vegetable that I ever eat, or think worth eating. There is such a fuss about making *Asparagus beds*, and about managing them, that very few people, comparatively, have the plant at all; and gardeners (and they are in the right of it) would make one believe, that they are not to be gotten, except by a sort of conjuration. The fact is, that the plant is as hardy as any weed that ever grew. It will grow in any soil, and may be treated without any sort of cere-

mony. The roots go deep; therefore, the deeper the ground is trenched and the better it is, the better the plants will grow. If you want the *Asparagus* with long white shanks, with a little tip of red at the top, you must lay a good deal of earth upon the crowns, for the shoots to come up through. But, the plant does not require this; and it wants no covering over in the winter, nor any care of the kind. —The history of those that I shall sell this year will show the nature of the plant as to hardiness. —We dug up the seedlings last year, and put them upon mats, in order to count them and pick out the best. The refuse were flung into a heap in the garden, like a heap of the roots of couch-grass. There they lay from December till April, when, having occasion to remove them to the dunghill, in order to sow the plat on which they lay, I perceived that they were not only alive, but that their little buds were actually beginning to start! Oh, oh! said I, no wonder that the Yankees have such plenty of *Asparagus* without covering and without beds: things do not want bed and blankets, if they can lie out of doors at this rate. —The heap went to the dunghill: but, when we had done sowing the tree-seeds (which occupied all the ground), we went to the dunghill, took a parcel of these *asparagus*, and planted them in alleys, between some of the beds of tree-seeds. Here they had to stand walking and trampling upon by the persons (not very ceremonious) who had to weed the beds many times during the summer. And yet, of thousands of these plants, thus treated, I do not believe that any died. Their stalks were, at last, very nearly as high as those of *asparagus* generally, when old; and, if they were to remain where they are, I have no doubt of their producing *asparagus* of a tolerable size, next spring. —This is quite enough to show, that we have been in great error as to the cultivation of this plant. The ground ought to be

well trenched, and made rich; the rows a foot apart, and the plants about six inches apart in the row. Between every four rows, there should be an alley of two feet, to walk in, to cut the *asparagus* without treading upon the crowns; and, if you want long white shanks, the earth should be thrown on the rows out of these alleys. The ground should be forked up in March, and be kept quite clean all summer; but, there needs no covering, and no fuss. —If the soil be bad at bottom, clay or chalk or gravel, the plants will give out, when they reach it. Have some more ready to succeed them, then, in another spot; and when that wears out, take another. —A drill, a rod long, will (if the seed be good) give plants enough for a new plantation: they may, the next year, be transplanted in pretty close rows, and the next year they will be, as mine are now, fit for final planting out.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

I HAVE only two sorts, the KEEN'S SEEDLING, and the HAUTOBOIS. They will be sold at half a crown a hundred, like those of last year. Like the *Asparagus*, they may be planted at any time before May, if the weather be open.

SEEDS.

I HAVE some seeds, arrived from America this fall. Indeed they are now in the Thames, and I expect

them in a day or two. But, I expect a great many more, and will therefore not make my catalogue till those arrive. When that takes place, I will add the seeds to this catalogue, or publish another separately.

N. B. Orders are requested to be sent directed to Mr. Cobbett, No. 183, Fleet-street. They may be given there in writing; but, in

every case it is requested that they may be written in as plain a hand as convenient, and that the directions for sending the parcels be given as plainly and fully as possible. Nothing will be charged for package nor for carrying to the coach office, wagon office or packet office, where the parcels will be regularly booked without any charge to the person to whom they are directed.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 64.—No. 12.] LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1827. [Price 6d.



“ Wherefore do ye spend *money* for that which is not *bread*? and your
“ labour for that which *satisfieth not*? hearken diligently unto me, and
“ eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness.”

ISAIAH 55. ver. 2.

TO THE READERS OF THE REGISTER.

Barn-Elm Farm, Surrey,

12th Dec. 1827.

MY FRIENDS,

I HAVE altered my intention with regard to the price of the Register, after it take the stamp. I have resolved to try the experiment at any rate, of publishing it at Seven-pence, the price of a newspaper; instead of publishing

it at a Shilling. The quantity of *print* will be just about the same as it is now; for I have been obliged to squander away the paper, in order to make the *bulk* suit the Act of Parliament, and not being able to bear the idea of filling it up with nonsense. The seven-pence will leave me, I ima-

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Printed and Published by WILLIAM COBBETT, No. 183, Fleet-street.
[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

ginge, not above two-thirds, at most, of the profits that the shilling would give me, but then I shall have the happiness to reflect, that

I am adding *more to the revenue*, and the means of carrying on the war; which we shall, I apprehend, very soon have to undertake.

If I find that publishing the Register at Seven-pence does not yield me as much as I think I ought to have, I shall change the seven-pence to a shilling. The advantages of the change will be clearly on the side of the Readers; for, in the first place, those who now take the shilling Register will have just the same quantity of print for seven-pence, and just the same conveniences relative to the post. Then I shall be enabled to write one day later in the week than heretofore; it being necessary now, to have the Register actually finished printing

early on Friday morning, in order to give time for the packing up of parcels of unstamped Registers to send by the coaches.

I before stated the means to be made use of in order to obtain the Register; but in my next number I will state them still more explicitly, and will then give a correct list of the names and residences of all the London newsmen.

There will be two more unstamped Registers, and those two will be the last. I have given full time for every body to take measures to keep their sets complete, but all readers are now to be apprized, that there will, after the stamp begins to operate, be no *back numbers* to resort to; because no more can be printed, without great loss, than those which are actually sold at once.

WM. COBBETT.

P.S. I here insert again a list of the newsmen. In the list contained in the last Register, the names of many of the newsmen were left out, by mistake; but, I believe I have now ascertained the names of all the newsmen in London; and which will be found in the following list.

LIST OF NEWS AGENTS,

IN AND ABOUT LONDON.

Alexander, 16, City Terrace, City Road.
 Appleyard, 1, Duke Street, Adelphi.
 Arnold and Fetzner, Marchmont Street; 56, Mortimer Street; 26, Willmott Street.
 Axtell, 1, Finch Lane, Cornhill.
 Bagshaw, 31, Brydges Street, Covent Garden.
 Bain, King's Mews Gate, Castle Street, Leicester Square.
 Banham, 57, Seymour Street, Euston Square.
 Bell, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill.
 Bellamy, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 Bishop, Royal Exchange.
 Blackburn, Knightsbridge.
 Boustead, 1, Fludyer Street, Westminster.

Bowdrey, 190, Oxford Street.
 Bowles, 26, Somers Place, New Road.
 Brooks, 3, Birch Lane, Cornhill.
 Byfield, 21, Charing Cross.
 Bustenshaw, 132, St. Martin's Lane.
 Carter, Woburn Buildings, Tavistock Square.
 Chabott, Thavies Inn, Holborn.
 Clarke, 21, Finch Lane, Cornhill.
 Clementson, 9, Lambeth Walk.
 Clifford, 5, Inner Temple Lane.
 Cole, London Street, Greenwich.
 Cook, 46, Charlton Street, Somers Town.
 Davis, Broad Street, St. Giles's.
 Davis, Newgate Street.
 Dawson, 12, Cannon Street.
 Dean, 2, Woodstock Street.
 Drew, 17, Portugal Street.
 Dunbar, Wych Street, Strand.
 Duncombe, Middle Row, Holborn.
 Duncombe, 19, Little Queen Street, Holborn.
 Edmunds, Bell Alley, Coleman St.
 Edwards, 53, Newgate Street.
 Eldershaw, 15, Adam Street West.
 Elliott, Drury Lane.
 Ewens, White Hart Place, Kennington Lane.
 Farmer, Commercial Road, White-chapel.
 Farquarson, Plumtree Street, St. Giles's.
 Harris, Bow Street, Covent Garden.

Hewlett, Dean Street, Soho.
 Houghton, 161, New Bond Street.
 Holt, 1, Catherine Street, Strand.
 Hughes, 23, Compton Street, Brunswick Square.
 Jones, 34, Bury Street, St. James's.
 Kennedy, 113, Bishopsgate Street.
 Kennedy, 125, Fetter Lane.
 Kerly, Stafford Street, Bond Street.
 Kettle, High Holborn.
 King, 23, Chancery Lane, Fleet Street.
 Limbird, 143, Strand.
 Lloyd, West Street, Soho.
 Locock, Bedfordbury, near Covent Garden.
 Mac Shee, Borough Road, Stones End.
 Marlborough, 4, Ave Maria Lane.
 Martin, 8, Cornhill.
 Merrett, 7, St. John's Square.
 Murcott, 21, Warwick Square, Newgate Street.
 Newberry, 5, Hatton Garden.
 Obbard, 4, Little George Street, Westminster.
 Onwhyn, 4, Catherine Street, Strand.
 Pecks, 21, St. Martin's Lane.
 Ray, 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Street.
 Reynolds, 11, Old Cavendish Street.
 Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly.
 Rowley, 22, Leather Lane, Holborn.
 Scripps, 7, South Molton Street.

Sergant, Butcherhall Lane, Newgate Street.
 Smith, 192, Strand; and 42, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square.
 Turpie, Tyler Street, Regent Street.
 Walker, 90, High Holborn.
 Warne, 36, Bell Yard, Fleet Street.
 West, 27, Crescent Street, Hampstead Road.
 Westley, 159, Strand.
 Willmer, 72, Seymour Street, Euston Square.
 Woodham, 34, High Holborn.
 Woodward, 7, Bull-head Court, Newgate Street.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.

EATING SYSTEM.

Barn-Elm Farm, Surrey, 12th Dec. 1827.

ON all hands it is agreed that there is a great want of employment for the labouring class of the people. The cause of this, that is to say, the original cause, has been the weight of the taxes, and the operation of the paper-money monopoly; these have driven occupiers of manufactories and of farms to those measures which shift the weight from their

own shoulders to those of the defenceless class of labourers. These measures have been, the invention of machines of various descriptions, for the purpose of diminishing the quantity of manual labour, and of reducing the wages of the labourers to the lowest possible degree consistent with their bare existence; and even that would have been kept from them, and a resort to the rights of nature, on the parts of the labourers, must have taken place long ago, had it not been for the Poor Laws. An insurrection of hunger must have put an end to the Government itself, had it not been for those laws.

The schemes, the models, the discussions verbally as well as in print, most in vogue amongst the "*Agriculturists*," as the nonsensical phraseology of the day terms them, have all turned upon that most "*desirable*" thing, diminishing the wages of labour; or, in other words, deducting from the share the labourer formerly received from the produce of the earth: wind, water, fire, and all

the arts and sciences, have been pressed into the service, for the purpose of effecting this object; till at last a Scotchman formally announces a scheme of *ploughing the land by steam*, and of greatly augmenting the produce of the earth that way; forgetting, as Scotchmen do, upon such occasions, that he would destroy the people for whom the produce of the earth is wanted; that our King would have machines and not men for his subjects; and that the country, which would be wholly defenceless, would bring invaders out of mere charity to eat the Scotchman's "surplus produce." Every thing that can be done by wheels, by iron, by steel, by wood, by horses, has been done by them, as it were for the purpose of starving the labouring classes out of existence.

No wonder that a "*want of employment*" should form a great feature of this unhappy era: no wonder that starvation presents itself, in all its horrid forms in every part of the kingdom, and

that the press, dress, and make, and countenances of the English labouring people, should make all ancient descriptions of them appear to have been the cruellest of irony. At last it has come to this, that the great political philosophers, including certain bodies of men, who ought to know better, but whom I do not think it very prudent to name; that all these, may be divided into two classes, the NASTY and the STUPID. The former class of philosophers wish to *put an end to the breeding* of the labouring people; the latter seem content to let them breed on, and to get rid of the stock, as soon as fit for removal, by a sort of transportation; which they call emigration. In the end, the whole of the schemes appear to be in a desperate dilemma; all their remedies, one after the other, prove to be abortive, and the evil goes raging on, from bad to worse, seeming to threaten in the end a total breaking up of the community.

I have observed above, that the

taxation, the funding system, and the necessary accompaniments of these form the original cause of this great, this enormous evil. But, the immediate cause, consists of these things: the substituting of machine and of horse labour, for manual labour; the driving of the single men, boys and young women from the farm houses; the paying of wages out of poor rates; and, lastly, the accursed practice of sending the produce of the land, or, rather, the diminishing the quantity of that produce, and sending a large part of the money which the rest brings, to be expended upon articles, almost wholly useless in themselves, and brought from foreign countries. What a disgraceful fact, how monstrously disgraceful to the understandings of the English Landholders, that the single article of *tax*, which, every one allows, has in it no nourishment at all, should cost the people of England more every year than the article of MALT. This fact alone would be enough, if there were no other,

to account for the miseries of the people, and will be adopted: and though

I do not pretend that any general change can be effected for the better until the change of the system shall come; but I know this, that if a change of the system would come, very little good would be effected for the people at large, unless, with that change of system, there came a change as to the *habits* of the people. I have no scruple to say, that it is my sincere conviction, that if the taking off of the malt tax did not cause the tea-kettle and the tea-tackle to be kicked out of the houses of the poor or labouring classes, even the taking off that tax would be of very little service to the country. Even a parliamentary reform would effect no great good, unless the reformed parliament set itself resolutely to work to eradicate the vicious habits, which taxation and a want of wisdom have introduced. I am firmly convinced that this system must be changed; that the parliament must be reformed; that wise and humane measures must

I know, that all my reasoning, adding thereunto my example, are not likely to produce any general immediate effect, I am nevertheless persuaded, that that reasoning and that example will cause much talk and much discussion; and that such discussion will tend to prepare men's minds for the change of habit which it is my great object to introduce.

I was aware, that a change, such as I had resolved to put in practice, would necessarily produce a great deal of acrimonious feeling among Big Brewers, East and West Indians, and all the shopkeeping tribe, who live at their ease, and waddle about in the villages as fat as hogs, by tricking the poor starving labourers out of their money, for tea, sugar, coffee; and others, for stuff that they call beer. This race of beings have in a great measure set aside the markets and the fairs. Every labouring creature is constantly in their debt, and he purchases at the rate that men

sell to insolvents, or to persons suspected of insolvency. In many places, the money-wages are paid to the shopkeeper, who knows nothing of the money but its name. Upon this race of shopkeepers and beer-sellers my scheme is open and desperate war; and war, too, in which they are *sure* to be beaten. Through them I drive at the East and West Indian, and the Big Brewer; but the lower order of these grinders of the labourers feel the attack first, and are therefore more sharp-sighted and more keen in their resentment, than those for whom they are the receivers.

One of these (for it cannot be any one else), has very elaborately repelled my most merciless attack. This repulsive attempt has made its appearance in a newspaper called the Nottingham review; and, as this is a subject of the very highest importance in my eyes, I will here insert the whole of the article, long as it is: it is stupid; it abounds in lies and in abuse; but it is something said in

print against my project; and this something the readers of the Register will see. I must observe however, that this is the only article of the kind, that I ever will insert. I insert it because I would show, that I set the stupid, the lying, the abusive wretch at defiance, as I do all the wretches that feel, as he appears to feel. If the reader have patience, as I hope he will, to go through the whole of this stupid farrago, he will find, at the end of it, some additional observations, which I have to submit to him.

TO MR. WM. COBBETT, SEN.

Newton's Head, Nottingham, Dec. 5.

SIR.—The company who frequent the above named news house, at which your Political Register has been read for more than a dozen years, in which they have discovered much to applaud, and not unfrequently, much to censure and blame, conceive that your last publication, dated from Barn Elm Farm, 29th November, 1827,

is the most reprehensible production that has yet borne your name. They have no doubt that you, at the first glance, will suppose that they, actuated by selfish motives, allude to your publishing only stamped Registers; this, though decidedly objectionable, as being extortionate, you paying only fourpence for the stamp, and charging sixpence extra above those not stamped—this, though a palpably ungenerous extortion, which cannot be exceeded by any description of grinding trader whatever, is as a flea-bite compared to the snap of a shark, when compared to your proposals for engaging poor digging labourers, whom, from your own shewing, you mean to pay *only in goods or victuals instead of money*; and that too at your own quality and weight, which you say, must be left entirely to you, for that you do not bargain upon the subject. All this, Mr. Cobbett, is under the hypocritical jargon of bettering the condition of the labouring classes; of which description of persons

you say, “ I have had, to beg for employment, upwards of 500 men.” Is it to be endured, that an honest man, seeking and asking for work, is to be taunted the same as a vagrant, and to be told by an haughty insolent farmer, who forgets himself and what he has been, that he is a *beggar* for employment? Degraded, insulted, and pauperised as they have been, no one farmer has gone so far as yourself to debase the most useful class of men in the kingdom. Other grinding farmers have paid them only half wages, and have turned them on the parish for the other half; but you have proposed a plan for *bettering* their condition, which would make even positive slavery preferable!—You say you want forty men to dig a field for you, for the next three weeks, and you advertise in your Register, for it cannot be called any other than an advertisement, the terms that you dictate these forty men shall receive; and it is the application of the 500 men to you for employment, that emboldens you to

offer such insolent terms to an English labourer! You talk of bull-frogs; what bull-frog ever exceeded you in arrogance? by the articles, eleven in number, which you propose, it might be supposed that you conceived yourself in Algiers, dictating to Barbary slaves, and not writing to Englishmen. You propose in Article 4, to give, not pay, to each labourer in the field, two pounds of bread, half a pound of cheese, and two pounds of mutton, pork, or bacon, for each day's work, but no money!!! The next Article says, "In order to avoid all disputes, and *all appeals to Magistrates*, the quality and weight must be left wholly to me." And in the truly Cotton Lord style, you add, his only remedy, after he has given you his labour, and you have given him bad goods or short weight, is not to come again! And you add with a sort of Jack-pudding buffoonery, that this sort of wages is to be wrapped up in one of Anna Brodie's broad sheets. Did you really think, Mr. Cobbett, that your silly jest would

hide the cloven foot which you were displaying, and blind your country to your motions, in paying English labourers in so degrading and base a manner?—Article 8 says, The man, on his first day, is to have only half his allowance, but that if you continue him six days, he is to have then his whole allowance:—and his continuing to work the six days, you say, in No. 9, will depend "on my will and pleasure." And then in the true Turkish manner, your Highness Willielmus Pacha declares, "If there be any man, who can think, that I might discharge him for the sake of the pound of bread and two pounds of meat, such man will do well to keep away from my fields." In No. 11, you say, If the weather be not fit for the work (of which fitness I am to be the *sole judge*), the diggers are to go away, but if they work a part of the day, they are to be paid an additional allowance next day, and mark, "of which further allowance I

am, to be the sole judge!"—The weight or your troy weight, or ~~any~~ and substance of the whole, your imperial standard weight, amount to this, that you, conceiving that the labourers in Surrey are in a most distressed state for employment, have determined to have their labour at your own price; that you take every advantage of their forlorn situation, and propose such terms to them, conveyed in such despotic language, that if you dared to insult the American helps in that manner, your Turkish Highness, would have had your sublime person "rolled in tar and feathers," and your would-be Sultanship mounted on a rough rail, for every hater of a petty tyrant to laugh at. Pretty language this for the renowned Patriot, William Cobbett, "I am to be the sole judge in my own cause, I will have no appeals to magistrates, about weights or bargains, I will be the sole dictator; it is my pleasure to give pounds of bread and meat, but I will be the sole judge of what is a pound weight. Tell me not of your avoirdupoise

weight or your troy weight, or your imperial standard weight, mine is *my own weight*; mine is THE GRAND IMPERIAL COBBETT WEIGHT. I only will decide, and they will do well to keep from my fields who presume to think that the sole judge will do him wrong." Why, Mr. Sergeant-Major Cobbett, you were certainly dreaming, when you wrote this pretty specimen of your petty tyranny, that you were in the barrack-room, at New Brunswick, dictating to the monkeys in red jackets, who were compelled to obey your mandates, or show their backs to the drum boys to have the flesh torn. The 500 beggars for employment have completely turned your poor head, and you imagine that you have only to dictate to an English labourer, as you did to the poor red things in New Brunswick, and they must obey. You say they had better keep away from your fields.—What do you mean?—Have you got a whipping post for those who presume to grumble against the sole judge?

Surely, Sergeant, you don't mean to be sole executioner also; and to whip the men who presume to complain of being turned away with their half allowance, with their scraggy or bony parts of mutton, with their reasty bacon, their mouldy cheese, or their old mouldy stale loaves, provided your Pacha-ship should, in capacity and wisdom as a sole judge, present such good things to them for their labour. You assert as your reason, for giving men victuals instead of money, that you do it, first, to befriend the labourer by introducing a *better system of paying*; and, secondly, to prevent the big brewer, the West India planter, the East India trader, and the Irish landlord from getting your money; as to the first assertion, it is hypocritical and delusive. You are well aware, that not being able to *catch men and make them work*, you are compelled to give them something that will induce them to work for you, and that something is what you can find most convenient to

part with, and that too in as small a quantity as you can induce men to undertake so short a job. There is little doubt, if your coffers could be peeped into, it would be found that you are not amongst the hoarders of gold;—and that it is much more easy to obtain *tick* from a butcher, porkman, bacon seller, cheesemonger, or baker, than it is to find money to pay the wages like an honest, upright farmer. Talk of cotton lords, indeed, or master manufacturers, they have never presumed to go so far as you;—they have paid in goods, but with fear and trembling; but you are audacious with it, you boast of your superior wisdom, and wish to set the example to the whole country. To the honour of Englishmen, however, you are the first man that dared thus openly to oppress the labouring people. You know that there is no law which comprehends your new system, the law only comprehends engagements made with servants in husbandry, when the price is named in *money*, you know well

that you can refuse to pay the bread, cheese, and meat, if you please, and leave the poor fellow, if he should affront your highness, to go home naked handed, as he cannot appeal to the magistrates. If you are successful in your new scheme, we shall have plenty of sole judges, who will give what they please, as to weight or quality, to their labourers. There are plenty of persons in the manufacturing districts that would hail you as a Great Man indeed, they would consider William Cobbett as the greatest of the Great Men, if he would introduce his system among their work people; you would no longer complain of Preston manufacturers; you would be their angel, if you could establish a system which would enable them to pay their servants in mutton and bread, instead of money; and if you could also make them the sole judges, you would, Saint William, be canonized, if not deified, by them. The great financier, who writes so ably upon gold and paper, has made the wonderful discovery, that the way to make a nation happy, and the finances flourishing, is to banish money from the classes who produce every thing, and who are the great consumers, and chain of society; writers and idlers like himself, are only rings fastened on the chain, they may be taken away as useless, and the chain remain firm; but follow up your scheme, cut off the producer from being an active agent, let his master provide for him, and decide upon his wants or enjoyments, *à la Cobbett*, and the whole fabric would tumble together. After this egregious blunder, you may write upon gold and upon paper, but you will only be laughed at and despised. For the future you will be reckoned either blockhead or hypocrite—blockhead, if you really think that the nation could be carried on under a system where the labourers were generally paid in kind—hypocrite, if you, under the pretext of forwarding this system for the benefit of your country, seek only your own grovelling interest. As to the Big

Brewer, the West or East Indian, in the morning to near five at night; they then, if they want lodging, are to go hawking your mutton from Barnes to Mortlake; from thence to Putney; from thence perhaps, to Brentford or to Kensington and London; and return next morning by daylight, to dig your fields, to have to hawk mutton again at night! Don't you think when they have sold their mutton, at perhaps little more than half-price, for they must sell or lie in the street, or your fields, that the public-houses into which they must go with your mutton, will not have some of your money, and if so, will not the Big Brewer have some of your money for his heavy wet? Will not Chaw Bacon's wife, think you, when she has also sold your mutton, buy a little sugar from the West, and a little tea from the East Indies? As to the Irish Landlord, we confess that to our understandings, it appears incomprehensible. Mr. Cobbett, of Barn-Elm Farm, will appear very respectable in his district, when forty of his labourers

turn out at a night, begging the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to buy his mutton, to obtain lodging and refreshment. You are fond of dialogues; fancy to yourself Hodge Chaw Bacon going to a public-house, having two pounds of your scrag of mutton in his hand.

CHAW BACON.—I say, Measter Wring Spigot, do you want a bit of mutton, cheap, that I have been paid with to-day?

WRING SPIGOT. — What, Hodge, have you turned butcher, and stole your master's mutton?

CHAW BACON.—Stole, no; I have been at work for a measter in Barne's Fields, who has given me this mutton, as he says, to make me as happy as a prince; and that now he pays me in mutton, he shall smash up all the big brewers, and you publicans; that the grocers will be done up, and that the landlords in Paddy's land will give up their estates, and run away to Nova Scotia, where measter has been a *sodgering*.

WRING SPIGOT.—I suppose

you are joking, Chaw Bacon, about smashing us up, or else your master is rather cracked here. (Pointing to his head.)

CHAW BACON. — I thought, myself, he looked rather wildish. He is such a queer blustering fellow, he looks like the figure of Harry the Eighth, that overlooks Smithfield. He almost frightened me to death to-night; he said he was the sole judge! but I thought he must be the head judge, for he almost snapt my head off, for grumbling at the scrag of mutton.

WRING SPIGOT. — A judge, does he say? He is a judge! Lord; surely we have not a judge of assize come to interfere with us! I must take care of the back door on Sunday Mornings.

CHAW BACON.—No? I don't think as how that he is a 'size judge; he said that he was a judge in paying mutton, and I thought myself that he was a bad judge to me, to pay me in scrag. There was a leg and a shoulder or two in what he calls his store, but he was too much a judge to pay them;

he paid what I saw, only in scraggs, breasts, rumps, and necks.

WRING SPIGOT.—You should have asked for a bit of fillet from the leg.

CHAW BACON.—Oh, he is too much of a judge to give leg away; he eats leg himself, and gives poor me scrag; besides, he gives one no chance to see what one is going to have; he laps up the meat, and bread and cheese, in what he calls a broad sheet *structure*, and one knows not what one has got, till one opens. I grumbled, as you must know I have been scragged twice; but he looked so big, bounced like a fellow who kills at a play-acting, and told me to go home, and read my Anna Brodie, and that would teach me wisdom.

WRING SPIGOT.—Go home and read an Anna Brodie; oh, he is downright gone! What does he mean by an Anna Brodie?

CHAW BACON.—He calls this an Anna Brodie; and says that a broom recommended it to him as a public structure.

WRING SPIGOT.—Oh, he must

be gone, quite gone; he must be taken care of. But I suppose, since he wants to smash up the big brewers, and stop the tea-kettles, that you had some of his home-brewed, some good table, as strong as my heavy wet.

CHAW BACON.—Table beer! why yesterday, when he came into the field, we tried him for a little of his stingo; but he told us he was too much of a judge to buy malt to pay labourers with; that it was encouraging Irish landlords; but that the Thames was most excellent water, and that he had given us bread and cheese that would warm it on our stomachs, and that cold water was better to drink after bread and cheese than when the belly was empty, or filled with potatoes.

WRING SPIGOT.—Ha! ha! ha! well, Hodge, I will give you a pint of beer for your scrag.

CHAW BACON.—Well, take it; but if he gives me scrag again tomorrow, I'm off. I never worked for a judge before; I don't like them; I'll leave the judge to dig for himself.

Yes, Mr Cobbett, you will have these poor fellows wandering into every public house in your vicinity hawking Cobbett's mutton; and you will be as famous in the mutton way as Hunt is in the blacking; but with this difference, that Hunt is an useful member of society, and that you, by your conduct, are striving to make yourself a pest to your neighbourhood, an evil example to the farmers, and a nuisance to the solid welfare of your country. You have said that Canning and the Ministry must come to your shop, to extricate themselves from their financial difficulties; that you were in possession of a secret for that purpose. Surely that grand secret was not to withdraw the money from society, pay workpeople in kind, manage business by barter, shut up the mines, and make gold and silver of no value, being useless; surely this was not the fine bill you meant to propose in Parliament! You will have no more subscriptions now your scheme and principles are known: Give

up the idea of being a Parliament man, upon the suffrages of the people. What a pretty member you would make! As you have set up sole judge, you may perhaps wish, like Bonaparte, to become sole dictator.

As you are of opinion that money is not necessary to carry on your farming business, in paying your labourers, and as you wish to have your example generally followed, no money will be in circulation amongst the productive classes, and you can be in want of no money. It is therefore expected, that you, in particular, mean to go upon a system of barter; you can, therefore, direct a number of your Registers to the Newton's Head, and you will, once a quarter, receive the amount in mutton, at the current rate here, reckoning two pounds of mutton for one Register, for the ensuing quarter. The company being the sole judges of the quality and weight of the mutton, "no plucks, heads, or shanks will be sent you, but as to the bone,

you must take your chance, and if you are so unfortunate as to get nearly all bone, you must put up with your hard lot, if you have the ill luck," as no return will be allowed. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that our continuing to take the Register for the quarter, depends upon our sole will and pleasure, but if you think that, for the sake of saving our mutton, we shall discontinue our remittances, you do well to keep your Register for wrapping up your meat, &c. to your labourers, as a broad sheet, instead of Anna Brodie's.

Hoping, Mr. Cobbett, that you will have more sense, as well as more humanity, than to oppress and degrade the poor labourer, from which situation you have, by a species of miracle, emerged, we trust you will retrace your steps, acknowledge yourself in error, pay your labourers that do not sleep in your house, in money, let them be free agents; if they have a little money, they know better than you their wants and

necessities. Do not add to the evils which already oppress the labourer, the heavy misfortune of being a slave to his master, for slave he must be whose master decides what he is to eat, drink, or wear. Do you really think that the farmers who can send men for wages to a parish will deal justly by them when they pay them in meat? Many a dead sheep, found in a ditch, would, in such a case, be eaten by labourers to unprincipled farmers. Wishing that you may bestow your talents in a more useful way than setting evil examples to the avaricious;

We are yours, &c.

The only answer that I shall give to this, will be a short observation or two, as to two points. First, this friend of the tea-kettle takes a lie for granted; namely, that the men are bound to me, as manufacturers are bound to their masters; and that they are to continue to work for me, or some

such person, who adopts the same fixed payment, all the year round, or at least for a considerable period, and that they cannot quit me all of a sudden with impunity. Just the reverse is the fact. Whoever appears at my too-ho use door at daylight in the morning, and asks to have a spade, takes it, and goes to work: he quits that work when he likes, the only condition being, that he keep on to the end of the day, or have nothing for that day. I do not ask his name; or whence he comes; and I tell the whole, men in the house, as well as men out of the house, whenever they can find work elsewhere, which they may like better than mine, to go away from me any evening that they please, without troubling themselves to give me the slightest information as to their intention. This tea-kettle reptile calls them my slaves. For me, they are as free as air: I exact nothing from them but a day's work, whenever they choose to come and perform it; and all they have a right to exact from

me, is that which I deem very good living for *two* days. It is living for a whole week, according to the order of the magistrates of Berkshire and Norfolk, and for more than a week, according to the order of the magistrates of Dorsetshire.

The other point is, this tea-kettle equalid wretch, whose face is, I dare say, the colour of a kite's foot, if he be really an "operative," and not a shopkeeper, and not a publican, endeavours to inculcate the notion, that I *gain* something by this peculiar mode of payment. Now, the fact is this, that the things which I give in lieu of money, would cost the labourer, if he had to purchase them, between two shillings and a half a crown per day, nearer the latter than the former; and as to the bread, he cannot purchase so good for any money whatever. To me, the cost is considerably less than it would be to him, the meat being either fatted upon the farm, bought alive at Smithfield, or bought by the carcass, with the

greatest attention in the manner of doing it, and with the accidental assistance of very zealous friends. But, with all these advantages, these allowances of food cost me a great deal more, perhaps a third more, than I could have the same quantity of labour done for in money. Some Irish labourers would have worked, would have done the same work; they expressed a *wish* to do it for a *shilling* a day, and I have no doubt that they would have done it for sixpence. I have rejected *all* such overtures, being resolved that no man shall work for me who has not a belly full of good food, consisting always of meat and bread, and sometimes of cheese. So that it is clearly *not* the saving of money that I have in view. This tea-kettle man, who deems hot water, sanded sugar, and the juice pressed from ash leaves or currant leaves, or some such stuff, a luxury to be enjoyed; this greedy shopkeeper or publican, or this enervated and despicable *operative*, wishes to repre-

sent this scheme of mine as resembling the practice in the manufacturing counties of paying the workmen in goods instead of money. Nothing could be more false than this representation: in the manufacturing counties, the *bargain* is *made in money*, and *fulfilled in goods*, and the labourer is *compelled* to buy the goods of the master at his own price; and the wretch is also compelled to live in the shed of the master, and to pay him rent at his own rate for that shed. Here, in my case, the bargain is in meat, bread, and cheese. I know nothing of the dwelling-place of the labourer; he is no more dependant upon me than I am upon him. In the midst of a state of civil society, he and I stand, with regard to one another, very nearly upon the footing pointed out by the law of nature.

Perhaps, and indeed the fact is so, that the best possible proof of the goodness of my scheme, is its *complete success*. I have, at the moment I am sitting here writing,

forty-one men digging in a field; thirty-nine of them being men who do not live in my house, and of whose names and places of residence I know nothing. This is the third day of their digging. During the two first days, after setting them on in the morning, I was entirely absent from the place, having gone into Sussex the first day, and returned the next. I have not yet seen them to-day, but I know that they go on very well, and that my field will be soon turned up. I began the system upon a small scale at Kensington, during the whole of last week. I had my own men, and, upon an average, fourteen strangers. I received alike, and shall always receive, Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen. *The Irishmen did not relish my scheme; all the rest did.* Though the former took home their payment, not a man of them *brought a morsel of victuals the next day.* On the fourth day, hunger pressed them when the Englishmen sat down to dinner at twelve o'clock. They

wanted something to eat: I gave them an advance of bread and cheese, or of bread alone, for I forget which; but told them that I would not do it again, and asked them why they could not bring their victuals, like those men there, whom they saw eating their dinners. I got no answer from them; they had the remainder of their payment at night, and *I have never seen an Irishman since,* though they stand about the corners of the streets at Kensington, in crowds, their rags dancing with the wind, and their faces the very picture of famine, forming as great a contrast with the young men who are fed in my house, as it is possible for imagination to conceive. I made it a rule, to give every *new* man, an advance of food upon his first day's allowance. Without a single exception, the Englishmen have all come after the first day with a good hearty dinner of bread and meat tied up in a handkerchief, or tied up in a bag. And is not this, does the reader imagine, a

great delight to me: I can hardly do justice to what my feelings experienced on Saturday last. There were fifteen of these men, sitting at their dinner under a shed upon a row of trusses of straw. I had my dinner in the shed too, having been with them at their work and being anxious to finish the job that night. There were three new men; and they had no victuals; *neither did they ask for any*; a circumstance that pleased me so much, that I, who had been greatly overdone in allowance sent to me, called upon them to share with me; but, I had then the satisfaction to see twelve men; twelve common labouring men sitting down in the midst of their work, each with a good hunch of bread and perhaps half a pound of meat; a sight I declare I had not seen, even as applied to one common labouring man, for the last forty years of my life, except in America.

If I had given these men money, they would have carried part of it to the big brewer, part of it to

the tea and sugar shop, where they buy a quarter of a pound of twelve penny butter for sixpence. In short it would have been dissipated away, and they would have had to work with hungry bellies, and would have slinked into some corner at dinner time, and sitten there perishing with cold. I have had at times, for a day or two now and then, twenty men at work for me at Kensington; ten men I have had for weeks together, and I positively declare that I never saw one single man, except two brothers of the name of Bavis, who came from Farnham in Hampshire, that had a mouthful of meat for his dinner.

To show how useless money is to effect this great purpose, I have only to cite that which took place with regard to myself, whilst I was farming in Hampshire. I did not live at the farm; and of course had no men at the farm house. My labourers, who were thirteen in number, I think, were generally married men with families. My rule was, that none of them should

ever go to the parish for assistance; that no pauper should work for me. They lived rent free, I found them fuel, and besides that, they had a great deal higher wages than those of any other labourers in the country; added to which,

my house was always open to give them victuals and drink whenever they happened to come to it, and to supply them with little things necessary to them in case of illness; and in case of illness their wages always went on just as if they had been well. I saw the evil of the accursed tea and sugar shop, and of the big brewer; but I had not then thought of the method, which I have now adopted.

It is strange, too, that it should not have occurred to me, seeing that I laid it down as a rule, upon which I strictly acted, that nothing but what the land of England produced should be consumed in my house, except it were produced upon the farm. To be sure, a house of greater plenty never was seen in this world, but, I never thought of applying to the la-

bourers, that which was so pleasant to myself. I did not think of the thing here, till about three hours before I began to write about it, but the moment it came into my mind, I was sure it would do.

Well as my men were off at Botley, compared with other labourers, still they were miserable wretches; and I, who have been at work with them in the fields and in the woods hundreds of times, declare that I never saw a man of them with a bit of meat for his dinner, either in the field or in his house! I used to talk to them about it, and ask them what the devil they did with their money? Still they were in rags, and their faces like hatchets, and not a bit of red upon their cheeks. The wives were in general well-behaved women, and not lazy or extravagant in appearance, and the thing to me was wholly unaccountable. But, when I came to reflect on those details which I have stated in "COTTAGE ECONOMY," the mystery was solved in

a moment. A man has nothing to do but to read "**COTTAGE ECONOMY**," to know the true immediate cause of the misery of the labouring classes of the people of England, of their ailments, their immoralities, and the whole of the miseries that mark the various stages of their existence.

Having this experience and conviction, I resolved to act upon it here; and indeed it was amongst the motives of my taking this farm. I do not say that it was one of the most powerful motives; but, I resolved at the first to keep at least a dozen single men in my house; to confine myself to Englishmen as far as related to this branch of the business, but to take them promiscuously from any part of England. I soon saw that would do well; but, these men in my house are much more than half employed, at this time of the year, in the nursery department: then there are others to grind the wheat, dress the flour, look after hogs, cows, oxen, and sheep. So that, when I had

a couple of fields of perhaps ten acres each, some of the soil of which I wanted to see the sun and that had never seen it before, and which must be ready for wheat sowing in a month or six weeks, or thereabouts, I began to lament that, after all, the big brewer, and the rest of the infernal tribe would come in for the greater part of my money. In this difficulty, I thought of having the land **PLOUGHED**, and had actually spoken to a man at Hammersmith, who keeps a stout team, to do the ploughing by the acre, with this stipulation, that his ploughman and boy should be fed at my farm. I thought, that as horses did not deal in tea and sugar, and brewer's poison, and as they certainly would not carry any money to the Irish landlords, that was something better than paying diggers, in money; but, then, when I reflected that the ploughman would carry part of his earnings to the accursed shop, or the poison-house; that his master would do the

same with his profits; and that the horses would go to the corn-chandler and the hay-dealer, and other middle devils, that eat us up alive, I was in the deepest distress, and half wished myself out of the farm-house again; for, there it was that I had been sleeping until the cock had waked me, and set me to think upon the subject. One thought led to another; and, at last, it occurred to me to pay in food only, and that, too, in the manner that I am now doing it.

I was so delighted with the discovery, that it began to be upon paper in about twenty minutes after I had made it. I have now tried it; I find it good, and stick to it I will. The reader will observe, that my present scale of payment is for the very shortest days of the whole year. "Aye," says Bull Frog, "and when thee wants the men by-and-by in the long days to zow thee zeeds, thee morst goo to the Devil to vind'em." Not a step, good Bull Frog; but I am neither so foolish nor so unjust as to think

of giving the men no more in the long days than I give them in the short days. More bread, more meat, more cheese, and probably I shall find it convenient to furnish them with milk in the field. Never shall I be without as many men as I can employ. In the short harvest that I shall have to get in, I dare say I shall give a good reaper a leg of mutton for a day, besides bread and milk and other things; so that, big brewer may despair, as far as relates to me, and so may tea and sugar shop; and as to Irish landlord, I say in the words of Scripture, "*get thee behind me, Satan.*"

Apropos of the Irish landlord! That excessively wise personage Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL, who wanted to *disfranchise* half a million of his countrymen, in order to insure their emancipation, latterly observed, in one of his most ingenious *clap-traps*, that, as a proof of the great industry and general goodness of the Irish people, there were a *hundred and fifty thousand* of them, who, during the

last year, went over to England to help perform the labours of that country; that they traversed the whole of it; from the banks of the Tweed to the Southern shores of Kent, saved the money that they earned, and carried it back to Ireland, there to pay their little rents, and comfort their starving families. Now, supposing DANIEL to speak truth for once, and supposing each of these sons of the "*sister kingdom*" to have carried back only about six or seven pounds, here was a million of money; a million of pounds sterling, taken, in the first instance, from the English labourers; but taken, first and last, from them, and the farmers and landholders, because the poor-rates come at last; and make these two last participate in the loss; and there stand the stupid, the dolish, the unspeakably silly and mean English landlords, and do not insist upon poor laws for Ireland; but quietly suffer the Irish landlords to rob them at this rate.

Nobody feels more for the suf-

fering Irish than I do. I lament most sincerely their oppressions, and detest their oppressors; but I will take care that those oppressors shall not oppress me, through any negligence or folly on my part. The tea and sugar tribe, and the big brewer, rob the land and the labourer as effectually, though more covertly. I will, as far as I am concerned, beat them all. To food, lodging, and raiment shall my expenditure for labour, be confined.

I forgot to notice, that the squalid friend of the kettle, which, when I was a boy the labouring men used to call, sometimes, the woman's God and the Devil's head. This friend of the tea-kettle, or devil's head, says that my diggers will barter; and he puts upon my words a construction that they will by no means bear, when I say, "*let them barter.*" I said this, in the way of defiance, and not as expressive of my desire or expectation that they would barter. Upon further reflection I am sure that they

cannot barter. They might, if they were paid once a week; that is to say, the profligates amongst them might do it; but in small quantities they cannot barter: the quantity of poison, whether white or black, that they would be offered, for their bit of meat or bread, would effectually prevent them from parting with it in that way. The only species of barter that will take place will be on the part of the single men, who may give some of their food to their poor landlady for lodging, or their poor washer-woman for washing; and I have no objection to this: for, as it goes, it keeps the landlady and the washer-woman from the big brewer and the tea and sugar shop.

So that the scheme is complete in all its parts: it is not the dream of a theorist; it is the practical consequences of a well-digested plan for doing good to the labouring people. As such, I regard it: such I know it to be; and as such I will enforce it. I declare that I never had so little trouble with

labourers as I now have, in consequence of this plan. It is advantageous to me; it is advantageous to my men; and it enables me to gratify my inherent hostility towards those who, I say, derive unjust gains from the sweat of the labourer's brow.

AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS.

A COMPLETE catalogue of my trees and shrubs may now be had for twopence at my shop in Fleet Street; and it should be had there for nothing, if I were sure, or could believe, that no one would go to get the catalogue, in order to light their pipes with it, or to sell it to the infernal vendors of tea and sugar. What a sorrowful doom, to light pipes, to create thirst for the swallowing of brewers' poison, or to make wrappers for the hardly less poisonous stuff

sold at the kettle shops! After this day, somebody will be in attendance constantly between eight o'clock in the morning and sunset, in the nursery-shed in my yard at Kensington. *There* the catalogue may be given away.

By the efficient assistance of the bread, cheese, and meat, I in the six days of the last week, did a work, that will be the admiration of every one who sees it, and who is a judge of the matter. I took up, I believe, a million of trees and shrubs growing in seed-beds of four acres and a half of ground. I had them all laid by the heels, ready for packing up; the roots neatly covered with broken earth, all put into classes, and regularly numbered according to the catalogue; so that, any gentleman with a catalogue in his hand may now go to the spot, just within the garden door, where

the whole are brought together into the space of forty rod of ground; and, in ten minutes, see every tree and every shrub, and judge and choose for himself.

I have to beg pardon of any person that I may have disappointed by being absent from Kensington during the first days of this week; but business compelled me to go from home; and now I have made effectual arrangements for preventing the like in future. From this day forward, every day in the week, I shall be at Kensington myself, or my place will be supplied there, by a person authorised to act in my stead. Those gentlemen who have already sent orders for trees (and they are very numerous), may now depend upon those orders being attended to immediately.

FAT HOGS.

REQUESTING the reader to be pleased to return to the motto of this Register, which, being a great favorite with me, is a repetition of the one before the last, I have to announce that I mean to do, what I never did before; that is, to send a fat hog to the *cattle show at Smithfield on Monday next*. She (for it is a "*female*") has by no means finished her fattening; but I am of opinion, that she is now, the finest specimen of a fat hog, that ever was seen in England or any where else. She far surpasses every thing, that ever I saw; and I challenge all the BULL FROGS in England to produce any thing to equal her. I mentioned before, that this sow came up in a crate from Worcestershire last April. She was so small as to be put in at a wooden

door made at the top of the crate; and when she is fat, I will bet a hundred pounds she will weigh *twenty five score or five hundred pounds*, a weight much about equal to that of a fat Scotch Ox.

Whether I shall find too much difficulty in getting her into a cart, I know not. If I do, she can not go: if I do not, go she shall; for she is really a sight worth the beholding of any man. Valued very highly as a store pig, she was in September last worth *three pounds*. She has not yet cost *forty shillings* in the fattening; and, at the price at which Hampshire hogs sell at this moment *down in the country*, she is worth *twelve pounds ten shillings*.

If I should not be able to send her to the Smithfield show, I hereby invite all graziers, salesmen of cattle, carcass-butchers, and all bull-frogs, and all farmers, of

course, to come and see her, and mark her manners of going on.

To my great misfortune and irreparable loss, she, to a certainty, has been reading the works of MAL-

THUS and PETER THIMBLE, as published by CARLISLE; and thus corrupted, she seems to have set her face so heartily against all the propensities tending to the

propagation of her species, that

I have been compelled to deliver her over to make preparations for so delivering her to that sort of punishment, which the corrupters of mind would receive, if they had their due.

P. S. It now wants twenty minutes of three o'clock, and my diggers have done their day's work, and are all gone home with two pounds of bread each, and two pounds three quarters of meat each, it having been inconvenient

to give them cheese to-day. I told them this morning that I should be content, if each man dug six rod of ground in the course of the day. A man can dig, and does dig, twice as much in the market gardens; but my ground is harder, has never been dug before, and has been a good deal carted upon of late in the wet weather. Six rod is as much as I should like to dig in a day in thin and deep spits, as I have it done. I told them; therefore, that as soon as any set (they are divided into eight in a set) had done their six rods, they might go home. They came down to the farm house about ten minutes ago; they have got their reward, and all gone home to a good supper.

THE EXCHANGES.

I HAVE taken the following letter from the MORNING HERALD

of a few days back; that paper has recently discovered a little more sense than the other daily branches of the "*best public instructor*." If the facts stated by this gentleman be true, as I believe them to be, another Panic or a Bank Restriction is at no great distance. I do not care, however, about that distance. Come, one or the other must, and as to when they come, in one month, or six months, or twelve months, is all the same to me, though not quite the same to the country. I know well, that all that I can say, will not induce the funding tribe to abandon their confidence in the system; but their obstinacy, and, indeed, the real corruptness of their motives cannot prevent me from foreseeing and foretelling those events, which will infallibly come; and which, when they do come, will infallibly reduce this

fund, crew to ruin. With this preface I insert this very sensible and very interesting letter.

Gray's Inn, Dec. 8, 1827.

SIR,—The exchange between this country and France is said to be at *par*, when 25 francs 4 sous, in French money, is given in exchange for a pound sterling; for, 25 francs 4 sous, in French currency, contains precisely as much gold of equal *weight and fineness*, as is contained in the sovereign. Beneath 25 francs 4 sous, therefore, the exchange for the sovereign cannot fall, on account of that sum being its intrinsic value; but, there is no such limit to the fall in the exchange for Bank of England paper, the value of which is altogether ideal.

At present, the exchange in Paris for a one pound note of the

Bank of England is only 24 francs 18 sous, while that for a sovereign is 25 francs 4 sous; so that the difference of remitting a sovereign to France in payment, in preference to remitting a one pound Bank of England note, is, in favour of the sovereign, 6 sous, or 2½ pence; which, in

100 Sovereigns gives a clear profit of	}	£ 1 3 9½
1000		11 18 1½
10,000		119 1 3
100,000		1190 12 6

Thus you will perceive, that the present state of the exchange on Paris is at as extreme a point of depression as it was at any period within the six months preceding the panic, of which it was the forerunner and immediate cause.

I remain, Sir,

Your constant Reader,

And most obedient servant,

CHRYSOPTILUS.

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

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“ When the END shall be near, there will be, as there was in France,
“ everlasting choppings and changings in the Ministry ; and, perhaps, at
“ last, no man will be found to touch the concern, unless it be some one,
“ actually destitute of a sufficiency of food and of raiment.”

REGISTER, 9TH JANUARY, 1819.

TO THE KING.

ON THE CHOPPINGS AND CHANGINGS IN THE MINISTRY.

*Barn-Elm Farm, Surrey,
20th Dec. 1827.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE are informed, by the London newspapers, that LORD GODERICH has actually resigned his office as First Lord of the Treasury and Premier. It is stated, that one of the causes is his ill state of health, or lowness of spirits, occasioned by the death (last year) of his *only child*. It is curious that this cause should

operate thus *now*, when, several months nearer the time of its taking place, it did not prevent his Lordship from taking upon him the office of first minister! This is curious; and, besides, since that event took place, his Lordship has had *a son born to him*; so that he is not childless; and, as it happens, the child that died was *a daughter*! This, therefore, is manifestly a false pretence, set up, not by Lord

2 B

Goderich, but by the vile London newspapers, which are unable to account for his resignation without some such pretence.

Another cause is said to be, his Lordship's alarm at the *financial difficulties of the country*. This has more sense in it; but, this will hardly be alleged by his Lordship, who has been an active member of the Ministry for the last *fifteen years at least*. However, these reports are succeeded by another; namely, that he has, after resigning, *gone back again into his office*, after Lord Harrowby had been sent for by your Majesty, had had the post offered him, and had *declined to accept of it!*

The "end" does, then, appear to be approaching; and the effects seem to be such as are described in the words of my motto, making part of a Register, written *more than eight years ago*. The office of Prime Minister of England, which was formerly too high, too great, too brilliant and precious a prize, for ordinary men to look at, now goes a begging! Such a state of things never existed before; and this was not anticipated by any human being, except myself. YOUR MAJESTY having, as it is reported, really offered the Prime Mi-

nistership to, and received a rejection from, DUDLEY RYDER, now the EARL, I believe it is, of HARROWBY, must, I presume, and I may fairly presume it, be in great distress to find a minister. Now, I myself, am just as much YOUR MAJESTY'S subject as DUDLEY RYDER; I am not very far from being as old as he; and there is not one man in YOUR Majesty's dominions, who will not unhesitatingly declare, that I am a thousand times as fit to be your Minister as he is; and that I am, at this moment, more fit for that office than any other man in the kingdom. If your MAJESTY were to put your people to the vote, you would find a majority of twenty to one for the affirmation of this proposition. I therefore, by these presents, offer myself to YOUR MAJESTY as Prime Minister of your kingdom, and particularly as minister of the money matters.

I do this in perfect seriousness; I put the offer upon record, in order that I may refer to it, and that others may refer to it; I tell YOUR MAJESTY, that it is my opinion that a dreadful convulsion will arise; that destruction to property; and that dangers and sufferings, such as I do not care to describe, will take place in this

kingdom, unless those measures be adopted which I have recommended, and which I have in store for the occasion; and which no man living, as I know of, can carry into execution so well as myself.

Before I go further in this respectful address to your Majesty, I beg leave to request your perusal of a Letter, which I addressed to you, from the city of New York, on the 10th October 1819, which is eight years and some months ago. The English newspapers had, at that time, just brought me an account of the passing of PEEL'S BILL. I saw, that the passing of that Bill had been the UNANIMOUS work of the two Houses of Parliament; I saw, that it was looked upon as a proof that the Government would be able to resist all applications for a reform of Parliament; and I saw, that it was hailed with joy by every one in the country, who wished to keep the people in a state of misery and half slavery.

The same newspapers had brought me the SPEAKER'S Speech to YOUR MAJESTY, in which Speech, he boasted of the passing of this Bill, and the Speech of YOUR MAJESTY lauding the zeal and wisdom of the passers of this Bill. I, therefore, addressed a

Letter to YOUR MAJESTY which I am now about to copy and insert. YOUR MAJESTY will here see your own Speech and that of the Speaker, delivered on that memorable occasion. I had no opportunity of knowing the opinion of any man upon the subject; no friends and acquaintances to confer with; nobody even to talk to upon the subject; but, with nothing but the English newspapers to give me information upon what had been done, I, in the course of one single day, told YOUR MAJESTY all that would come to pass, in consequence of that boasting measure. It is most likely that YOUR MAJESTY never saw what I wrote, as it is most likely that you will never see this; but that is not my fault: I have done my duty; and I am willing and ready to do it now; and, that I am the fittest man in your kingdom, and the only fit man in your kingdom, to extricate the nation from its manifold miseries and difficulties, I most firmly believe.

As to any advantage, private advantage to myself, none can possibly arise; seeing that I would not be very rich if I could, and seeing that every part of high and fashionable life is hateful to me. YOUR MAJESTY has nothing to give me that I would thank you

for; and you have no post to put me in that I would accept of, if I were not sincerely persuaded, that the acceptance of it would be for the great good of my country.

When YOUR MAJESTY shall have read attentively through the letter which I am about to republish, you will, I should think, be astonished that I should have foreseen, at that distance of time, and without any time for reflection, all that has happened, and should have foretold it with so much exactness. None of your Ministers saw any thing of the kind: they who had high titles, and still higher salaries, were as ignorant of the matter, as was the very table on which I was writing. Who, then, is the fit man to put things to rights? Let me deal plainly with your Majesty, and beg of you to put this question to yourself: Who is the fit man to remove the difficulties that press upon the now wretched people of this kingdom. Once more reminding YOUR MAJESTY, that this Letter was addressed to you from New York, more than eight years ago, I here insert it, humbly praying that Your Majesty will be pleased to read it with attention.

TO THE
PRINCE REGENT,

*On the Wild and Visionary
Schemes of the Seat-holders.*

New York, Sept. 5, 1819.

May it please Your Royal Highness,

1. I HAVE now before me, in the under-inserted words, the Speaker's Speech, and that of your Royal Highness, at the close of the last Session of Parliament. It has frequently been my lot to warn your Royal Highness of approaching danger; but, never were you surrounded with dangers so great as now menace you and our country. You have been deceived. The truth has been hidden from you. It is impossible that you see the real state of the nation's affairs; for, if you saw it, you never could have been prevailed on to utter the words of your speech of 12th of July last.

SPEAKER'S SPEECH.

2. "*May it please Your Royal Highness,*

3. "We, his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, attend your Royal Highness with our concluding Bill of Supply.

4. "The subjects which have occupied our attention have been

more numerous, more various, and more important than are usually submitted to the consideration of Parliament in the same Session.

5. " Upon many of these subjects we have been engaged in long and unwearied examinations; but such has been the pressure of other business, and particularly of that, which ordinarily belongs to a first Session of Parliament—and such the magnitude and intricacy of many of those inquiries, that the limits of the present Session have not allowed of bringing them to a close.

6. " But, Sir, of those measures which we have completed, the most prominent, the most important, and, as we trust, in their consequences, the most beneficial to the public, are the measures which have grown out of the consideration of the present state of the country, both in its Currency and its Finances.

7. " Early, Sir, in the present Session, we instituted an inquiry into the effects produced on the exchanges with foreign countries, and the state of the circulating medium, by the restriction on payments in cash by the Bank. This inquiry was most anxiously and most deliberately conducted, and in its result led to the conclusion, that it was most desirable, quickly,

but with due precautions, to return to our ancient and healthful state of currency:—That whatever might have been the expediency of the Acts for the suspension of payments in cash at the different periods at which they were enacted—and doubtless they were expedient, whilst the country was involved in the most expensive contest that ever weighed down the finances of any country—still that the necessity for the continuance of these Acts having ceased, it became us with as little delay as possible (avoiding carefully the convulsion of too rapid a transition) to return to our ancient system;—and that if at any period, and under any circumstances, this return could be effected without national inconvenience, it was at the present, when this mighty nation, with a proud retrospect of the past, after having made the greatest efforts, and achieved the noblest objects, was now reposing in a confident, and, as we fondly hope, a well-founded expectation, of a sound and lasting peace.

8. " In considering, Sir, the state of our finances, and in minutely comparing our income with our expenditure, it appeared to us that the excess of our income was not fairly adequate for the purposes to which it was applicable,

the gradual reduction of the national Debt.

9. "It appeared to us, that a clear available surplus of at least five millions ought to be set apart for that object.

10. "This, Sir, has been effected by the additional imposition of three millions of taxes.

11. "Sir, in adopting this course, his Majesty's faithful Commons did not conceal from themselves, that they were calling upon the nation for a great exertion; but well knowing that honour and character, and independence, have at all times been the first and dearest objects of the hearts of Englishmen, we feel assured, that there was no difficulty that the country would not encounter, and no pressure to which she would not willingly and cheerfully submit, to enable her to maintain, pure and unimpaired, that which has never yet been shaken or sullied; her public credit and her national good faith.

12. "Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured, shortly, and I am aware how imperfectly, to notice the various duties which have devolved upon us, in one of the longest and most arduous Sessions in the records of Parliament.

13. "The Bill, Sir, which it is my duty to present to your Royal

Highness, is intitled, 'An Act for applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year 1819, and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.' To which, with all humility, we pray his Majesty's Royal Assent."

PRINCE'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

14. "It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

15. "I cannot close this Session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

16. "Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of the circulation and currency of the kingdom, demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I entertain a confident expectation that the measures adopted, as the result of this inquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

17. "I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year.

18. "I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to the burthens of the people; but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief, that the means which you have devised for this purpose are calculated to press as lightly on all classes of the community as could be expected when so great an effort was to be made.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

19. "I continue to receive from Foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

20. "I have observed with great concern the attempts which have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress, to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and Government of the country. No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity.

21. "You may rely, therefore,

upon my firm determination, to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law: and I have no doubt that, on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavours, in co-operation with the magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils which it is professed to remedy; and who, under the pretence of reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy Constitution."

22. I observe with pleasure, that, upon this occasion, your Ministers have not advised you to boast of the *flourishing* state of the country. Their modesty, or shyness, may, perhaps, be the forerunner of more moderation in their measures. But, Sir, all they say, and all the Speaker says, about the effects of their *plans* relating to currency and finance is *delusion*.—They may be, and, probably, are, themselves deluded; but, that the expectations, expressed, in the speeches, to see success attend the late measures, relative to the Bank; that these are fallacious, is, I think, as obvious as seat-selling, and that we know to be as notorious as the sun at noon-day.

28. The Speaker's Speech, as relating to this subject, contains a

greater quantity of ignorance than, as I believe, was ever before exhibited in so short a compass. All that he says as to this matter, is false in fact, inconsequent in reasoning, crude, and confused: no imperfect epitome of the immense mass of speeches, documents, and acts, to which he was alluding.

24. One thing there is, of which you, Sir, can hardly have been aware; and that is, that the Report (of the Commons' Committee) was pretended to be founded upon *evidence*, which directly pointed to a conclusion *diametrically opposite* to that which was come to by the Committee. For, the whole of the persons examined, with the exception of four, stated that the *plan*, if adopted, would plunge the country into misery, if not confusion; and those four did not pretend to be able to judge as to that part of the subject; they only knowing that a man might be made to lay naked out in the snow, but not knowing whether it would do him good or harm; whether he would be able to bear it or not.

25. The Bank Directors, in their part of that evidence, state their case very fairly. They say, that *all the gold has been exported*; they say, that, to get it back, they must *purchase it*; they say, that

they have nothing to purchase it with but *Bank notes*; and they say, that the real object of inquiry now is, "not *when the Bank will* "be prepared to resume payments in specie, but whether *the public will be able to bear that* "reduction of the circulating medium," which a resumption will render necessary.

26. To be sure, there was nothing here, which had not been said by me, long before, in a letter to Mr. TIERNEY; but, this really was *the question*; this was the *object of inquiry*; and, yet, this object seems never, for scarcely a moment, except accidentally, to have attracted the attention of the Committee! Verily, Sir, these are most insincere, or most ignorant, men! This Committee say, that the affairs of the Bank are in a most "*flourishing condition*;" yet the *evidence shows* that the Bank has no gold; that all its possessions consist of *paper*; and the Committee, when they come to speak in the House, call the paper, "*the paper-bubble*." Verily, Sir, this was a Committee fit to be praised by the Speaker for their assiduity, skill, and fidelity. A Committee no bad epitome of His Majesty's faithful Commons.

27. This Committee, in speech as well as report, accuse the Bank

of want of judgment in issuing the sovereigns and half-sovereigns without, at the same time, drawing in paper money in an amount equal to that of those new-fangled coins. Of all the accusations that ever were preferred, this is (except those against the Reformers) the most *stupid* as well as the most unjust.

28. It would not occur to me to offend the ear of your Royal Highness by mentioning this stupid accusation, were it not a good text, on which to proceed in my humble endeavours to explain to you the real state of the despicable system; and to show you how clearly it is impossible, that it should be retrieved by any of those pitiful means that have been adopted, during the last session of Parliament.

29. The Bank, in answer to this fool-like accusation, say: "We *had no gold in our house: we made notes, and therewith bought it: consequently* we sent out as much paper-money as gold-money upon this occasion."

30. May I humbly beseech your Royal Highness to read Letter XXV. of "Paper against Gold," written while I was in prison for having expressed my indignation at the flogging of Local Militiamen, in the heart of England,

under a guard of German bayonets? It is a little work, Sir; but I beseech you to read it. It will make you smile at the Speaker's Speech; and, it will prove to you, that the answer of the Bank to the above fool-like accusation was actually prepared and written, and printed and published by me *eight years ago*. In my Letter to Mr. TIERNEY, published a year back, I again showed, that the Bank never could *add* to its stock of gold in the way that the wise-acre Committee suppose; but, in order to save your Royal Highness trouble, I will now, with your permission, explain the thing again.

31. The Committee appear to have filled their heads with a parcel of rubbishy thoughts, collected from stock-jobbers and exchange-brokers. With heads thus crammed, it is not surprising that they appear to have lost sight of common sense.

32. Here is a Bank, which *has no sovereigns*. Well; it wants to pay out some sovereigns. But, as I told that venerable wrangler and scrambler, Mr. TIERNEY, before a Bank can pay out sovereigns, it must *get some sovereigns in*. There are several ways of getting sovereigns in. But, begging your pardon for the omission,

the sovereigns must be made before they can be *got in*. The Bank, then, before it can get sovereigns in, must get some gold to send to the Mint, to be made into sovereigns; and, then, there are *several ways of a Bank's getting gold*. First, it may steal it privately; second, it may take it on the highway; third, it may receive it as a present; fourth, the stones in the street may be turned into gold; fifth, the gold may drop down from the clouds; sixth, the Bank may get the gold *by giving something in exchange for it*. The Committee, with the dead lawyer, Horner, and the live wiseacres of the Edinburgh Review, appear to have thought, that the gold might have been gotten by the Bank in some one, or all, of the first five ways. But the Bank, with more frankness and truth than I could have expected from that body, say, that the *sixth* was the only way, in which they could possibly obtain the gold to make the sovereigns of.

33. Now, then, *what* had the Bank to give in exchange for the gold? It had no corn, meal, beaves, sheep, swine, lands, houses, or chattels of any sort. It had, in short, nothing of real intrinsic value. It had no *coin*; because it was *the want* of coin in

which the transaction originated. What had it, then? It had *nothing*. Yea, Sir, nothing that I can think of in this whole world, except the parings of the nails and the clippings of the hair of the persons composing the Bank Company. It had, indeed, *Bank Notes*. Ah! exclaim the feelosofers of Edinburgh, "that is just " what we say, and we say, that " the Bank ought to have bought " the gold with notes *already in* " *circulation*." No: you cunning fools, you cannot mean that; for, in order to get *those* notes into its hands, the Bank must have *given something for them*; or, if you mean, that it might have drawn in the notes lent out in discounts, then there was the trade all ruined before the sovereigns could get out.

34. What, then, was the Bank to do, in order to get the gold to make the sovereigns of? Precisely what it says it did, and what I, long ago, said it *must* do; namely, *make new notes* and give them for the gold; and make them, too, and *pay them out*, not only *before* the sovereigns were *got in*; but before the gold went to the mint to make the sovereigns of.

35. Now, then, behold the Bank, shouldering away the gold to the

mint, and leaving its new lot of paper in circulation. This new lot *lowers the value of the paper and raises that of gold*; so that, by the time that the sovereigns are ready to be paid out, they are worth *twenty-one shillings in paper* instead of twenty. They assist the paper, made to buy them with, in raising the prices of all the things of real value. They are at a *premium*: they are worth purchasing to export: and the hole-digging political economist, with gaping jaws and out-stretched hand, exclaims, "*the sovereigns are all gone!*" Gone, too, to the *French mint*, to augment the currency of France! Bless us and save us! What a strange thing!

36. Why, Sir, fish-women at Billingsgate, their hands grimy with scales and slime, and their throats full of gin, never belched forth nonsense equal to that of this Committee, for whose unwearied examinations and inquiries and whose wise measures the Speaker has the conscience to call for your Royal commendation, and which commendation your Ministers have advised you so liberally to bestow!

37. However, this is only one instance of the incapacity of this Committee. They appear to have wholly overlooked all the great

features, or, as the hole-digger would call them, the "*fundamental features*," of the case. They seem wholly to have forgotten the Debt, Army, Sinécures, Pensions and Grants, and all the *fixed* outgoings of the Treasury. Mr. BARRING quoted to them Mr. Hume's "*Essay on Money*," which says, "the consequences of a contraction or expansion of the amount of the money in a country, seems more felt *during the progress* of such contraction or expansion, than from any positive amount of money at any one given period. It is not, in my opinion, of great importance, what amount of money may exist in any country; but, that the question, of whether it is *on the increase or decrease*, is one of great importance to every branch of industry."

38. This, though a very correct view of the matter, appears to me to have served as the foundation of much of the error and stupidity manifest in the Report and subsequent projects of this Committee. Mr. HUME had in his eye a country *without a Debt* and without *enormous taxes*; without a territory and an industry *mortgaged beyond their value*; without *FIXED* annuities, pay, salaries, and stipends, swallowing up

so much as to leave not half enough as a remuneration for labour. In a country, situated like the one in the eye of Mr. HUME, it would, indeed, be of little or no consequence what was the positive amount of the money in it at any given period, and any evils that such a country might feel (and some even it would feel) from the contraction, or expansion, of its money, would be chiefly confined to the period of the contraction, or expansion. But, very different is our case; and very different must be the consequences; though the Committee, like the ass that was soundly cudged for imitating the spaniel in jumping up on his master, could not (profound hole-diggers!) see the difference. And so, they took it into their heads, that it would be only to make the people endure *the period of the progress of the contraction*; and that, then, *all would be right again!* And so they Reported in favour of cash-payments: and so they resolved to cause cash-payments to return: and so, as the Speaker says, it was most deliberately enacted to return quickly, but with due precautions, to our *ancient and healthful state of currency!*

39. Payments in coin are to be produced in no way but one, and

that is by *lessening* the quantity of the paper-money. Well, then, will not this lessen the quantity of the circulating medium? Will there not be a smaller nominal amount of money in the country than there was before? If the Committee answer in the negative here, they will merit kicks and cuffs. It would be degrading to attempt to reason with them.

40. Thus, then, specie payments cannot return without a reduction of the nominal amount of money in the country. This, as Mr. HUME says, would be of little consequence to the community at large in any thing like an ordinary and natural state of things; for, if the guineas of a country were to become half-pence, all of a sudden, the half-pence would perform the office of the guineas, and all would be well. But, in a country with an enormous Debt, Army, hordes of sinecure placemen and pensioners, with FIXED pay, the half-pence would not perform the office of the guineas in the paying of all these; and the mass of the people must, if the Debt, army, placemen, pensioners, and granters, be all paid in the former sum of guineas, be *totally ruined* and starved. During the period of the progress of the change from guineas to half-pence,

the misery would be *going on increasing*; but, would it end when the progress was at an end? Why should it? It would, indeed, end, if the nation's *debts and engagements were lowered* from guineas to half-pence; but, not, if *those engagements continued in guineas*. And this wise Committee, so far from proposing to lower the amount of those engagements, expressly declare, that they will make the nation hold to them to the last penny! And even the Speaker tells your Royal Highness, that the measures, which have been adopted, will cause what he calls "*public credit*" and "*national good faith*" to be maintained.

41. The Committee seem to me to have understood no part of the subject, into which they were appointed to inquire. They appear to have been mere stock-jobbers and exchange-brokers in mind. The great hole-digger seems to have communicated to the whole all his narrowness of mind; all his conspicuous ignorance. But, indeed, what was to be expected? Vansittart, in 1816, proposed to restore the prosperity of the nation by continuing to raise fourteen millions in taxes, in order to carry on the sinking fund. He was *cheered*. He now proposes

to restore the prosperity of the country by stopping twelve out of the fourteen millions. And now he is *cheered*. Is it possible, then, that you can rely upon the *wisdom* of these men? Can this set of men be *wise*? Can they be thought able to extricate the nation from its difficulties? On the contrary, must not national misery be the consequence of a nation being under the influence of such councils?

42. The Committee appear to think, that they shall be able to keep *as much* of circulating medium afloat after the Bank begins to pay in coin *as there is afloat now*; and that, therefore, prices will continue nearly what they now are. Poor innocents! How deceived they will be! Where they are to get the gold, they do not seem to know. But, they mean to get it, I suppose, in this *lower world*; and, if they do, they must *raise the price of gold in the world*. They forgot this. They, in short, are ignorant men, and know nothing at all of the matter.

43. They found, with great delight, that Russia and Austria were coming to specie payments *without any convulsion*. They seem to have been greatly pleased to hear this. But, they forgot, that Russia and Austria had not a

Debt of a thousand millions; and that all the lands and houses in those countries were not mortgaged to fundholders, sinecure-placemen and pensioners, for more than the lands and houses were worth. "Unwearied" as had been the inquiries, and deliberate as had been the conclusions, of this Committee, they wholly overlooked this difference; this very important difference in the cases of Russia and Austria and that of England. To discriminate requires knowledge of the subject; and the Committee had no knowledge of the subject on which they were writing and talking.

44. It may, and does, seem strange, at first sight, that any thing was attempted to be done in the way of producing cash-payments. Why not let the thing go on? Why not even add to the quantity of paper money? Why not go on adding till the Debt was paid in paper not worth a penny in the pound? This would have cleared the lands and houses and the labour of the mortgage on them. Aye; but in thus paying off the fundholders, the soldiers, the half-pay, the staff, the placemen, the sinecure men and women, the pensioners, the grantees, would all have been *paid off in the same way!* Here are *swarms!*

Oh, no! These must have *good money*; and yet it would have been impossible to pay them in good money, and to pay the fundholders in worthless money.

45. Then again, there was the *puff-out*. It is impossible for any man not to see, that the thing can be destroyed, at any time, at a very trifling expense. It is manifest, that, in any future war, the enemy will puff-out the paper-money, if it still exist. These things have now been made so manifest, that it was *resolved* on to get rid of the danger by paying in coin. Hence all the new measures. Had I not written about the *puff-out*, not a word should we have heard of cash-payments. It is I, who have set all the Jew-politicians at work to talk about exchanges and bars of gold. The Seat-holders are angry with the Bank because the Bank cannot pay; but, the fact really is, that it is the Seat-holders who owe the amount of the Bank notes, and not the Bank. The Bank is now *proved* to have acted merely as their tool. The Seat-holders would fain shake off the fundholders; but they *cannot*. Both must live, or die, together. It is extremely base, in those of them, who have now *attacked* the paper-system, and ascribed it and its

evils to the Bank. The paper-system arose out of acts of parliament; it has been carried to its present length by violations of law, screened by acts of indemnity. And, shall those very men, who committed those violations, and who have no protection but those acts, which they themselves asked for and voted for, now be allowed to bellow out against the "*paper-bubble*," as Lord GRENVILLE calls it, and throw all the blame of that bubble upon their instruments of the Bank? These men now say, that the paper-bubble violates contracts, that it leaves no man any thing to call his own, that it produces ruin in trade, that it throws people out of employment, that it swells the amount of the poor-rates, that it violates the king's prerogative, and, in short, that it causes all sorts of mischief and all sorts of misery. Well; very true; but, it was created by the very men, who thus complain of it. It was their own work. They ought, therefore, to abstain from blame, and to confine themselves to confession, repentance, and compensation.

46. I was particularly disgusted with the speech of LORD GRENVILLE, who accused the Bank of *presumption* in attempting to cause

the Ministers to see the danger that would arise from the proposed measures; when it was notorious, that he had been one of the most active in giving the Bank the power that it has exercised. He was co-operator with PITT; and if Pitt himself had been alive, he would have had just as good a right to accuse the Bank and to cry out against their mischievous bubble.

47. One thing, however, you, surely, ought to gather from these confessions, recantations, and accusations: namely, that the men who make them ought not to be trusted again; that, having, up to this time, adopted and acted upon measures the most mischievous and ruinous, they ought not now to be looked upon as wise men; that their present measures ought not to be believed to be wise, until time have tried them. And, in the meanwhile, you ought, I think, to listen patiently to ME, who have called the thing a paper-bubble for many years; who have been ascribing to it, for years, all the evils, which these, its authors, and supporters, now ascribe to it; who laboured most arduously, many years ago, to put an end to the base bubble, when it might have been put an end to (in the way that I proposed) without

danger to any part of the establishments of the kingdom; and who was shut up in Newgate two years, with a thousand pounds fine and seven years recognizances on my head, as a reward for those arduous labours; for, those were the writings, for which, in fact, I was punished, as was almost openly declared by GROSE, when he passed the savage sentence. Surely, I am now more worthy of attention and confidence than these men, who *now* come forward with their projects about remedies for the evils. And, with this my claim to attention and confidence clearly established, I declare their remedies to be "*wild and visionary*," foolish, and wholly inefficient for any other purpose than that of creating misery, and, perhaps, a total overthrow of all the establishments of the country; and, for the truth of this declaration I appeal to *time*, to that *trier* of all opinions, which has so fully decided in favour of all my former doctrines and assertions, relating to this momentous subject.

48. LORD GRENVILLE, and all these newly-enlightened political-economists, see but *one-half* of the subject. The cause of the evils is divided into *two branches*, clearly distinct from each other. Both are at work. They co-operate in

producing the evils; and cannot be removed without the other. The first of these is, *the load of taxes*; the other, *the paper-bubble*; but, the bubble is not only rendered more powerful by the taxes, but it is *necessary* to the taxes.

49. If the paper-bubble were the *only* cause at work, it would produce great mischief. It would do what it is now doing in America. It would violate contracts. Now ruin lenders! then ruin borrowers; distress the labourers; and make stagnations quite hideous to behold. But, when *specie* returned; when the bubble *had burst*; when the paper *was gone*; then things would be right again. Prices would have fallen in nominal amount; but as the land and houses would have no formerly-fixed annuities to pay, the community would not, after the change were over, suffer from it. Thus far, and no farther, the hole-digging gentlemen see. They do not look at the *other branch* of the cause, THE TAXES, that is to say, the claim of the fundholders, army, sinecure placemen, pensioners, and salaried people of all sorts. The annual pay to all these is FIXED at so much; such a sum; SO MANY POUNDS each; and, therefore, these, being

to last for ever, keep on operating, and with treble force, after the paper-bubble has burst; after cash-payments have returned; after the "healthy state of the currency" has come back to us.

50. Now, Sir, this branch of the cause of our evils the wise Committee appear never to have looked at. Lord GRENVILLE, for instance, has, and has had for about thirty years, a sinecure place of four thousand pounds a year. This now takes about eight thousand bushels of wheat to pay it: If the paper-bubble burst; that is to say, if the Bank pay in coin, and if coin become the currency of the country, and that it *must*, in very great part, even before the Bank will dare to pay in coin; then it will take more than sixteen thousand bushels of wheat annually to pay Lord Grenville's sinecure. His lordship now takes, in this sinecure, enough to support about 250 labourer's families; and, then he would take enough to support 500 such families. So that this return to cash-payments, this return to "our ancient and healthy state of currency," of which the profound Speaker talks, would be a most charming way to relieve the distresses of the nation! Talk of "wild and visionary schemes," indeed! Was there ever any

thing so wild as this scheme? For, as your Royal Highness will please to observe, neither Lord Grenville nor Mr. Speaker says a word about the lowering of sinecures, or pay of any sort, that is to come out of the taxes. From the bottom of my heart I believe, that no scheme, that ever came into the head of man, sane or insane, was so completely wild, so ridiculously visionary, as that which the Speaker of the House of Commons pointed out to your Royal Highness as worthy of your Royal approbation.

51. Your Royal Highness will please to observe, that the hole-digging gentlemen talked about the sacrifices that the nation must make, in order to get back to cash-payments. They do not, I see, propose to make any sacrifices themselves, but would be gaining, as I have just pointed in the case of the noble Lord, who, at the end of 22 years, called the thing a paper-bubble. But, this point reserved to bait them with another time, they do, it seems, think, that, during the time that we are returning to the promised land of cash-payments, we must experience some distress. Now, why do the wiseacres think this? What is their reason for thinking this? Why, they see, that, in order to

pay in cash, the quantity of circulating medium must be lessened; that *prices must fall*; that a *stagnation will take place*; that workmen will *want employment*. Very well; then, let us suppose, that we shall be *four years* in reaching the promised land. The first year Lord Grenville will want, to pay his sinecure, *ten thousand bushels* of wheat instead of eight; the next year *twelve thousand*; the third, *fourteen thousand*; and the fourth, *sixteen thousand*. It is perfectly true, and as manifest as seat-selling, that we should, then, have *some sacrifices* to make *during our journey to cash-payments*. But, having reached the promised land, would our *sacrifices cease*? Why should they, when *every year thenceforth* we should have to pay *sixteen thousand bushels* of wheat? Verily, Sir, this is an *enlightened* set of men!

52. As far as I can learn, the journey to the promised land appears to be pretty fairly begun at this moment; for, we read, that whole bands of hungry people are prowling about, in some parts of England, in search of those who have more wheat than they want to eat themselves, and that others are petitioning to be transported! While, on the other hand; the balls, routs, and feasts, among

those who live on the taxes, are more frequent and more brilliant and sumptuous than ever. If such be the effects of the first three months of the journey towards the promised land, what may we expect to see before the close of that journey? If the very first movement has produced petitions to be transported, we may, by-and-by, expect to see petitions to be *hanged*; which, I take it, will meet with no obstacles in their way, either from Sidmouth or the Speaker.

53. However, I advise my countrymen not to petition to be *hanged* or to be transported; but, to remain; to stick to the soil; and see the *upshot*. They have, by the law of nature and by the law of the land, a RIGHT to demand relief out of the produce of the land. The Acts of Parliament, which gave the Duke of Bedford his right to possess Wooburn, have the same foundation, and no other, than those which give the poor and distressed a right to *relief* from the land. They have, in law as well as in equity, a claim upon all the lands in England and Wales; and, are they to starve, because paper-money makers and loan-people have produced a stagnation of business and a want of employment? They have a

right to *live*: and to live in England. They have a right to a sufficiency of food and raiment in exchange for their labour. They are ready to labour. They ask labour and food in exchange; or land to labour on; or *relief* from those who possess the land. And, if they can obtain neither, they return to the state and *the rights of nature*.

54. Yet, at a time like the present, has your Royal Highness been advised to say, that there are "MACHINATIONS" on foot; that there are "*disaffected*," and that these have "*projects*;" and that, "under pretence of REFORM," they have really no other object than the *subversion of our happy constitution*."

55. There are more than nine-tenths of the able men in England who wish for a *Reform*; so that, if they did really aim at the subversion of the constitution, the constitution would not be in a very safe state. But, Sir, the real views of the Reformers are kept from your sight. However, as for myself, if I had no other view, it would be quite enough that I know, that, without a Reform, the destruction of the paper-bubble will produce *that very subversion*, the desire to effect which your Royal Highness has been

advised to impute to the Reformers.

56. Yet thus it must go on until a change take place. The middle class of the people are falling into pauperism at a great rate. The poor-rates will soon divide the produce with the fundholders, the army, and the pensioned lords and ladies; or, at least, they *would* soon do it; if the thing could go on; and, nothing but a *Reform*, that very Reform, which you have been advised to reprobate, will save England from total confusion, or utter degradation.

57. Your Royal Highness adopts the idea, that the "*projects*" of the Reformers are *wild and visionary*; that, if adopted, they would not answer the end professed to be had in view; that Reform "*would aggravate the evils* which it is professed to remedy." Now, Sir, I think it has been shown a thousand times over, that Reform, and Reform alone, can cure the evils.* But, at any rate, the evils have not arisen through the advice, or measures, of Reformers. The evils are the work of the Seatholders. They have been engendered, fostered, and brought to their present horrible magnitude, by Seatholders. Why, then, are you to conclude,

~~without reasons given, that, to put~~
~~an end to the power of the Seat-~~
~~holders would aggravate the evil?~~

57. Upon what ground, I should
 be glad to know, is it, that the
 babblers of the Seatholders, that
 Perry and Waithman and the
 Russells call us *wild* and *vi-*
sionary? What we propose is
 plain to the senses and easy of
 execution. Every one can un-
 derstand it. *All agree, that things*
cannot go on in the present way.
 And our opponents have *their*
rehemes. Their main scheme, and
 the only one that they have ever se-
 riously thought of, is to obtain *cash-*
payments, and to keep up an army
 sufficient to enable them to set us
 at defiance for ever. But, they
 must come to cash-payments, or
 they are *never safe for an hour.*

Therefore, the scheme for cash-
 payments is their scheme: it is
 shot in their locker. And, of all
 the wild and visionary schemes
 that ever issued from the heads
 of weak and obstinate men, this
 is the wildest, this is the most
 visionary; and, the fate of it will
 be something like this: that, after
 having caused unspeakable mis-
 ery amongst the poorer classes;
 after having crushed a great part
 of the middle classes; after having
 driven away to foreign lands a
 very considerable portion of the

real resources of the country;
 after having brought the nation
 to the eve of some terrible con-
 vulsion: after all, this, it will be
 abandoned; and never will an ex-
 pectation of seeing cash-payments
 again exist in any mind but that
 of a born-idiot. This result can
 be prevented only by a previous
puff-out, produced by a convulsion
 or by the sowing of Bank Notes.

59. Now, Sir, for the correctness
 of this prediction I pledge my re-
 putation as a politician, and, if I
 could, I would *pledge my life.*
 This will, probably, have no effect
 with the Seatholders; but, Sir,
 ought it not to have some effect
 with you? I have been right as
 to this matter *hitherto*. What I
 have been saying, as to the na-
 ture and effects of the paper-sys-
 tem, is *now said*, almost in my
 own words, by the Seatholders
 themselves; and, Sir, is it very
 great presumption in me to say,
 that these my opinions, as to *their*
remedy, will, in a short time, be
 echoed by the same persons? My
 letters to your Royal Highness,
 published in March, contained
lessons for Mr. PEEL, Lord LI-
 VERPOOL, and Lord GRENVILLE.
 Every one who read their speeches
 said, that they had just come,
 piping hot, from reading LETTER
 II. TO THE PRINCE. Indeed, Sir,

though they are experienced debaters, they are very shallow persons. They are wholly unfit to form any plan for extricating the country from its difficulties. They are a sort of political special-pleaders. They are wholly unfit for the times and wholly unworthy of public confidence. These men, with their associates, Sidmouth, Canning, and Castlereagh, thought, in 1817, that, in putting down my writings, they were getting rid of their greatest, if not their only, danger. How busy they were in *issuing circulars*, in setting their Magistrates to *arrest vendors*, in crying down my "trash." If they had been only half as assiduous in *reading and studying* that "trash," how much better it would have been for England at this day!

Your Majesty will perceive, that I concluded this letter with observing, that, if your Ministers had read and studied my writings with attention, instead of endeavouring to drive the writer from the face of the earth, the state of England would have been very different then from what it was that day. But, NOW then: what have they to say to me NOW! All their measures have

proved abortive; every scheme has failed them; they have been scourging the nation by classes for many, many, years past; and now a general scourge seems to be prepared for the backs of the whole. During all this time; during all these many years, I have been *forewarning* them; upon every individual occasion, plainly and zealously *forewarning* them of the mischiefs which their measures would produce: stage by stage, they have seen my predictions fulfilled to the letter, while, in every instance, they have despised my warnings. The last solemn warning but one that I gave them, was in the winter of 1824, when I told them, in so many words, that they would cause a crash amongst the country banks, and plunge hundreds of thousands into ruin. They laughed at me; they scoffed; they were sailing on, as they thought, on the tide of prosperity, not failing to make use of the name of YOUR MAJESTY to spread about eulogies on their acts; but in a short time the crash came, and came, too, in the very way that I said it would come, and buried thousands of thousands of fortunes; giving a blow to English commerce, which it ne ver can recover, unless England first undergo that sort of

change, which your Majesty has been advised to look upon us as traitors, for wishing to see.

One would have thought, that the terrible ruin of the late panic would have made these Ministers somewhat modest, and would even have induced the Parliament to listen to my advice. Like PHARAOH, conviction seemed only to harden their hearts. Again I warn them, and in words addressed to themselves: I told them, that I knew, as well as I knew that the nature of fire was to burn, that, if they persevered in the measure that they were then adopting, they would bring new and still more terrible ruin upon the people. They did persevere, they again scoffed at my advice: they exulted in having adopted their measure; but the ruin is now fast coming upon the country; and now there appears to be no man of them left, who has the hardihood to say that he is capable of suggesting a remedy to the evils. I know not whether that which I read respecting the exchanges be true: I pay, comparatively, little attention to such points: I know that we are gradually advancing towards a most terrible convulsion, unless the present system be at once abandoned; unless a remedy be speedily

adopted; and I know that that remedy cannot be adopted without a reform of the Commons House of Parliament; which reform, your Majesty will please to observe, may take place with infinitely greater facility than the re-enacting of the Local Militia law, and of the putting of it into execution. It is not for me to trouble YOUR MAJESTY with a detail about debts and funds and taxes, and depreciation of money and exchanges: these are matters which are, compared to the great matter which is presented for the consideration of YOUR MAJESTY, what the leaves and twigs are, when compared with the limbs and the trunk of the tree. But, it becomes me to state to your Majesty, in terms the most explicit, my conviction that the present difficulties *must* terminate, unless the measures which I propose be adopted, in a most dreadful convulsion.

I endeavoured, in a letter which I addressed to YOUR MAJESTY, in the month of March 1819, to impress upon your mind the great dangers which must ultimately result from your Ministers suffering your great prerogative, of making money for your people, to be usurped by others. I there depicted to you, what must inevi-

ably be the end of so glaring an error in the conducting of the affairs of a State. One of your ministers confessed, that, about two years ago, we were within FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OF BARTER; and barter, may it please YOUR MAJESTY, is neither more nor less, in a country like this, than an *absolute dissolution of society*. The voice of the law becomes nothing: it is no longer heard: men revert to the rights of nature, and *property is no more!*

Now, may it please YOUR MAJESTY, if we were, not perhaps within forty-eight hours; but if we were within a week or two of barter in the years 1825 and 1826, my real opinion is, that we shall soon, that is to say, within a comparatively few months, and perhaps within a very few months, be actually brought to barter, unless a very material change take place, and that right speedily. How such a change is to be brought about, I know not; I see no man capable even of proposing it; and therefore, I here again offer to YOUR MAJESTY my services, as the proposer and executor of a sufficient remedy for our troubles and our miseries. I am called upon to do this by nothing but a great desire to serve my country, from which I want nothing in any

shape whatever, from which I have never received a favour of any kind, for which I have suffered more than any man now living; but for the honour and happiness of which I am still ready to forego all the great pleasures I enjoy in private life, and in amount of those pleasures, which are the fair fruits of my industry, frugality, and abstinence, I am exceeded by no man living. I am willing to forego these pleasures for the sake of my country, though I am not bound to do it by any tie of duty.

I am well aware, may it please YOUR MAJESTY, that that, which I have now the honour to address to you, will, in all likelihood, never be suffered to meet your eye. I do believe, that YOUR MAJESTY, for many years at least, has not read any thing that I have written; but, as I said before, that is not my fault: I wished to get into the presence of YOUR MAJESTY, some little time ago. Your residence was shut against me: I could not approach it, within musket shot. Therefore, I have every reason to believe that you never read any thing that I write. But, this is a thing for which your Ministers are answerable. They read, at any rate; and it is their duty, their bounden duty,

to lay before you, that which I write. These are not the paragraphs of a mere editor; they are not the productions of a man that nobody knows; they are not things to be treated in a common way; things that may be right, or may be wrong: they come stamped with the sanction of twenty years of undeviating rectitude and correctness. They are no more to be doubted about, than is the result of any true arithmetical calculation. It is the duty, therefore, of your Ministers to lay them before you; and this is one of the things, for the neglect of which, they ought to be made responsible.

The plain state of the case is this; here are a series of measures adopted by a ministry and a parliament; one measure in every two or three years. When each of them is adopted, there is a man, who not only tells the ministers that the measure will produce evil, but produces argument to prove that it will produce evil, and takes the pains to expose the falsehoods of the doctrines, upon which each measure has been adopted. Each measure produces an immensity of mischief and misery. The ministry are continually warned, and warned, too, before they actually adopt the

measure. A first failure, a second failure, a third, a fourth, a fifth, a sixth, have no effect upon them. They still turn a deaf ear to the warning voice; and they have the insolence, the audacity, even, to affect to be trustworthy after all this; and the Parliament, in which eternal discussions are going on relative to these matters, are as cautious not to mention the name of the man who has warned them, as people are cautious how they talk of halts where one of the family has been hanged.

There is something more explicit than this. Innumerable have been the committees of the Parliament, to inquire into the causes of the distresses, and of the miseries of the people. These committees have sent for numerous persons, in different ranks of life; and particularly for those who have been known to have written and published upon the subjects: they have sent for numerous persons of this description, in order to make inquiries of them respecting matters connected with the subjects of their inquiry. If the nation were put to vote, a vast majority would say that I possessed more information, as to these matters, than any other ten or fifty men in the kingdom. BUT, NEVER HAVE ANY ONE OF THE COM-

MISTAKES SENT FOR ME! Here in this one fact, Your Majesty may see what a spirit it is, by which the authors of PEARL'S Bill, and such like measures, are animated. They well know, that it is I who possess the necessary knowledge for these times; but their false shame will not suffer them to confess it; and for this they will suffer as they ought.

The remedies which I have proposed are so clearly good and efficient: it is so manifest that they must succeed in putting things to rights; they have been promulgated in language so plain, that it is impossible that they could have been misunderstood. They have been understood, they are understood; but they are rejected **BECAUSE THEY COME FROM ME.** Pride will have a fall, says the old proverb; and I shall see this pride most severely punished.

I have made this Letter much longer than I intended: the sole object of it was, to offer myself to **YOUR MAJESTY** as Prime Minister, and that, too, in perfect seriousness; and to have that offer upon record, in order that the people may read it, in order that every man may have it to refer to, if, by any neglect of my advice, confusion and de-

struction should be brought upon the country.

I am, Your Majesty's
Most dutiful Subject
and Servant,
WM. COBBETT.

MONEY AFFAIRS:

It is impossible to say how near we are to the "**END**:" the strokes increase in strength, and in quickness of repetition. I will say here, what I have not said in the above letter to the King, and what I did not like to address to him, namely, that if I live for seven years to come, I do verily believe, that I shall be called to strict account for not having attended to my advice, and for not having laid my writings before **HIS MAJESTY.** The thing is now working double tides, to confirm my opinions. It cannot, indeed, work otherwise. One paper says, that a million of pounds sterling in gold left the country last week; another says, that this must be an exaggerated statement. It may be so, for what I know to the contrary; and I place my reliance upon no such incidents and evidences. I do not want war to bring the system to a close: it must end without

any war, or any extraneous circumstance to effect it.

I have said, on several occasions, that some great crisis or other, must come by the month of May next, and perhaps much sooner. There is now every appearance of its speedy approach; but as to *causes*, it is pretty nearly useless to say any more about them: it is like a family amusing themselves with the talking of the nature of the ailments of one of its members, when that member is in the agonies of death. Those that need telling about the causes now, are unworthy of being told anything: they are unfit to talk about the matter: as to me, there is a general understanding, throughout the country, that I am the great enemy of the paper-money system, and that the government is its great friend. That is all that I want to be understood: I know that I shall see it fall, and without any impatience I anticipate my mighty triumph.

To my readers in the country, I have to say, that my belief is, that there will be a Bank Restriction; but that I know, that that will not save the system. It will hardly prevent barter; and it will blow the whole of the system to atoms. I strongly recommend to every one, who has money de-

posited, so as to yield annuities, secured upon any thing, but land or house or timber, or some intrinsically valuable thing, to withdraw such money, if possible, and as speedily as may be. I should think that South American stock of any description cannot be really worth one farthing to the thousand pound. The thing is worth what it will bring; and, as a matter for gambling, it may be as good as dice or cards; but, as *property*, it is worth nothing. but the paper upon which the evidences are printed; and as that is but poor stuff, even for the lighting of pipes, it is not worth a thousandth part of the money which Messrs. PERKINS receive for printing this "inimitable" money. What does even a born idiot want more than this one fact; namely, that the only money which they have in South America, in those flourishing republics, is *actually made by a couple of YANKEES in Fleet Street*, London, paid for out of the real money raised by the English Bondholders, who may thus, perhaps, at last, be literally paid off in their coin!

THE REGISTER.

ONLY one more Number of this Register will be published without a stamp. There is one name

or two of news-venders, I am told, that I have omitted. I will take care to insert them next week. I have to thank two or three correspondents for their suggestions relative to the future contents of a part of the Register. These suggestions I shall attend to as far as I am able; and, at any rate, I will so arrange the matter in the one sheet, of which the Register will consist, as to make the sheet contain as much of print as the two sheets contain now. I anticipate a circulation much more extensive than at present; but, I again have to observe, that as I never have, so I never will labour for nothing. I prefer the seven-pence, at present, to the shilling, from my reluctance to deprive poor men from reading the Register; but, if I find that the seven-pence leave me less than I think I ought to have, I will publish at a shilling, and not at seven-pence.

SMITHFIELD CLUB DINNER.

I WAS deceived as to the time of this show and dianer, and therefore did not go myself, or send my fat Hog. What makes me mention the subject now, is a letter which I find in the Morning

Chronicle from Mr. WELLS. I insert this letter with great pleasure. It gives an account of a transaction like that which took place at the same club some years ago, and in which Mr. WELLS then bore a part. Mr. WELLS complains of a *misrepresentation* made by the reporters who were at the dinner. What man, who appears before the public, and who cannot, and who will not, who has either too little money, or too much spirit, to bribe these base Irish ruffians; these scum of Ireland, who call themselves "*reporters*;" who is there, thus situated, who has not been misrepresented by these ruffians; these incorrigible blackguards, who live a short life and a merry one, spending the wages of their filthy bribery in gin-shops and brothels.

Mr. WELLS will have the approbation of every good man who reads an account of what took place; and that will amply compensate him for the villanous abuse of the "*reporters*," from whom, by-the-bye, we shall be delivered, when we shall be delivered from seat-selling. There will be a general deliverance: innumerable disgraces and curses will be shaken off, and of the lower class of disgraces and curses, I know of none to surpass the ex-

istence of the botheration "*reporters*," who will, then, all go back to their own land, to eat potatoes of honest people's cultivating; for, *work themselves*, the Devil take them if they do.

The "*reporters*" are, without any one single exception, the basest wretches on earth, as far as my knowledge goes: there are, doubtless, degrees in their baseness; and I have known two or three very honest and worthy men amongst them; but, generally speaking, they are the most unprincipled ruffians that ever breathed. They are all what the Government call "*disaffected men*" at bottom. Talk to them in private, and they are the most violent enemies of the government; and, indeed, of every thing in authority; despising rank, and scoffing at religion; but, let them see an opportunity of serving their own interest; let them get one penny more for abusing Mr. WELLS, than for praising him, and they will not only abuse him, but will add to their abuse the grossest of falsehoods, and the basest of insinuations. They are drunkards, gluttons, debauchees in the extreme, and, to obtain the means of indulgence, they are always ready to employ that *perfidy* which is their great charac-

teristic: how many thousands of timid persons have been plundered in *hush* money to these ruffians, Mr. WELLS has scorned to bribe the "*reporters*," and hence the necessity of his letter, for which I, for one, thank him with all my heart. To be sure, the labourers ought to share in the *fat meat*; and, I trust in God, the day is not far distant, when they will have their full share.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR—I beg leave to correct a misstatement in your Report of what took place at the Smithfield Club Dinner, yesterday, as far as I am concerned. The "*Health of the Industrious Labourers, and a speedy and Radical Improvement to their Condition*," emanated from me, and was only given from the Chair officially, by Lord Althorp. After it was so given, I was anxious (having made a similarly unsuccessful attempt for *three years past*) to enforce upon the attention of the Club the destitute state of the labouring classes, to point out the means of remedying this crying evil, and to suggest a plan for enforcing this subject upon the attention of the House of Commons. Nothing could be more fair and honourable than the conduct of the Noble Chairman, but the rules of the Club interdicting politics, I found it impossible to pursue the

important subject throughout all its ramifications, without transgressing that rule which, towards me, has been always most strictly adhered to. It was my intention to have suggested the propriety of sending to the House of Commons petitions similar to the one I have now enclosed; and as your Paper has always, I believe, advocated the cause of the poor, I hope you will not refuse it insertion, for unless some means are speedily taken to alter the unhappy condition of the poor, there can be no security to the property of the rich.

Your very obedient Servant,

SAM. WELLS.

Temple, Dec. 17.

THE EXCHANGES.

I HAVE copied the following letter from the *MORNING POST*! Bless us, if sense have found its way there at last, there are hopes indeed! This is a very clever letter: it is the result of profound thought upon the subject, and I am firmly convinced, that all the present Ministers put together, not excepting of course the wonderful CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, do not profess the hundredth part of the knowledge of this writer. After inserting the letter, I will insert a *thing* called an answer to it, which has also appeared in the *Morning Post*. Let them go forth together, with

only this observation from me, that the latter is no answer at all to the former.

To the Editor of the *Morning Post*.

"SIR,—It has been asserted by several of the Papers, in reference to the unfavourableness of the exchanges, that there is no fear to be apprehended so long as the market price of bullion is not above the Mint price of gold. Now I say, and will prove, that the market price of bullion, not being above the Mint price, in the present state of the currency, is the very cause of fear.

"The Bank of England and the Country Bankers have injudiciously and unjustly, and with a view solely to their own profit, again increased the circulating medium of England by their unrestrained issues of paper; and having thereby turned the exchanges against this country, it becomes material to ascertain, 1st, the proportion in which the circulating medium has been increased, and its value consequently diminished; and, 2dly, to show the pernicious effects which such increase has on the export trade, by rendering gold, instead of manufactures, the principal commodity exported."

"1st. The proportion in which the circulating medium has been increased. In order to prove this to a nicety, it would be necessary to ascertain the rise which has taken place in the price of all British commodities, whether natural or Colonial, raw or manufactured; but as

" this would be extremely difficult, " commodity exported! In con-
 " if not utterly impossible, we " sequence of the circulating me-
 " must take some one article, the " dium having, as is above shown,
 " value of which is least subject " been increased, or its value de-
 " to fluctuation, as a standard for " preciated, since July, 1826,
 " the rest; and for this purpose " nearly seven per cent., the price
 " no article is evidently so proper " of all British commodities must
 " as the quarter of wheat, not " have risen in the same pro-
 " only because the demand for " portion.
 " wheat is less liable to fluctuation
 " than that for any other commo-
 " dity, but because its supply is
 " more fixed and regular.

" The average price of a quar-
 " ter of wheat in the month of
 " July 1826, as published in the
 " Gazette, was 56s. 6d., and its
 " average price in the month of
 " July 1827, was 60s. 4d., so that
 " the rise in the price of wheat in
 " July 1827, since the corre-
 " sponding month of the preced-
 " ing year, was nearly 7 per cent.,
 " or to speak more correctly, the
 " circulating medium of England
 " has been increased, or its value
 " deteriorated in that proportion.

" For although the price of
 " commodities varies, not only
 " according to the variations in
 " the quantity of money, but also
 " according to the variations in
 " the quantity of the commodities
 " themselves; yet, when we see
 " that all commodities alike have
 " risen in price, and that the
 " Foreign Exchanges have be-
 " come unfavourable, we may
 " conclude, without any fear of
 " being convicted of error, that
 " the advance in prices has pro-
 " ceeded, not from any decrease
 " in the supply of every descrip-
 " tion of merchandize, but from
 " an increase in the quantity of
 " money.

" 2dly. The pernicious effects
 " produced on the export trade
 " by rendering gold, instead of
 " manufactures, the principal
 " increase in the quantity of mo-
 " ney, and its consequent depre-
 " ciated value, has raised the
 " price of all other commodities,
 " it has produced no rise in the
 " price of gold; for if it had raised
 " the price of gold, like that of
 " other commodities, seven per
 " cent. namely, from 3*l*. 17*s*. 10*d*.
 " to 4*l*. 3*s*. 2*d*. the ounce, it
 " would be the interest of the
 " Bullion Merchant, or of any
 " other individual, to take its
 " notes into the Bank of England

"for payment, and to sell the
"sovereigns in the market, at the
"advanced price of gold; thereby
"gaining the difference between
"the Mint price of gold and its
"Market price.

"Gold then, receiving no ad-
"vance in price whatever, is re-
"mitted by the English Merchant
"to his Correspondent abroad,
"in return for foreign goods, in
"preference to any other com-
"modity, not only because it is
"seven per cent. cheaper, but
"because the charge for freight,
"&c. is less expensive, gold be-
"ing less bulky in proportion to
"its value than any other com-
"modity.

"But besides rendering Gold
"instead of Manufactures the
"principal object of export, the
"increase of the circulating me-
"dium operates upon our foreign
"trade in another very prejudi-
"cial manner; it curtails the ex-
"port of our manufactures, at
"the same time that it enlarges
"the import of the manufactures
"of foreign countries. For as
"all Merchants seek to sell their
"merchandise in the dearest, and
"to make their purchases in the
"cheapest country, and as the
"increase of our money raises
"the price of our manufactures
"without producing a correspond-
"ing rise on the manufactures
"abroad, a duty is in fact laid on
"the exportation of British, and
"a bounty given on the importa-
"tion of foreign goods; and Eng-
"land becomes the best market
"for the sale of goods, and the
"worst for the purchase of them.
"To render this doctrine still
"more clear, let us suppose, for
"instance, the price of a bushel
"of wheat in Sussex to be 7s.,
"while in Kent, the adjoining

"county, it is only 6s. In this
"case the farmers of Sussex, which
"is equally distant both from
"Kent and Sussex, would, if they
"had to sell their corn in either
"of these counties, take it to
"Sussex, where it was the highest
"priced—while the Bakers, who
"have the wheat to buy, would
"purchase it in Kent. Thus it
"is with the manufactures of
"England—the excess of our
"paper money invites the im-
"portation of foreign goods, and
"forms the strongest barrier to
"the outlet of our manufactured
"produce.

"I am, Sir,
"Your very obedient servant,
"CHRYSOPIHILUS."

Gray's Inn, Dec. 14, 1827.

*To the Editor of the Morning
Post.*

SIR—Your Correspondent CHRY-
SOPHILUS, on this subject, puzzles
me not a little by the mode he takes
of proving that the market price of
Bullion not being above the Mint
price in the present state of the cur-
rency is the very cause of fear, in
reference to the unfavourableness of
the Exchanges; though the contrary
thereof appears to be what he
combats.

The first assertion is, that the
Bank of England and the Country
Bankers have injudiciously and un-
justly, with a view solely to their
own profits, again increased the cir-
culating medium of England by
their unrestrained issues of paper,
and that gold is thereby rendered
the principal commodity exported,
instead of manufactures.

Now, to support these assertions, he takes the single instance of the average price of Wheat in July, 1826, at 56s. 6d., and in July, 1827, at 60s. 4d., making the rise about 7 per cent., and inferring that thereby the circulating medium of England has been increased, or *its value deteriorated in that proportion*. This appears to me a very equivocal mode of proving so bold an assertion, and defective also in the extreme if the value *only be deteriorated*. That is, it proves nothing. On such evidence the variation of every market in every week would, thus construed, shew a fluctuation in the currency. The average price of wheat for 60 years preceding 1705 was about 50s.,* the average then of the currency for that period was in this way correspondent to it. Yet in the year 1649 wheat was at 4l., and in 1654 only 1l. 6s.; the currency then must have diminished lamentably in five years; but we find in five years more, viz. in 1659, wheat had risen to 3l. 6s.

It appears evident that this criterion of your Correspondent is ill-founded; and if so, that his conclusions are not entitled to implicit credit.

Let us now examine the soundness of the assertion, that bullion is the chief export instead of manufactures, the price being low here. If this were true, for be it remembered the fact rests solely on the assertion of

* In this way the currency of the period quoted must have been only a sixth less than at present!

CHRYSOPHILUS, that is, an assertion drawn by inference from erroneous data, it must follow that a more profitable market for bullion exists abroad. No man would send bullion out of the country to get no better price than it will fetch at home. Well, then, allow it to be so profitable, it must gradually get scarcer here, and therefore by the ordinary rules of Commerce increase in value till the export would cease to be profitable. How are the plain facts? The standard is still low—that is, gold is not dear—the inference is, that there is no particular want of it; and the clear conclusion—that therefore your Correspondent is mistaken in his proofs, which do not bear him out; nor in the inferences drawn from them, which must stand or fall with the foundation whereon they are built.

My own opinion differs from those of C., as will be manifest. Upon inference merely, and without possessing correct information, I should assume that the currency is not beyond the legitimate demand for it—that the Bankers are not in fault on that score—that gold is cheap because it is abundant—that it is not excessively exported because its price does not rise—and that another solution to the unfavourableness of the Exchanges remains to be discovered, if indeed they do not alter during the discussion, and baffle the best of such arguments by the perverseness of facts. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A. B.



TO THE READERS OF THE REGISTER.

Kensington, 27th Dec. 1827.

THIS being the last Register that will be published without a stamp, I must, for this once, neglect the matters which my paper ought to contain, in order to settle the matters relative to the existence of the paper itself. There are things enough calling for public attention; the wonderful stories about the resignation of the prime minister; the wonder of all wonders that a man should quit such a post on account of the alarms or illness of his wife; the still stranger story that he should accept the re-appointment without producing evidence of the miracle

by which his wife had been restored to health and tranquillity; the perilous, the uncommonly ticklish situation of the public weal, if dependant upon the nerves of a lady of quality; the sturdy sulkiness of the Turks; the monstrous sincerity of the Russians in the cause of humanity; the prodigious frankness and bluntness of the French, in their declarations upon the subject; and, most wonderful of all, the soft tone, the almost sycophantish politeness of the English, who seem not to know what they are to do as to this matter, until they know the wishes and the intentions of their good and cor-

2 D

dial allies, the Russians and the French; the language of Mr. BROUGHAM's "best possible public instructor," and especially the language of the beastly and bloody *Old Times*, who threatens Turkey with dismemberment, just as if Turkey were an enemy of England, and just as if the real and efficient enemies of England must not divide the spoil amongst them! These topics demand consideration and remark; they call upon me to offer my opinions on them to my readers; and besides these, there is the state of the paper money; the undeniable fact that the gold is leaving the country; the undeniable fact that the exchanges grow gradually against us; the universal gloom that is prevalent throughout all the regions of trade and of commerce; the despair and well-founded despair amongst the farmers, and the monstrous confusion of brain, that hodge-podge of ideas, or, rather, of stuff which, if divided and arranged, would form ideas, which fills the heads of their (generally

speaking) stupid, cruel and impatient landlords, who, while their knees knock together at the sound of the voice of a Jew, talk of making the labouring classes *emigrate*, that is to say, to be transported, with as little ceremony and as boldly as they would talk about driving off trespassing cattle from their parks. All these things would demand attention; and never was the country so manifestly upon the eve of some great crisis, as it is at this moment; but, as I said before, I must postpone these matters until the next week; for, now I have to inform my readers for the last time, of every thing relating to the change in the mode of publishing this paper itself.

As I have before stated, I shall publish the first number of the next volume, the day of publication of which will be *Saturday, the fifth of next month*, with a stamp, at the price of seven-pence, just the price of a common newspaper. I am, as I said before, quite certain that it would be more

profitable to me to publish it at a shilling; but, there is something in the consideration of a great diminution in the number of readers, which the high price would certainly produce. *I would rather get five shillings by being read by ten thousand persons, than get six or seven shillings by being read by a quarter part of the number.* To put the Register at the high price, would make the diminution of readers just amongst those classes where I wish it not to take place. Clubs and societies would take it at the shilling, just as freely as at the sixpence; but, there are a great number of very estimable persons, who take the Register constantly, who keep it carefully, who have it filed regularly, who have the volumes bound as they are completed; and these persons cannot spare a shilling, when they can spare a sixpence. They will now have to spare seven-pence; but if a man live at a village, or, indeed, in a country town, it now generally costs him seven-pence before he actually gets it into his possession, and sometimes more than seven-pence. And this is by no means unreasonable, because the vender in the country cannot be at the trouble for nothing; and, probably, especially where the numbers are small, he clears, at last, but a mere trifle. The stamp gives wings to the Register; it makes it fly, by the regular channel of the post-office, which, as I have many times said, though I have never received any favours from it, but the contrary, while others have been constantly receiving its favours, is, to my belief, the best conducted establishment in the world. I have written, I am sure, more than five hundred Registers, and sent the manuscript by the post; and, never, in one single instance, has there been miscarriage or delay. I have sent them from all parts of England, and, I sent through the English post-office, about a hundred and twenty-five from America. I have often said, that this establishment was the only good thing that Pitt ever did for the

country : this he did well : all his other schemes were schemes of destruction ; but I must not fail to add, that the inventor of this scheme met with a very inadequate reward.

The post-office will now carry the Register to men's doors ; it will take country readers completely out of the hands of little insolent extortioners, some of whom, and particularly one some time ago at Winchester, and one more recently at Brighton, have been the abusers of the author, at the same time that they were the venders of his work. In my rural rides, I have met with scores of persons, who complained of the irregularity with which they received the Register, of the delays in its arrival, and of the high price, in some cases, charged by these venders. This has not always been the case, indeed, nor has it been the case generally, but it frequently has been the case. Another disadvantage, and a very great one, was, that the vender in a country-town was frequently the informer

against those whom the parsons or borough-mongers disliked. Their shops were the places to discover *who it was that took the Register.*

In most cases, I dare say, the venders treated such inquiries with the contempt and indignation that they deserved ; but, in some cases they did not ; but, on the contrary, *apologised* for what they were doing, on the score that they were booksellers, and that they must sell what their customers demanded, or else they would lose their custom. In one case, the vender was a Methodist ; and, though he liked the profit, he gave a canting loan-monger of the neighbourhood, a list of all the farmers and others that took the Register. Sometimes he neglected to get it, altogether ; and, in short, he was a venomous spy for the borough-mongers. In one instance, on the contrary, when a parson threatened a very respectable tradesman who took a parcel of the Registers to re-sell to his neighbours ; when the parson threatened this tradesman with

loss of his custom if he did not desist, the black gentleman met with stout resistance, and with a threat of an action for damages, if he, in only one instance, attempted to put his threat into execution. But, this was an independent man; for he dared be so bold as this; and under all these disadvantages the Register has had to work its way about the country, ever since the passing of the Six Acts. In one instance, a parson went to the window of a vender of the Register, rapped at the glass with his cane, and asked him how he dared put that up at his window for sale, he being a shoe-maker. He not only dared do it, but he dared give the parson a lecture, within the hearing of all the neighbourhood, such as he would remember to the day of his death. The stamp puts an end to all this work of spying. Any man may take the cheap Register, and have it brought to his door, without the borough-monger or the parson knowing any thing at all of the matter.

I may be asked, how I came not to discover all these advantages before. I did discover them: I had daily to lament them; but, to set about such a change is something of a task; and I had always reluctance to do any thing that must necessarily cause a rise of price to the main body of the readers of the Register. Till I reflected and calculated a good deal, I saw no possibility of bringing down the price to the common newspaper standard. I do see that possibility now, without incurring the risk of any great degree of diminution of profit to myself; and, therefore, I have resolved to do it. I shall retain the present *form*; there will be one sheet instead of two, but this one sheet will contain *as much print* as the two sheets did before, without lessening the size of the type. All my invention has been put on the rack for the purpose of filling up the two sheets: the columns have been narrowed and shortened; the spaces between the lines have been widened, and the readers

have been furnished with a monstrous proportion of what the printers ludicrously call *fat*; that is to say, paper with no print upon it, they being paid as much for the fat as for the lean, measure for measure. The readers of the Register hereafter, will, in the end, pay about the same that they paid before; the paper-maker will lose half the profit that he had before; the printer will not have half the work that he had before; I shall not have quite so much profit as I had before; and the loss of us three will go to the government, that is all. I should add, that the profit of the bookseller will be transferred to the newsman, upon the principle that turn about is fair play. At first, the circulation, owing to the confusion and negligence that will prevail, will be somewhat less than it was before, but, in a short time, it will be greater than it was before; and if it please God to give me life and health, that "TORCH" which CANNING said he would extinguish for ever, will spread its rays wider than heretofore; wider than it did when the Act to extinguish it was passed.

In order that the Register may save its readers the expense of purchasing other newspapers for the sake of getting at information

relative to the trading contents of the *Gazette*, *Lloyd's List*, the *Bankrupts*, *Dividends*, *Partnerships*, &c.; the prices of *wine*, *coals*, *oil*, *leather*, in addition to those prices already commonly inserted in the Register; the prices of *gold* and *silver*, the state of the *exchanges* and the like, a portion of the Register will be devoted to these, stated in a clear and short manner, and not huddled together as they generally are in the newspapers. The prices of those precious things called the "Stocks," will not, of course, be omitted; as long, at least, as the ill-omened word shall be in vogue. As the Register will be published on the Saturday morning, it will contain the Friday night's *Gazette*. Besides this, I have made arrangements for publishing, every week, a brief sketch of any news of importance, foreign as well as domestic; and, during the session of *Parliament*, I shall employ a column or two, to give a sort of historical account of the proceedings of the two bodies who passed Peel's Bill, and who, as Lord GODERICH told us in 1824, "dispense blessings upon a grateful people, from the portals of an ancient constitutional monarchy."

I shall continue to *advertize*

in the Register, but, the advertizements will be always confined to the *last leaf* at the most; leaving the whole of the sheet but this leaf to my articles and such news under the above heads as I deem of importance to my readers. Innumerable persons have told me, that they were compelled to take a newspaper of some sort besides the Register, in order to get at a knowledge of the trading contents of the *Gazette*, and of the doings of the Parliament. These contents and these doings they shall now get at a knowledge of through the Register itself; and, though I will not undertake to promise that I will satisfy such as may stand in need of gossip to keep up their spirits, I will promise and I do promise my readers in general, that the Register shall carry them all the public news and intelligence as shall be worth attending to by any man of sense.

At the bottom of this address, I shall republish a list of the London newsmen, observing, as I did before, that the clerks of the roads at the general post-office are also newsmen, though I do not know their names. If I shall have omitted the name of any newsman, he will, if he wish it to be inserted hereafter, be so good as to call

at the office in Fleet-street, and leave his name and address. I should have observed before, I believe, that newsmen are not confined to London. There are many in the great towns and cities, who, to save gentlemen the trouble of writing to London, receive orders from their customers in the country, forward those orders to their correspondents who are newsmen in London, have the papers sent down to them by those newsmen; and, when they arrive, send them out into the villages by the post. This is certainly the proper way to do the thing; it is certainly better for the readers; and the loss, as I said before, is to be shared amongst us three, author, paper-maker and printer.

WM. COBBETT.

LIST OF NEWS AGENTS,

IN AND ABOUT LONDON.

Alexander, 16, City Terrace, City Road.

Appleyard, 1, Duke Street, Adelphi.

Arnold and Fetzer, Marchmont Street; 56, Mortimer Street; 26, Willmott Street.

Axtell, 1, Finch Lane, Cornhill.

Bagshaw, 31, Brydges Street, Covent Garden.

Bain and Sons, 6, Dartmouth Street,
and Palmer's Village, Westminster.

Banham, 57, Seymour Street, Euston
Square.

Bell, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill.

Bellamy, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Bishop, Royal Exchange.

Blackburn, Knightsbridge.

Boustead, 1, Fludyer Street, West-
minster.

Bowderey, 190, Oxford Street.

Bowles, 26, Somers Place, New
Road.

Brooks, 3, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

Browning, 18, Peter's Lane.

Byfield, 21, Charing Cross.

Burtenshaw, 132, St. Martin's Lane.

Carter, Woburn Buildings, Tavistock
Square.

Chabott, Thavies Inn, Holborn.

Clarke, 21, Finch Lane, Cornhill.

Clementson, 9, Lambeth Walk.

Clifford, 5, Inner Temple Lane.

Cole, London Street, Greenwich.

Cook, 46, Charlton Street, Somers
Town.

Davis, Broad Street, St. Giles's.

Davis, Newgate Street.

Davison, 10, Duke Street, West
Smithfield.

Dawson, 12, Cannon Street.

Dean, 2, Woodstock Street.

Drew, 17, Portugal Street.

Dunbar, Wych Street, Strand.

Duncombe, Middle Row, Holborn.

Duncombe, 19, Little Queen Street,
Holborn.

Edmunds, Bell Alley, Coleman St.

Edwards, 53, Newgate Street.

Eldershaw, 15, Adam Street West.

Elliott, Drury Lane.

Ewens, White Hart Place, Kenning-
ton Lane.

Farmer, Commercial Road, White-
chapel.

Farquarson, Plumtree Street, St.
Giles's.

Harris, Bow Street, Covent Garden.

Hewlett, Dean Street, Soho.

Houghton, 161, New Bond Street.

Holt, 1, Catherine Street, Strand.

Howes, 7, Thavies Inn, Holborn.

Hughes, 23, Compton Street, Bruns-
wick Square.

Jones, 34, Bury Street, St. James's.

Kennedy, 113, Bishopsgate Street.

Kennedy, 125, Fetter Lane.

Kerly, Stafford Street, Bond Street.

Kettle, High Holborn.

King, 23, Chancery Lane, Fleet
Street.

Limbird, 143, Strand.

Lloyd, West Street, Soho.

Locock, Bedfordbury, near Covent
Garden.

Mac Shee, Borough Road, Stones
End.

Mariborough, 4, Ave Maria Lane.

Martin, 8, Cornhill.

Merrett, 7, St. John's Square.
 Murcott, 21, Warwick Square, Newgate Street.
 Newberry, 5, Hatton Garden.
 Obbard, 4, Little George Street, Westminster.
 Onwhyn, 4, Catherine Street, Strand.
 Pecks, 21, St. Martin's Lane.
 Ray, 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Street.
 Reynolds, 11, Old Cavendish Street.
 Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly.
 Rowley, 22, Leather Lane, Holborn.
 Scripps, 7, South Molton Street.
 Sergeant, Butcherhall Lane, Newgate Street.
 Small, 71, Lisson Grove.
 Smith, 192, Strand; and 42, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square.
 Turpie, Tyler Street, Regent Street.
 Walker, 90, High Holborn.
 Warne, 36, Bell Yard, Fleet Street.
 West, 27, Crescent Street, Hampstead Road.
 Westley, 159, Strand.
 Willmer, 72, Seymour Street, Euston Square.
 Woodham, 34, High Holborn.
 Woodward, 7, Bull-head Court, Newgate Street.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

THIS is a very good old saying. It was always a season of rejoic-

ing; and, though that profligate poet, CHURCHILL, sneers at the piety which shows itself, or which is accompanied by the eatings and drinkings of Christmas, it is a pretty well known fact, that, without good eating and drinking, or without a belly full of victuals, at least, there can be very little joy. If I were to say that I had done more than any other man in England to make a merry Christmas amongst the poor, and were to give no proof of what I said, no man would believe me; yet, I believe that I have done it, and I can say it with less constraint, because the assertion is accompanied with not the smallest pretence to generosity or to charity; but, merely a pretension, and, I trust, a fair one, to industry, to pains-taking, directed by justice and by a sound judgment. Some people laughed at the idea of the wheat-land of a whole farm being prepared for sowing by the spade. My farm is not large. There are only about seventy acres of arable land. My "wheat *laine*," as the farmers in Hampshire call it, consists, this year, of about twelve acres; but that is *prepared for sowing*: it is all dug up, neatly and well; and, I could prove, in the most satisfactory manner, that it has cost me less than a common

good ploughing would have cost me. To keep a team, strong enough to plough such land well, is out of the question, upon a farm of so few acres, and in this part of the country. I ascertained what the ploughing of an acre would cost me by hiring; and I have turned it over, nine inches deep (besides the removal left at bottom); I have, in short, turned the ninth inch up to the top, and I have *moved* the ground eleven inches deep, for less money per acre than it would have cost me to have it ploughed. The plough might have gone seven or seven and a half inches down; but, then, observe, no plough ever did or ever can bring the bottom to the top, and put the top at the bottom. Then, four heavy horses must go along the empty space before the furrow be turned over. This seven-inch furrow, then, is laid upon a thing as hard as four heavy horses can make it, each horse weighing more than half a ton, and the ground upon which they walk having been previously smoothed along by the sill of the plough. A man must be next to an idiot who does not see the wide difference between such an operation and that of digging, which leaves the ground turned completely upside down; which leaves

it without any trampling beneath it, to have free communication with the atmosphere to a considerable depth, and which leaves all the little points of the spits sticking up to be crumbled down by the frost, or, perhaps, dried by the wind.

I am quite satisfied that this land will never forget this sort of treatment; but, if there were no other motive; if ploughing were as good as digging; and if it cost a little more, who is to estimate the vast advantage to the whole neighbourhood of the farm, arising from the employment of the diggers. *The tediousness of the operation*, are words found in the mouths of some persons. My men were at work, altogether, just six days and a half, and it would have killed any team of four horses, accompanied with a man and a boy; it would have left four big horses dead in the field to plough that piece of land, eight inches deep in the space of eight days. In short, it would have taken me, with a team to plough it, twice the time that I took in the digging of it, and there would have been the *furrows*, after all, and the ugly unploughed corners, little strips by the sides of the hedges; and the pulling of the earth out, a bushel at a time stuck upon the plough,

to be deposited upon the head-lands.

But, the MERRY CHRISTMAS: what has this to do with that? It has this to do with it: that my wheat-land sent home *seventy-six* men on Christmas-Eve, with two pounds of bread, half a pound of cheese, and two pounds and a half of meat, each; not one morsel of which would any of those men have had, if it had not been for my field. When they quitted work, last Saturday week, they left about three acres, or rather better, to dig; and, particularly, a miserable head-land, along which had been carted, in the month of November, a hundred tons perhaps, or more, of mangel-wurzel. I should think it more likely that there were a hundred and fifty or two hundred tons, carted along that head-land. The wheels of the carts, though very broad, had, in many places, sunk in more than a foot deep. The best team that ever went into a field, would have merely poked this head-land about. Nothing but taking up the ground bit by bit, could have put it to rights. Here was a tough job to do, and I was determined to have it all done on Christmas-Eve, wet or dry: so that, when the men left off on the Saturday above-mentioned, I told

them that I would have no more done till Christmas-Eve, for that, as I was sure to have an extraordinary good dinner myself on Christmas-Day, so, I thought it but right that others should share with me, if they would work with me on the day before that day. Therefore I told them that, on that day, wet or dry, or anything but hard frost, I was resolved to have the field finished, if men would come to do it; and, if it were hard frost, that I had a couple of tremendous heaps of earth, and manure of various descriptions, for them to move. Luckily, the morning was fine, and it did not rain till towards the middle of the day. It did rain about the middle of the day for a couple or three hours, while I was gone to see "fauther Galloway" at the city Common-Council-man election. A part of them gave out, in consequence of the wet, and a compromise was made with them, with the diminution of half a pound of mutton: the others remained and finished the job. In the whole, there were *seventy-six*, and it is very curious, that while they were eating their allowances, or about the same time, it pleased providence to reward me by a dinner upon a sirloin of beef, which weighed, when it went down to the fire, precisely *seventy-*

six pounds. This was by no means a contrived coincidence of numbers; for the sirloin was cut off and prepared on the Sunday preceding.

The *feelosophers* may say what they will, and Mr. BROUGHAM may publish silly pamphlets till the trunk-makers are tired, about the labouring man being refreshed by reading works on the sciences, and by intellectual feasts, when he returns from his labour; but, the truth is, that one pound of meat is more valued by such man, and justly more valued, than all the books in the universe. Having mentioned Mr. Brougham, I take this opportunity of requesting a favour of him; namely, that he will be so good as to send to Fleet Street a small portion of those bales of waste paper that he must certainly have by him, as the result of his *feelosophical* publications, and particularly his publications respecting "granny-schools" or "dame" schools, as I believe he calls them. The learned gentleman may turn round upon me and ask why I do not stick to the "best public instructors"; and may remind me that I promised that I would send each man home with one of these for the instruction of his family. I did so; but, the "best public instructor" gave

way. I exhausted the whole, English and American, too, not leaving myself enough to light a pipe. I husbanded them with great care, too; reserving the *Old Times* to wrap any part that happened to be *bloody*; and I have a few of old ANNA's articles still left for that purpose; but, the main store was gone before Christmas-Eve, and I was, as the old women say, in a peck of troubles. Most of the men had brought baskets or bags or handkerchiefs; but I did not like to expose the bread and cheese to come in contact with the meat; and, wishing all to be clean and nice, I was, on the Saturday night before Christmas-Eve, in deep distress as to this article of paper. I thought of the Edinburgh Reviews that fell to the lot of poor Mr. CONSTABLE and Sir WALTER SCOTT; but, alas! (thought I) they have been with the trunk-maker long ago. In this dilemma, I cast an eye, a sort of despairing and cruel eye at my library, just such as some novelist describes a starving man to cast at a butcher's shop. It was a lucky look; brought consolation in a moment, and made me the happiest man alive: for what should I see, piled up upon the top of a great cup-board, but A WHOLE BALE OF PARLAMENTARY

PAPERS! I flew at them, as a terrier does at a rat. They consisted of great books, in foolscap folio, the sheets of which are sown together with a hot needle and a burning thread, as the women call it. I seized hold of one of the biggest; lugged it out into the farm-house kitchen, called in a couple of men, set them down by the fire, with a table before them, gave them a candle, and showed them how to undo the celebrated works of the "collective wisdom." They very soon dispatched the job, and we had broad sheets prepared for a hundred men in half an hour. Now, I know that the reader will think I am about to stretch: I know he will: but I declare most seriously, that the first book I laid my hands on, and I took the one that was at top, was the famous *Report on Agricultural Distress!* Then I became a little select, for the fun of the thing, and took Lord JOHN RUSSELL's *Report on the Causes of the Want of Employment*. In both I had written with my own hand, a great number of marginal notes, which, if they could read them, would not fail to be entertaining to the eaters of the victuals.

Now, Mr. BROUGHAM, spare the works of this celebrated body, to

utter any thing tending to bring whom into contempt, dooms the unhappy culprit to banishment for life. Spare these works, good Mr. Brougham, and send me a bale of your pamphlets, especially if they be printed in whole sheets, for, otherwise, they are troublesome. Having this store of Parliamentary Papers, I am in no fear of want: they would supply me for the digging of the whole of my farm twice over; but I feel a reluctance to lay violent hands on such rare productions; and it was, as I said before, with a sort of ferocious despair that I did it upon the occasion referred to. Send me, therefore, good Sir, a bale of your pamphlets. Read, they never can be, until common sense shall have been banished from England.

Other opportunities will offer for further remarks as to a more general application of this scheme of mine. Suffice it for the present to say, that the success, I am sure, will be complete. Let it be observed, that the labourers whom I keep in my house, have *money* every week, forming, in the whole year, as I calculate, about eight pounds; and they have liberty to quit me at any hour that they please, being paid every Saturday night; and then they are keepers

of their own money, and can lay it out when they like. Their money will be eight pounds a year, with board, lodging, and washing in the house. Let it be observed, also, that, to the occasional labourers I say, or order it to be said, every night: "You may come if you like; on such a day: but, if you find work that you like better, go to that work and leave mine, and that shall be no objection to your coming at any other time. I do not wish you to look upon yourselves as being at all obliged to me: our contract has been for this day. I have had your labour: there is your reward, and we are, towards one another, just as we were before the day began." I never have had a single man to express discontent. I have never known even the name of any of these occasional labourers but one. They have, according to their strength, laboured honestly and cheerfully, and they have been cheerfully rewarded by me. If I am not disappointed in my expectations, I will never suffer a horse to go upon this wheat-land; no, not even to carry in the crop: It is but across another field, to the barn; and I have seen hundreds of acres of corn carried in upon poles by even the women in America, while there were horses doing very little, or perhaps, nothing, in the meadows hard by. It is a great mistake to suppose, that manual labour is either tedious or expensive, if proper means be employed in the execution. In the "Cottage Economy," I make mention of mills for the grinding of flour, and particularly of a little steel mill which I had of Mr. Parkes in Fenchurch-street. I then observed, that these mills would be very useful upon a small scale. I have now tried one upon a pretty large scale. On two of the days of my diggings, I had, on an average, to supply, including my people at the farm, and my own family at Kensington, about a hundred and sixty pounds of bread in a day; that is to say, about *forty four-pound loaves*. On Christmas-Eve, one half of the bread which was delivered out at night, was *wheat* at 5 o'clock on the morning of that day! From wheat it was ground into meal; from meal it was dressed into flour; from flour it was baked into bread; and all before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when I, returning from "Faulter Galloway's" election, met some of the men carrying it over Hammersmith bridge. Two men ground the wheat, and dressed the flour; a girl baked the bread with the assistance of

a man to heat the oven; and this, be it observed, is the very same bread that I eat myself, and the men; as far as I have heard any thing of them, all declare that a pound of it is worth two pound of baker's bread. How many men, how many poor men, might at this hour be employed in this work of grinding and dressing! There is no mystery in the thing: any two men can be taught all about it in a minute. The country, and particularly the environs of London, abound with men of property, who have the means to set men to work in this way; they have the inclination, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, to do good to the poor; and, how can they serve them so much as in this way, of giving employment advantageous to themselves, too, observe. I am not visionary enough to want to supersede mills. I knew that the wind and the water have been wisely called in to the assistance of man; but, it is to his *assistance*, and not to his *starvation*. In the country, where the business of the miller and that of the farmer run hand-in-hand, it is another matter; but, here, where we have to purchase our flour loaded with the profits of three or four intervening men, why should not gentle-

men, who cannot get *pure* flour at any price, have it made in their own houses. Any out-house with a clean floor answers the purpose. My mill is in my granary: at Kensington it was in a house in the garden. There are places about every gentleman's house, all round this town. The expense of the mill is a trifle; the expense of a flour-dresser a little more; the expense of the grinding, reckoning that you have the bran, is next to nothing at all; and, two men, while they are at the work, are in the dry and are well fed, instead of being shivering about the streets half starved. I used to get my flour from a miller in the country, who is a very worthy man, and he charged me at the lowest price; but still, by grinding the wheat, I have my bread considerably cheaper than I could from his flour, which was of precisely the same quality as my own. Any gentleman who has a mind to try this, will soon find himself repaid by the sweetness of his bread, that is to say, if he buy the best wheat, which it is always economical to do. The mill is put up in the space of an hour, by any handy carpenter. It is fixed against a post in the room. The mill-maker or his men will attend, and show anybody, in a few minutes, how to

perform the whole thing, which, as I said before, has no mystery in it. I have bought, this year, my wheat to grind into flour. But, let any reader be pleased to reflect on the monstrous folly of my sending wheat of my own growth from Barn-Elm to Uxbridge market, that being the nearest considerable corn-market; selling it there to some corn-dealer, to a certainty, he selling it again to some miller; he selling it again to some Hammersmith meal-man, perchance; the meal-man, after adding to the "*waust improvements*" that it had probably undergone in the hands of the trading miller, selling it to some baker at Hammersmith, in whose hands it might, possibly, not escape other improvements as "*waust*" as the former; and then, at the end of all this, suppose me sending to Hammersmith to purchase bread thus "*waustly improved*," and carrying within it, or, rather, making me leave behind it, the profits of these four intervening men: suppose all this, and then you suppose no more than what is really generally the case in this country of miserable paupers and insolent idlers. Oh, no: that which I and my family eat in the shape of bread, shall be made into that shape on the spot on which the wheat shall grow. Thus

it is in America, observe. There are no hand-mills, that I know of, in that country; but the wheat or the rye or whatever it may be, is carried by the farmer to the mill and brought back in flour: there are no middle men to have profits out of it: no money passes: part of the corn is given for the grinding: and, so it ~~was~~ in England, to be sure, until these wretched times, when it has become the fashion for farmers wives and daughters to drive the household work out of the house, that they may have time for their novels, their music and the rattling of their tea-tackle. At any rate, as the great cry is want of employment, I here practically show to gentlemen of real humanity, and not the sham stuff about liberality and philanthropy, how they may add to the meals of the labouring people, to a very great extent, at any rate.

W. COBBETT.

AMERICAN TREES AND SEEDS.

THIS being the last opportunity that I shall have of inserting my American catalogue in the Register, I now do it, being persuaded, at the same time, that my readers will be rather pleased with it than otherwise.

CATALOGUE

OF

AMERICAN TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS,

FOR SALE

BY MR. COBBETT.

N. B. GENTLEMEN who may want Trees or Seeds will please to apply (either personally or by letter) at Kensington, where my place of residence is well known; or at the Office of the Register, No. 183, Fleet-street.—If the application be made by letter, it would be far the best way to direct the letter to Fleet-street, addressed to me. It will then reach me without any delay; and the order will be executed *directly*, if required; and, if Gentlemen wish to have the Trees kept to the Spring (the last half of March and the first half of April being very good times for planting), they shall be put by, kept with care, and sent off at the time requested.

I am this day taking up (I believe) not much short of a million of trees by the hands of sixteen Englishmen, boarded and lodged in my farm-house, and about thirty Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, promiscuously, who, in these short days, give me their labour in exchange for 2 lbs. of bread, such as every one of my family eats, and such as the ladies and gentlemen of two gentlemen's families, have requested the favour to be supplied with. It is, indeed, the very best bread I ever tasted, made from flour ground by my own men in one of Mr. PARKE'S most useful little steel mills; but from wheat for which I gave at

the barn door seven shillings and sixpence a bushel, while the average price of wheat is less than six shillings. Besides these 2lbs. of bread per day, I give these "*helps*," as the Americans very correctly call them, half a pound of good sound Cheshire cheese, and 2 lbs. of mutton or pork, just as it may suit me, taking the whole sheep or whole pig promiscuously, but keeping all the heads and feet and shanks for myself.

I began to put this system in operation yesterday morning (3rd December) at Kensington. Fifteen sons of the "sister kingdom" came in to render me their assistance, and they were followed, in a short time afterwards, by Englishmen who are absolutely in want of food. The sons of ST. PATRICK had not, it seemed, been duly apprized, nor any of them, as they said, of the species of reward they were to receive for their help. It is curious to observe, that nine out of the fifteen Irishmen, actually put down the spade, and

marched off, as soon as they were apprized of the conditions; and that all the Englishmen stuck close to the stuff, and the whole marched off at night, with the fruit of their labour wrapped up in an American "*best public instructor*." Oh! how it would have gladdened the heart of Mr. BROUGHAM, to see them trudging off in their rags, delighted, as he would have supposed, with the "*antullactool raparst*" that they were about to enjoy; and how glad was I to be able, consistently with my own interest too, to send home to a good supper of bread and meat, a score of my countrymen, to whom I had been obliged to *make an advance* upon their bread and cheese, in order to enable them to tug on till night, though, God knows, that night was but a few hours distant from the morning. The reason alleged by the Irishmen for wanting part of the payment in *money*, was, that they had RENT to pay: just so, said I; and that is just the very reason why you shall have no money from

me. Come and share, if you choose, in our food ; but one farthing of my money shall never go to an Irish landlord, not even in the purchase of Irish provisions.

To-day (4th Dec.) the "*helps*" have considerably increased in number. For many reasons, I work in this way by fits and starts. The "*helps*" want to be instructed in their work. I, myself, must be present with them, and also my foreman. Our time, and especially mine, is precious ; and therefore I have done, in one day, by forty men, what another would have done in twenty days by two men. I bring the whole body together at their work, so as to have every man under my eye at one and the same time. I take notice of their different capacities ; and in about an hour after they begin, all having begun with the spade to take up trees, the distribution of the labour is made : some taking up trees ; some sorting them, the large from the small ; some counting them into hundreds and thousands ; some laying them by the

heels in little rows, after they are counted ; some carrying them from those who have counted them, to those who are laying them regularly by the heels. I began yesterday morning ; and, by this day week, I shall not be far from being done. Then, when an order is received (if the weather be open), it can be executed instantly, as there will be some men at Kensington, constantly packing up trees, from this time to the middle of April, but not later.

The orders which I have hitherto received, could not be well executed until now. Now, however, these all shall be executed directly ; all of them before Saturday night. I beg to add here, for the information, and for the real use of gentlemen in the country, that they suffer greatly in the business of planting, from supposing, that persons who call themselves *nurserymen and gardeners*, must be had for works of this sort. The dounce is in it, if I can want experience in this way ; and I declare, most sincerely, that I would

not exchange my sixteen men, who are, all of them, except two, directly from the plough, for any twenty men that I could select from the best managed nurseries in and about London. The countrymen are attentive; they are careful; and, as we used to find them in the army, they are, above all things, tractable and obedient. Every officer in the army knows, that it is easier to stick upright, and to make a strut along like a Lord, a score of round-backed country fellows that drag their heavy heels two feet behind their nose, than it is to give any thing of tolerable appearance to one single artisan, or broken down dandy. They take notice of what you say to them; they do what they are bidden to do; and I have always found, that one clear explanation, that one showing particularly, was quite enough. They have no infernal conceit and pride to get over; they look upon the most minute part of your instruction, as being of some importance; their ploughmen's or ploughboy's habits

have taught them to **KEEP ON**; and every man knows, who knows any thing of this matter, that it is the tortoise and not the hare, that arrives at the end first.

Having given this account of the way in which I am preparing my trees for sale, I shall now proceed to give a list, first of the several forest trees; placing against each, remarks here and there, as I may think it necessary. The reader will see, that I have introduced into this list, one of the **BIRCHES**, which I lately observed were all too small for sale this year. When I came to examine them, I found that there were some of the *White Birch* that were quite big enough for transplanting into a little nursery. These, therefore, though there are but few of them, I shall sell; and that, too, at the common price of forest trees, though I have so few: first come, first served; and those who cannot have them this year, can, if they choose, have them next.

I think it necessary to repeat the remark, that, to save the trou-

ble of much writing, I have numbered all the Trees and Shrubs; and also the Apple Trees; but that these numbers do not follow one another regularly, having been made to correspond with, or rather to indicate the several sorts of Trees and Shrubs, at the time when I sowed the seeds of them; and I was obliged to place the numbers regularly after one another in my List, according to the order in which I received the seeds. But, any Gentleman may save himself the trouble of writing the name of any Tree or Shrub, and just use the number instead: for instance, if a Gentleman want "Deciduous Cyprus," and want a hundred of them, he writes in his list, 100 of No. 10, and so on. With this preface, which I have not been able to make so clearly explanatory as I should wish, without taking up more of the time of the reader than he may be desirous to bestow upon such a subject, I shall now insert my List.

FOREST TREES.

No. 1. LOCUST. (*Pseudo Acasia*.)

1st Class, 10s. for 100.

2d Class, 8s. — 100.

3d Class, 6s. — 100.

I had divided the Locusts, in my list of the other day, into *five* classes; but, upon taking them up, I find that they cannot, consistent with any reason or utility, be divided into more than *three* classes. The prices of the five were, 10s., 8s., 6s., 4s., and 2s., making an average of 6s. I now divide them as above, and the average is still the same. There are very few really *weak* plants this year. Those of the third class are short, and a few of them weak; but, they will make very fine plants next year. The other two classes may go into plantations directly, and will beat any trees of double their height. The biggest are the best, to be sure; but the 2d class will do very well. I would recommend the 3d class to be put into a Nursery in a Kitchen Garden, for a year, rows at 2 feet apart, and plants at six inches. Any one who disposes of a plat of ground thus, and cuts the trees off at an inch from the ground, in May, or before mid June, will be surprised at the *coppice* that he will have in the Autumn. But *weeds* must not be suffered to choke them in May, June and July.

No. 4. White Ash. (*Fraxinus Americana*.) 4s. for 100.

No. 5. Black Ash. (*Fraxinus Sambucifolia*.) 4s. for 100.

No. 116. Red Ash. (*Fraxinus Rubra*.) 4s. for 100.

These are, all of them, some of the finest seedlings that I ever saw. All the Black Ash are fit to go into plantations alone; and, as to the other two, they came up so

thick, that there are many small ones amongst them which I propose to keep (after transplanting them) until another year. If, however, any Gentleman should wish to have a parcel of these little ones, which are much taller, however, than I ever saw an English seedling Ash, he may have them at 3s. a hundred.

No. 6. PLANE. (*Planus Occidentalis*.) 5s. for 100.

In my last list, I put down these at ten shillings a hundred, having so very few, that are at any size at all; but, upon reflection, I think it will be better to charge at once that which I think I can afford them at in future; and that is, five shillings a hundred. I have now discovered the mode of making the seed grow. I have many thousands of the plants, which I shall transplant by and by, and which will be fine plants next fall, a foot or two high; but I have very few large enough to trust out of my own hands, at present, and though the greater part of them are already ordered at ten shillings a hundred, I shall sell them at five.

No. 93. TULIP-TREE. (*Lyriodendrum Tulipifera*.) 10s. for 100.

Trees are like children, and, indeed, all animals, in one respect; namely, the better the breed of them, the more plague you have to raise them, as I have found by a sort of hogs, that I got from Mr. PRICE, of Ryall in Worcestershire; the only fault of which, when once I have got them, is to keep them from being fat, for if not kept poor, which is very difficult, the wretches will not breed; and I have a sow, which I dare say will weigh five and twenty score, that was a passenger from Worcester to London, in a little crockery-ware crate, which came by the canal, early in April last. These tulip-trees, of which to see the seed is very difficult, give you no notice as to the precise year that they will

come up from the seed; a few come up the first year; some the second; and some the third; and some even the fourth. I have, by dint of perseverance, got a pretty good parcel of these, about four or five inches high, while I have a tulip-tree plank, fourteen feet long, and between three and four feet wide in every part of it, which is to serve as a dining-table for all my men and maids, and which will very well accommodate half-a-dozen more. This tree will grow as well in England as in America; as freely and as straight; and I have seen them many times a hundred feet high as straight as a gun-stick. The crooked things that we see in England are raised from layers; and let it always be remembered, that a layer is a branch of a tree, and can never become any thing but a limb of a tree; and a limb, as all the world knows, is not a trunk.

No. 8. CEDAR, RED. (*Juniperus Virginiana*.) 5s. for 100.

These, from which come the wood to make the pencils with, and which wood is as durable as the locust, are as difficult little gentlemen as a man would wish to have to do with. God knows how many kegs of the seeds I have sown, but at last I have got a good lot of them. They are like, in point of size, a seedling fir tree of the spruce kind; and I dare say great care must be taken in the transplanting of them; but they are hardy, after they have taken root, and even more hardy than the Scotch fir, while their wood is so precious valuable. The word *Virginiana*, inserted in the Botanical name, would induce the reader to believe, that they are a native of only the warmer parts of America. The fact is this, that, when American trees and shrubs were first introduced into England, Virginia, which took its name from that most chaste creature "good old BETSEY," who used to hang her loving subjects if they refused to be evidence against themselves, before her high Court of Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and

who used to make their bodies, sometimes longer and sometimes shorter by the rack; *Virginia* was, for a long time, the only part of North America, which was at all familiar with Englishmen, who, indeed, for some time, called the whole country *Virginia*. Hence, the botanists clapped the various Latin declinations of the name *Virginia*, to the end of all the plants brought from any part of that country; but the Red Cedar is as much a native of New Jersey, the state of New York, all the states to the North of it, as far as New Hampshire, and covers the barren parts of Long Island, as thickly as ever it covered any of the parts of *Virginia*. These trees grow upon the very poorest of soil on Long Island, and there the seeds, from which I raised these trees, were gathered. The young trees come up from the seeds dropping upon the ground. The wood is well known from its red heart and famous durability; and it is curious enough to be worth observation, that, in the long continuance of snow during the winter, it is the general practice to chop off loads of the boughs, which are then in their deepest green, to bring them in as food for sheep. I kept more than a hundred sheep during the winter, principally upon cedar boughs, and the leaves of the Indian corn; and kept them very well too; and I never had a sheep die all the time I was in Long Island. Now, I do not recommend any body to purchase these little things; and I have no experience to guide me as to the facility and difficulty of making them take root when they are transplanted; but I have no doubt of being enabled to transplant them with success; and if I do not sell them, I shall transplant them all in the spring. If, however, I keep them another year, the price must be double at least.

No. 10. CYPRESS DECIDUOUS.
(*Cupressus disticha*) 10s. for 100.

This, next to the Occidental Plane, and the White Pine, is the

biggest tree that the world has ever seen; and certainly it is one of the most beautiful. The leaves are somewhat like those of an evergreen cypress, but the branches go out horizontally, like those of a Spruce Fir; and when the branches are loaded with leaves, they hang down from the point. When green, the tree is singularly beautiful, but still more so, when it begins to change from a green to a reddish hue. There is one at Barn Elm, which is about fifty or sixty feet high, straight as a line, and the leaves of which are still hanging on, as indeed they are upon these little plants of mine. They are very easy to transplant; and if a clump were to be made of them without any other trees amongst them, many of my plants might go into plantations immediately. They should not be shaded by other trees; but if they were to stand in a rich nursery for one year, and were properly taken care of, they might take their chance in any plantations. I do not know the price of these things in the nurseries, but if any one can get them there for as many shillings as I ask pence, he may, I suppose, think them cheap.

No. 12. HONEY LOCUST. (*Gleditsia triacanthos*.) 4s. for 100.

In my former list, published on the tenth of November, I put these at six shillings a hundred; but I wish to make them cheap enough to be planted for hedges, for which they must be the very best trees that ever grew. About six hundred of them, in two rows, at a foot apart, the plants eighteen inches apart in the row, and a plant in one row coming opposite the interval in the other row, the plants well cultivated and kept clean for two years, and all cut down nearly to the ground the second year after planting, would, at the end of the fourth year, make a fence that no animal, either upon two legs or upon four, would ever dare to face. A rat might creep

under at the bottom, and possibly a rabbit, by removing the earth a little, but nothing can face the thorns of this tree, with which the branches are so thickly beset, and which, the principal thorns of the three (for they come in threes) being an inch and a half long, are, without any exaggeration, as sharp, and much stronger than a needle. It is impossible for art to form any thing more acute than the point; and no ordinary man could ever break the ripened thorns with his fingers. The thorns are frequently made use of in America in the mending of harness, or in such like ways. Besides this, the fast growth of the tree and the great beauty of its foliage, which is precisely like that of the Mimosa or Sensitive Plant, only upon a larger scale. The tree grows to about forty or fifty feet high. Its wood is of a deep yellow, very close texture, must be valuable for any cabinet-work; but Michaux, though he says it is good and durable, says it is inferior in point of durability to the Locust or Pseudo Acasia.

No. 17. WHITE BEECH. (*Fagus Sylvestris.*)

No. 18. RED BEECH. (*Fagus Ferruginea.* Each 4s. for 400.

These seedlings ought to go into a nursery for a year. They are little things, but a little higher than ours generally are the first year, owing, however, perhaps, to the excellence of the ground in which they have been sown, and to the very great care which has been taken of them, in common with the rest of my plants. They have no other peculiar merit that I know of, in England, than that they differ from each other in appearance as trees, and that both differ somewhat from our Beech.

No. 19. BLACK WALNUT. (*Juglans Nigra.*) 3s. for 160.

In my former list, I have put four shillings against these; but, as we

are now to have *gold in earnest*; as "*worthless rags*" are soon to disappear, I shall be content with three shillings, particularly as these things are raised with great facility, as rough cultivation suffices for them, and as they are attended with comparatively little trouble, from the beginning to the end. They may all go into plantations at once, the main root shortened to five inches in length, and the fibres tipped with a sharp knife. The size of this tree is immense; but it is greatly given to branching out at a little distance from the ground. I had last year a plate, representing the trunk of one of these trees, that grew in the State of New York, twenty-six feet in circumference at the base, and very little smaller at twenty feet from the ground. The wood is blacker than mahogany, but not so bright. It is a solid durable timber; and is used, MICHAUX tells us, as *KNEES* in the building of ships, the timber being fully as strong as ordinary oak; and the numerous limbs of the tree render them peculiarly apt for the furnishing of these *knees*.

No. 20. HICKORY. (*Juglans Tomentosa.*) 4s. for 100.

This tree is of very slow growth for the first two or three years. If they are to be planted amongst other trees, they must have a year in a good nursery, else they will be overshadowed and kept down. When once they begin to start off, they get on apace, and make a very beautiful tree of the height and size of an ordinary beech. The wood is made use of for all purposes where *toughness* is required, and pliability at the same time, in which last respect it surpasses even the White Oak. They are more difficult to raise from the seed than the Black Walnut, and the nuts are not so easily obtained.

No. 21. PERSIMON. (*Diospiros Virginiana.*) 4s. for 100.

Here is another *Virginiana*! Though the tree grows here and there in all

parts of the country, during the stretch from north to south. It does not attain a greater height than forty or fifty feet in general, bears a sort of plumb, a little smaller than the green gage plumb, and of a reddish colour. MICHAUX calls it the American Lancewood. And he says, that in the southern States, where the rest of the woods have been cut down, the Persimons have always been preserved. He praises even the fruit. At any rate, it is a very beautiful tree, and with proper pruning, would grow up in a handsome shape, and sufficiently quickly. He says, that it is used by turners for large screws, and that the negroes employ it for wedges, in splitting the trunks of trees; and he particularly observes, that it is better than any other wood in America, as shafts for chaises and poles for coaches.

No. 22. WILD BLACK CHERRY.
(*Cerasus Nigra, Virginiana.*)
3s. for 100.

Another *Virginiana*, which shows, by the bye, what a folly it is for men to give names to things, before they really know any thing about the matter. Long Island, and parts much more to the north, are well set with these trees. I had one, which was more than 90 feet high, standing at the side of my house in Long Island. I saw one more than one hundred feet high, which had a hole in its trunk, where a limb had been blown off, cut down by a farmer, for no other purpose than that of getting at the honey of a swarm of wild bees, that had made their combs in its trunk, and which had collected together for him there, a couple of flour barrels full of wax and honey. The Americans are a very gentle and compassionate people; but they have no mercy on either trees or bees. The wood of this cherry is red, or at least of a pale red. It is beautiful in the making of furniture of all sorts; it is very beautiful in its foliage, and still more so in its flower, which hangs down sometimes in im-

mense quantities, from a height of sixty or seventy feet. The tree, like the flickory, though not so much, goes on but slowly for a year or two; but, then mounts at a great rate provided only it be not put under the shade of other trees. The trees should stand pretty close together, in one and the same plantation, exclusive of all other trees. These that I have ought to go into the nursery for one year: they are very easily moved; very seldom fail; and will, like other trees, move better the second time than the first. I put these at 4s. a hundred the other day; but, foreseeing that LORD GODERICH will never again dispense "worthless rags" from the portals of an ancient but constitutional monarchy, I am induced now to sell them at three shillings a hundred, though the devils do lie two years in the ground, and though they have for two years past played me the trick of not coming up at all.

No. 30. CATALPA. (*Bignonia Catalpa.*) 4s. for 100.

I should suppose that while I offer these plants for less than a halfpenny apiece, though these, which I now happen to have, have been *once removed*, no nurseryman can or ought to sell them under a *shilling apiece, if for so little*; my object is to make the thing general; and to make it general, it must be sold at a cheap price. The tree thrives in the coldest parts of the United States; it gets to a considerable size; its wood is yellow, and is, I believe, as durable as that of the Locust, but it does not grow so fast, and does not attain to any thing near the size of the Locust, though it sometimes rises to the height of forty feet or more. It is valuable, where Locusts are to be had as an ornamental tree: the leaf, which is very large, and of a fine pale green, keeps its freshness all the summer long, and its flowers are much more beautiful than those of the horse chesnut, and hang from the branches in the most elegant manner. From a want of a

knowledge of the nature of the tree in its natural size, it has generally been planted in England as a mere shrub, and of course has pined under the shade of loftier trees, or has been kept cut down to prevent its rising above Laurels, Lilacs and Guelder Roses, and, of course, has very seldom come into bloom; but wherever it has had a fair chance, it has grown and blown as well here as in America. There is one at Hampton Court, which was full of bloom this year. I have seen but one other this summer, which was also full of bloom, and that stands in the parish of Fulham, near a genteel house, a little further on from Walham Green to Fulham, than the end of the road turning down to Parson's Green.

No. 14. WHITE BIRCH. (*Betula populifolia*.) 4s. for 100.

I had, before, given a statement of my situation, with regard to this tree. I thought, that all the plants were too small for sale; but in taking them up for the purpose of transplanting, I found that there were a few that would do very well. The root is ten times as big as the plant: it should be cut off with a sharp knife, so as to leave it about three or four inches long, put into a little nursery, the side shoots pruned off during the summer, and in the fall, each will be a little tree, from two to three feet high. All that is so well known about the hardness of our own Birch, applies to all the birches of America, which, as MILLER observes in his famous book, besides being far more beautiful than ours in colour as well as in form, grow to a much greater size, form an erect tree like a beech, and, as MILLER says, grow faster and are more tough for hoops and such like purposes, while the trunk is very far from being despicable, when used as timber. One of the great qualities of the Birch is, that it is, I believe, the very earliest of all deciduous trees in putting forth its leaves in the spring, and it preserves those leaves till very late in

the fall. For many years, I observed (so true is nature) that the pheasants never began to crow till we could see the Birch leaves from the distance of a quarter of a mile. The Birch will grow in any land; on a sand bank, in a swamp, in clay, and in gravel; and, as far as I have observed, every where equally fast.

No. 117. WATER LOCUST. (*Glodisia monosperma*.) 5s. for 100.

There is a mistake about the price of these in the last list. I have very few of them; they are a variety of the Locust, but with a smaller flower, and a shorter seed pod.

No. 25. SASSAFRAS. (*Laurus Sassafras*.) 1s. each.

Notwithstanding we are sure to have gold, I cannot bring myself to lower the price of these; for, I am very sure, that all that I have, would not, at a price of a shilling apiece, repay me for my outgoings, in my endeavours to introduce this tree into common cultivation in England. I have said enough about this tree before, and do not like to repeat it here; but I must say that it would be a greater acquisition to the country, than almost any other tree, except the Locust, the Black Walnut, the White Oak, the Ashes and the Elms.

No. 2. WHITE OAK. (*Quercus Alba*.) 4s. for 100.

The qualities of this tree have been so often mentioned by me, that I need say nothing about them here. These seedlings are the tallest I ever saw, and I am sorry to say I have but very few of them. They have, in general, made a second shoot, three or four inches long. Few as they are in number, I will not raise the price; but when they are gone, I cannot make more of them.

No. 84. LIVE OAK. (*Quercus Virens*.) 10s. for 100.

This is what we call the Evergreen

Oak, and what the Americans call the Live Oak, because it is green or olive when other oaks have no leaves, and look as if they were dead. According to MICHAUX's account, and according to my own observation, the tree grows just as well here, and attains as great a size, as it does in America, where, as he justly observes, it very much resembles in shape a good large, short-trunked apple tree, sending forth limb upon limb in every direction, each limb rivalling the trunk in point of size. This shape of its timber renders it peculiarly fit for knees in ship building; and as to durability, it is absolutely imperishable. I have a piece of Live Oak now, which my correspondent assures me has been standing out of doors, or rather lying upon the ground in a ship-yard in New York, for more than 50 years. Hence it is, that all American ships, that are advertized for SALE, are positively asserted to be built of Live Oak and Cedar, two sorts of trees, which, if the very last of them were cut down in the country, would not make the tenth part of the ships, which have been asserted to consist of them; besides which, the Live Oak is as heavy as Lignum Vitæ, if not heavier; a species of lying, however, which we cannot regard as a sin of a very deep die, when we recollect, that the cheese which comes from Stilton would, very likely, in one year, if it could be turned into brick or stone, build the houses of a parish more populous than Stilton. That this very hardy and beautiful evergreen, which, if the trees be planted pretty closely and pruned up a little, will attain the height of forty or fifty feet, is as hardy as an English Oak, and will grow as well in this climate, any body may be satisfied, who will go and look at the Live Oaks in Kew Gardens, or at Good Wood, in Sussex. Why not make a plantation of them, and of them only? What a beautiful thing on the side of a hill; and they will grow on any soil; and MICHAUX says, that the more they get of the

sea breeze the better; from which breeze, it is well known, our oaks flourish in the most conspicuous manner. My plants are seedlings, and ought to go into a nursery for a year, but not more. I have but very few comparatively, with the acorns I sowed; and at the above price I shall hardly make both ends meet.

SHRUBS.

No. 40. PRICKLY ASH. (*Frazinus Ornus Americana.*) 4d. each.

I know nothing of this shrub, except from the description I have had of it. Its leaves are just like those of an English ash. It rises with a long slender stem, with hardly any branches, and has, it seems, flowers at the end of the shoots. Its stem is prickly, like that of the dog-rose. It is a plaguing thing enough, and has laid very sulkily three years in the ground, but has grown pretty freely this summer, and is to all appearance a fast-growing thing.

No. 45. NETTLEWOOD. (*Celtis Occidentalis.*) 4d. each.

This is a very rare shrub in the country from which it comes; it is of the tallest order, and grows very fast. The Canadian French call it *bois inconnu* or unknown wood.

No. 47. STAFF-TREE. (*Celastrus Scandens.*) 4d. each.

I do not know any thing about it.

No. 48. CLETHRA AENIFOLIA. 4d. each.

No. 49. JUDAS-TREE. (*Cercis.*) 4d. each.

No. 50. BIGNONIA RADICANS. 4d. each.

This last is the American trumpet-flower, that creeps up walls and

houses, that produces large and fine blossoms, resembling somewhat the mouth of a trumpet, and that is more ornamental than almost any thing that covers walls or sides of houses. It wants no nails or shreds, but sends its claws into the bricks or stones and shifts for itself.

No. 54. HALEZIA TETRAPTERA.
4d. each.

I know nothing about it.

No. 57. IRON WOOD. (*Carpinus Ostrya*.) 4d. each.

By some mistake there were threepence put against this name in the place of fourpence. I know not whether the wood be worthy of this appellation; but I am sure the seed is, for it must have two years in the ground, and even then it comes up with great reluctance.

No. 58. SYMPHONIA RACEMOSA.
4d. each.

I know nothing about this shrub, only that it is a fast grower, and that its seeds lie two years in the ground.

No. 61. DOG WOOD. (*Cornus Florida*.) 4d. each.

I have formerly said enough about this very early and beautiful shrub, which would be in full bloom here, in the month of March. A mortally troublesome fellow, coming up the second year, just soon enough for our frosts to give it a nip. I thus lost full five-sixths of mine this year. Those that remain are very fine plants, and their leaves, as red as blood, are yet hanging on them.

No. 66. FOX-GRAPE. (*Vitis Vulpina*.) 4d. each.

I have said enough of this before. Well calculated to creep up and cover over stunted old trees, in any soil.

No. 67. PYRUS ARBUTIFOLIA.
4d. each.

This is a very fine shrub, it being already a foot high. Its seed lies in the ground two years; but then comes up very well.

No. 89. SOUR TUPELO. (*Nyssa capitata*.) 4d. each.

No. 90. LARGE TUPELO. (*Nyssa grandidentata*.) 4d. each.

These are tall, beautiful deciduous shrubs, that attain a considerable height, and that grow very fast. They did not come up till last spring, and are now of a good height.

No. 97. BLACK GUM. (*Nyssa Sylvatica*.) 4d. each.

A taller shrub, *MICHAUX* says, than either of the Tupelos. Sometimes it rises sixty or seventy feet, with a trunk twenty inches in diameter; the leaves are five or six inches long. He represents the wood as of great utility for cogs and naves of small dimensions, on account of its being so difficult to split, for which reason, it is used by shipwrights for the caps of masts, and for blocks, whenever it can be got. The quantity wanted for these uses in America is so great, that the occidental plane is generally resorted to for blocks, it being equally difficult to split; but being lighter, it is not so good for ship blocks as this Black Gum. I have found it an extremely difficult gentleman to bring out of the ground when it got in it.

No. 87. RED BAY. (*Laurus Caroliniensis*.) 4d. each.

This is an evergreen, which the Americans call Red Bay, on account of the colour of its seed. This laurel rises, *MICHAUX* says, to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with a trunk sometimes twenty inches in diameter. I have found them sufficiently difficult to raise, and my correspondent found it still more difficult to get the seed. The plants are very fine, although not large, as indeed seedlings

cannot very well be. I never saw any one of them in England.

No. 71. ALTHEA FRUTEX. 4s. for 100.

That is to say, as my readers know very well, less than a halfpenny a-piece for a shrub, the leaves of which have not, even to this day, dropped off, or have but just dropped off, and which I saw in full bloom, within this month, at Mr. MALCOMB'S nursery at Kensington. The beauty of the shrub may be easily guessed by his having selected a patch of it to plant just by the side of the turnpike road, to attract the attention of the lovers of shrubs. His appeared to me, to be about four years old, and as a *nurseryman*, he ought to sell every one of them for as much money as I sell a hundred of mine; but my object is, to make the cultivation of them *general*, in England; and I am enabled to sell at the price I do, from the facilities I have of obtaining the seed, and with regard to other circumstances connected with the rearing of the plants. I would recommend to purchasers to put my seedlings into a nursery for a year, and then plant them out. In clumps of low shrubs this surpasses almost any thing I know of. It removes well, it grows fast, and is, in every respect, a most beautiful shrub. The money for them is really not worth naming; but still the great numbers make them amount to something.

APPLE TREES.

No. 1. Newtown Pippin.

No. 2. Rhode Island Greening.

No. 3. Fall Pippin.

If I had now to make a fruit garden, I would have only these three Apples; and added to them, the

Long Island Codling and *Conklin's Pie-Apple*, at the most.—No. 3 is every thing that can be wanted for cooking, as well as eating, from September till December; No. 2, from November to mid-January; and No. 1, from that time to the end of May. This is the real good fruit; and, indeed, most people, even in England, know the fact very well.—But people like a *variety*, and here they have it.—In these 44 sorts of *eating Apples* there is one, or there are more, good for eating, from *mid-July to mid-May*; and they are of all the colours and sizes that apples ever assume.

No. 4. Spitzenberg Pippin.

No. 5. Golding.

No. 6. Domina.

No. 7. Matchless.

No. 8. Vandevere.

No. 9. Belle Flower.

No. 10. Congress Apple.

No. 11. Doctor Apple.

No. 12. Pennock.

No. 13. Pound Sweeting.

No. 14. Mammoth.

No. 15. Long Island Codling.

No. 16. New Jersey Seek-no-farther.

No. 17. Midsummer Apple.

No. 18. New Large Pearmain.

No. 19. Beer's Fancy.

No. 20. Hendrickson's Great Pippin.

No. 21. Newark King.

No. 22. Magnum Bonum.

- No. 23. Sweet Russet.
 No. 24. Michael Henry.
 No. 25. Eusopus.
 No. 26. Priestley.
 No. 27. Newark Pippin.
 No. 28. Virginian Crabb.
 No. 29. Woodward's Seedling.
 No. 30. Cortes Apple.
 No. 31. Winter Green.
 No. 32. Conklin's Pie Apple.
 No. 33. Long Island Russet.
 No. 34. Boug Apple.
 No. 35. Tonichon.
 No. 36. Will Albert.
 No. 37. Shivener's Red.
 No. 38. Black Apple.
 No. 39. Redling.
 No. 40. Orange Apple.
 No. 41. Cumberland Spice.
 No. 42. Tewkesbury Blush.
 No. 43. Wine Apple.
 No. 44. Lady Apple.

CIDER APPLES.

- No. 45. Harrison's Apple.
 No. 46. Barrack Apple.
 No. 47. Campfield.
 No. 48. Red Stripe.
 No. 49. Tender Sweeting.

- No. 50. Long Island Seedling.
 No. 51. Daniel's Apple.
 No. 52. Brown's Apple.
 No. 53. Aunt's Apple.
 No. 54. Father Abraham.
 No. 55. Wine Sap.
 No. 56. Graniwinkle.
 No. 57. Poveshon.

Some of the Apple Trees were grafted in 1826, and removed last spring; but they are all equally fine, and all at the same price; namely, two shillings a piece, whether the purchaser take one or one hundred. I do not pretend that the American apples, that every sort of them, is superior to every sort in England of parallel time of maturity, and of parallel duration; but, this I know, that, generally speaking, the apples of that country are a vast deal better than those of this; and that, at any rate, these are so many new apples introduced into England.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS.

The price is as it was last year.
2s. 6d. a hundred.

Experience has taught me, that there is a general error prevailing as to the cultivation of this almost only garden-vegetable that I ever eat, or think worth eating. There is such a fuss about making *Asparagus beds*, and about managing them, that very few people, comparatively, have the plant at all, and gardeners (and they are in the right of it) would make one believe, that they are not to be gotten, except by a sort of conjuration. The fact is, that the plant is as hardy as any weed that ever grew. It will grow in any soil, and may be treated without any sort of cere-

mony. The roots go deep; therefore, the deeper the ground is trenched and the better it is, the better the plants will grow. If you want the Asparagus with long white shanks, with a little tip of red at the top, you must lay a good deal of earth upon the crowns, for the shoots to come up through. But, the plant does not require this; and it wants no covering over in the winter, nor any care of the kind. —The history of those that I shall sell this year will show the nature of the plant as to hardness. —We dug up the seedlings last year, and put them upon mats, in order to count them and pick out the best. The refuse were flung in a heap in the garden, like a heap of the roots of couch-grass. There they lay from December till April, when, having occasion to remove them to the dunghill, in order to sow the plot on which they lay, I perceived that they were not only alive, but that their little buds were actually beginning to start! Oh, oh! said I, no wonder that the Yankees have such plenty of Asparagus without covering and without beds: things do not want bed and blankets, if they can lie out of doors at this rate. —The heap went to the dunghill: but, when we had done sowing the tree-seeds (which occupied all the ground), we went to the dunghill, took a parcel of these asparagus, and planted them in alleys, between some of the beds of tree-seeds. Here they had to stand walking and trampling upon by the persons (not very ceremonious) who had to weed the beds many times during the summer. And yet, of thousands of these plants, thus treated, I do not believe that any died. Their stalks were, at last, very nearly as high as those of asparagus generally, when old; and, if they were to remain where they are, I have no doubt of their producing asparagus of a tolerable size, next spring. —This is quite enough to show, that we have been in great error as to the cultivation of this plant. The ground ought to be

well trenched, and made rich; the rows a foot apart, and the plants about six inches apart in the row. Between every four rows, there should be an alley of two feet, to walk in, to cut the asparagus without treading upon the crowns; and, if you want long white shanks, the earth should be thrown on the rows out of these alleys. The ground should be forked up in March, and be kept quite clean all summer; but, there needs no covering, and no fuss. —If the soil be bad at bottom, clay or chalk or gravel, the plants will give out, when they reach it. Have some more ready to succeed them, then, in another spot; and when that wears out, take another. —A drill, a rod long, will (if the seed be good) give plants enough for a new plantation: they may, the next year, be transplanted in pretty close rows, and the next year they will be, as mine are now, fit for final planting out.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

I have only two sorts, the KEEN'S SEEDLING, and the HAUTO-BOIS. They will be sold at half a crown a hundred, like those of last year. Like the Asparagus, they may be planted at any time before May, if the weather be open.

SEEDS.

I HAVE some seeds, arrived from America this fall. Indeed they are now in the Thames, and I expect

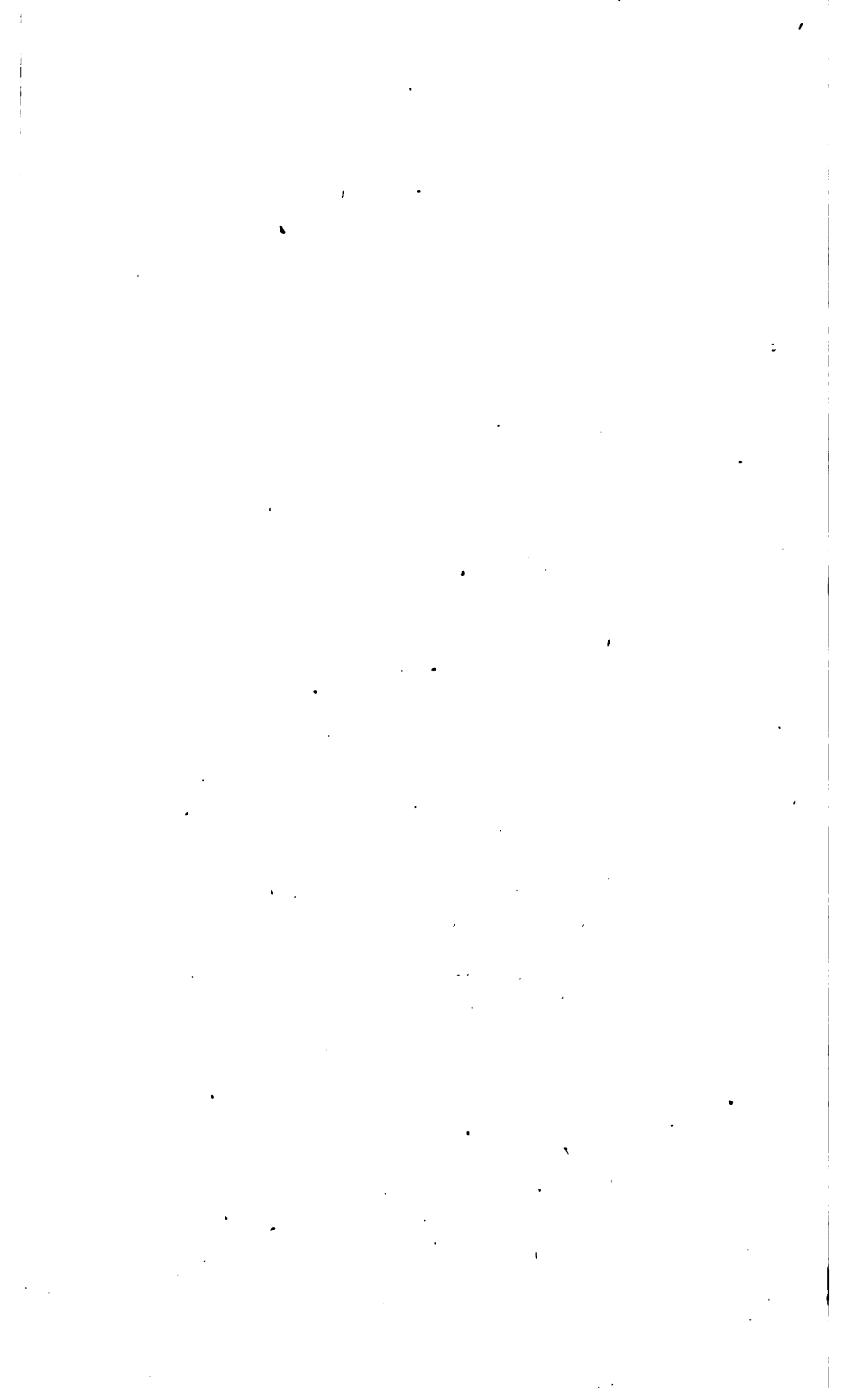
them in a day or two. But, I expect a great many more, and will therefore not make my catalogue till those arrive. When that takes place, I will add the seeds to this catalogue, or publish another separately.

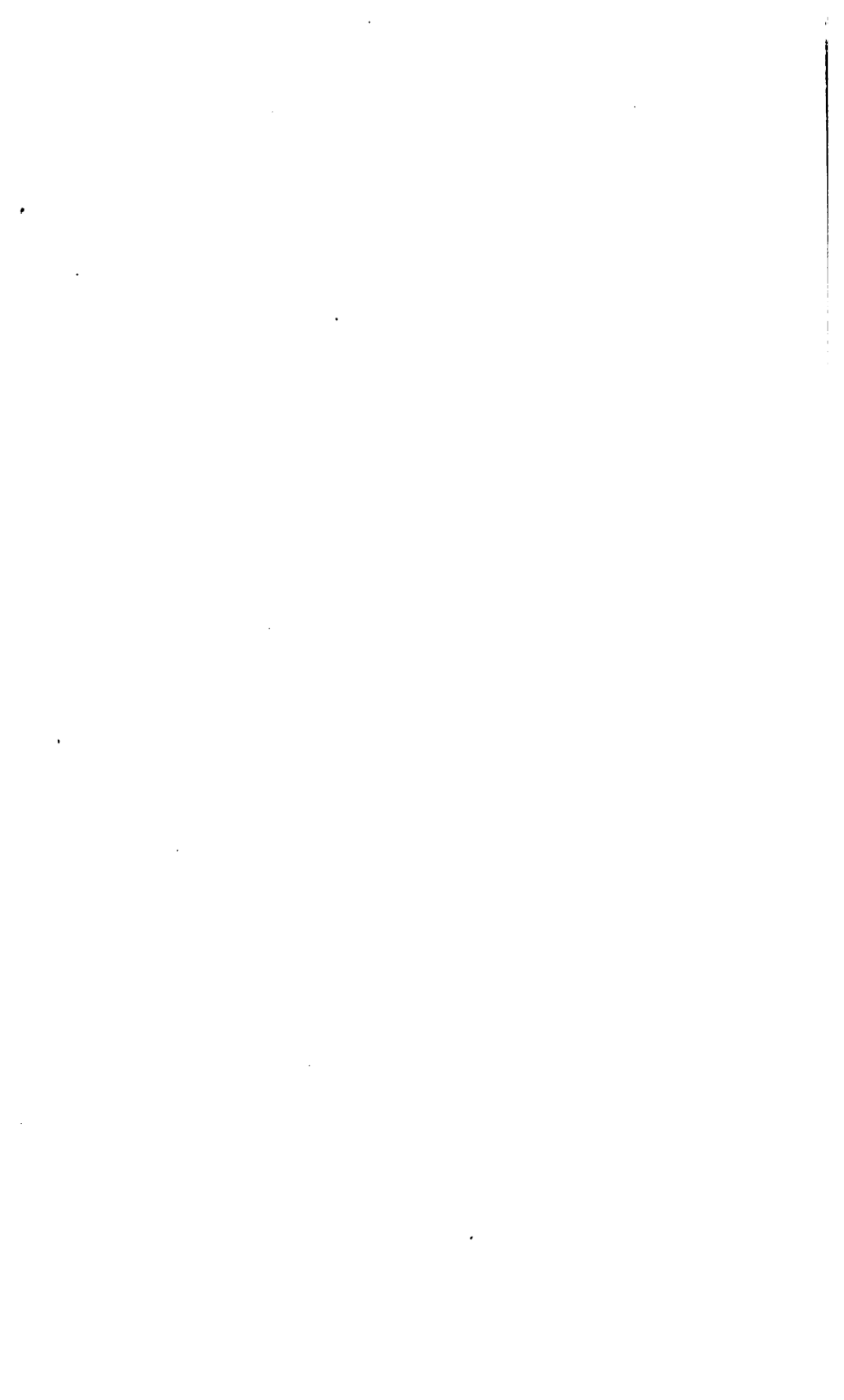
N. B. Orders are requested to be sent directed to Mr. Cobbett, No. 183, Fleet-Street. They may be given there in writing; but, in

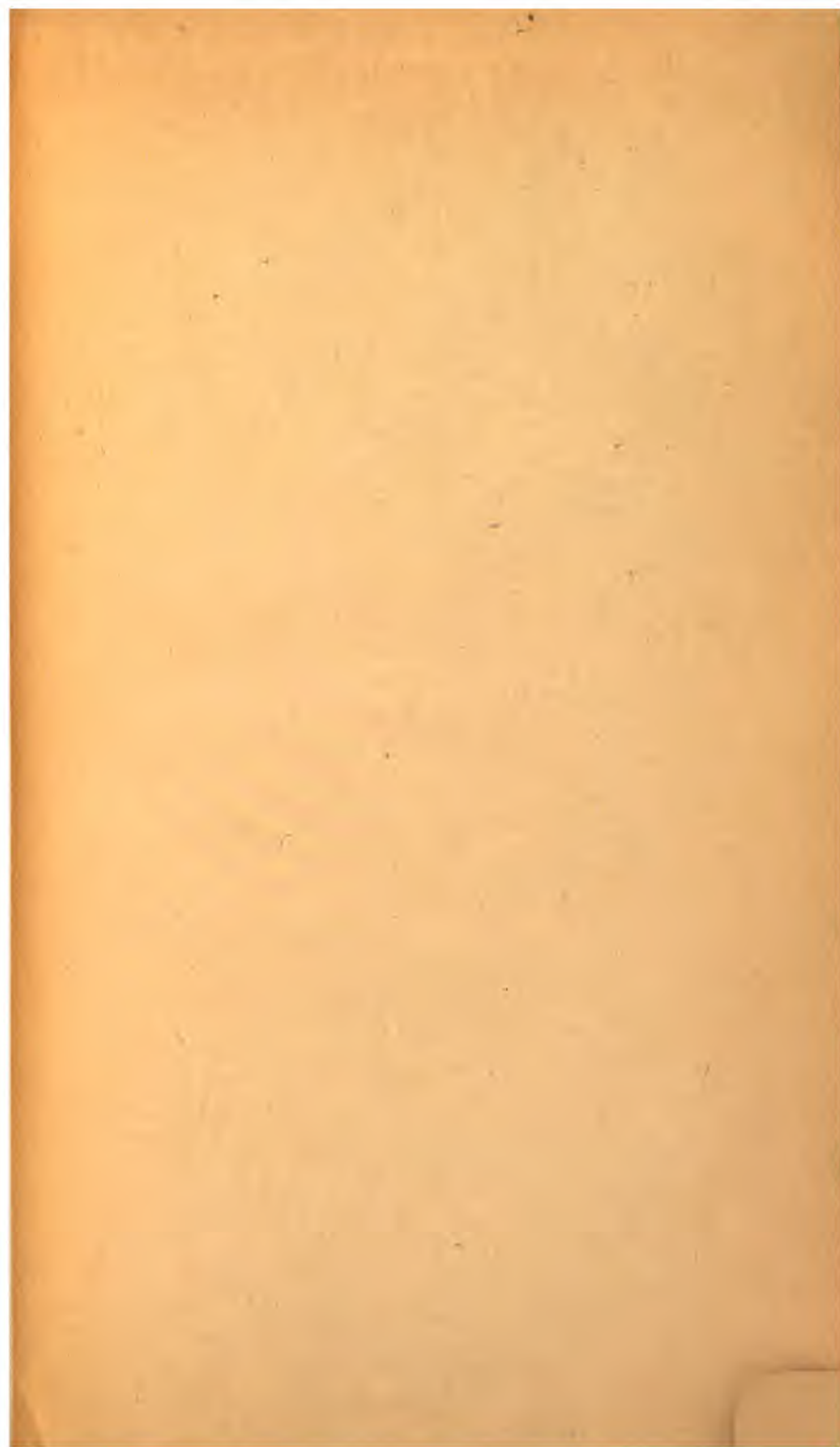
every case it is requested that they may be written in as plain a hand as convenient, and that the directions for sending the parcels be given as plainly and fully as possible. Nothing will be charged for package nor for carrying to the coach office, wagon office or packet office, where the parcels will be regularly booked without any charge to the person to whom they are directed.

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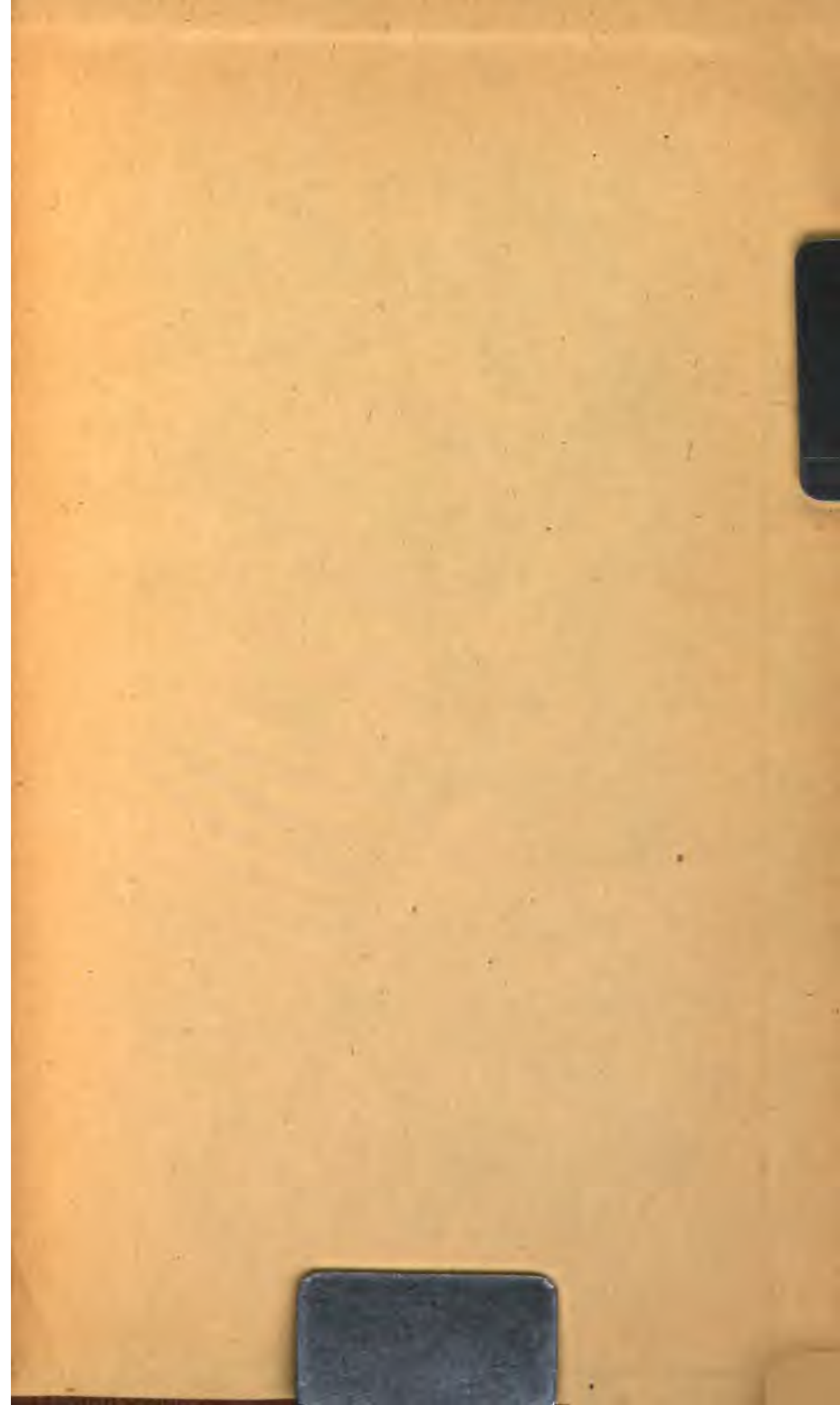














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